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THE CABINET

AGENDA

Wednesday, 16th October, 2024 at 7.00 pm in the Conference Room, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3XA

Membership:

Councillors : Ergin Erbil (Leader of the Council), Tim Leaver (Deputy Leader of the Council / Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement), Abdul Abdullahi (Cabinet Member for Children's Services), Gina Needs (Cabinet Member for Community Cohesion and Enforcement), Chinelo Anyanwu (Cabinet Member for Environment, Culture and Public Spaces), Alev Cazimoglu (Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care), Rick Jewell (Cabinet Member for Transport and Waste), Susan Erbil (Cabinet Member for Planning and Regulatory Services), Ayten Guzel (Cabinet Member for Housing), Sabri Ozaydin (Cabinet Member for Climate Action and Placemaking)

Associate Cabinet Members (Invitees)

Councillors : George Savva (Enfield South East), Ahmet Hasan (Enfield North), Chris James (Enfield West) and Destiny Karakus (Non-geographical)

Note: Conduct at Meetings of the Cabinet

Members of the public and representatives of the press are entitled to attend meetings of the Cabinet and to remain and hear discussions on matters within Part 1 of the agenda which is the public part of the meeting. They are not however, entitled to participate in any discussions.

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members of the Cabinet are invited to identify any disclosable pecuniary, other pecuniary or non pecuniary interests relevant to items on the agenda.

3. DEPUTATIONS

To note, that no requests for deputations have been received for presentation to this Cabinet meeting.

4. MINUTES (Pages 1 - 10)

To confirm the minutes of the previous Cabinet meeting held on 11 September 2024.

5. LICENSING ACT POLICY AND GAMBLING ACT POLICY (Pages 11 - 192)

A report from the Executive Director – Environment & Communities is attached. **(Key decision – reference number 5740)**

6. ENFIELD YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGIC PLAN 2024-26 (Pages 193 - 306)

A report from the Executive Director – People is attached. **(Key decision – reference number 5809)**

7. TRANSPORT STRATEGY AND PLACE SHAPING FRAMEWORK (Pages 307 - 430)

A report from the Executive Director – Environment & Communities is attached. **(Key decision – reference number 5794)**

8. QUARTERLY CORPORATE PERFORMANCE REPORT (Q1) 2024/25 (Pages 431 - 460)

A report from the Executive Director – Environment & Communities is attached. **(Non Key)**

9. EDMONTON LEISURE CENTRE (Pages 461 - 486)

A report from the Executive Director – Environment & Communities is attached. **(Key decision – reference number 5762)**

Item 12 also refers.

(This item contains exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 (information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person – including the authority holding that information))

of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972, as amended).

10. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

To note that the next meeting of the Cabinet is scheduled to take place on Wednesday 13 November 2024 at 7:00pm.

11. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

To consider passing a resolution under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972 excluding the press and public from the meeting for the items of business listed on part 2 of the agenda on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in those paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Act (as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006). (Members are asked to refer to the part 2 agenda.)

AGENDA – PART 2

12. EDMONTON LEISURE CENTRE (Pages 487 - 612)

Item 9 above refers.

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CABINET
HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER 2024**

COUNCILLORS

PRESENT Ergin Erbil, Abdul Abdullahi, Gina Needs, Chinelo Anyanwu, Tim Leaver, Alev Cazimoglu, Susan Erbil, Ayten Guzel and Rick Jewell

ABSENT Ahmet Hasan and Destiny Karakus

OFFICERS: Ian Davis (Chief Executive), Tony Theodoulou (Executive Director – People), Fay Hammond (Executive Director - Resources), Perry Scott (Executive Director – Environment and Communities), Joanne Drew (Strategic Director of Housing and Regeneration), Tinu Olowe (Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development), Olga Bennet (Director of Finance – Capital and Commercial), Dudu Sher-Arami (Director of Public Health), Nick Denny (Director of Property), Brett Leahy (Director of Planning and Growth), May Hope (Head of Strategic Planning and Design), Adrian Gorst (Chief Technology Officer), Diana Barrett (Legal Services), and Jane Creer (Secretary)

Also Attending: Associate Cabinet Members (Invitees): Councillor George Savva (Enfield South East), Councillor Chris James (Enfield West)
Opposition Member observing (Councillor Pat Gregory)
Local press representative
Officers observing

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Councillor Ergin Erbil, Interim Leader of the Council, welcomed everyone to the meeting.

Apologies for absence were received from Associate Cabinet Members Councillors Ahmet Hasan and Destiny Karakus.

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

3 DEPUTATIONS

NOTED that no requests for deputations had been received for presentation to this Cabinet meeting.

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4 MINUTES

AGREED that the minutes of the previous meeting of the Cabinet held on 12 June 2024 be confirmed as a correct record.

5 JOINT LOCAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING STRATEGY

Cllr Alev Cazimoglu (Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care) introduced the report of the Executive Director – People, presenting the draft Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy prior to consideration by Full Council, and outlining the Health and Wellbeing Board’s approach for developing a joint action plan and reporting procedure to track progress.

In response to Members’ queries, clarification was provided how the strategy would help with tackling childhood obesity, and on specific priorities agreed by the Health and Wellbeing Board to focus on monitoring and outcome.

DECISION: The Cabinet:

- I. Agreed the draft Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy prior to consideration by Full Council.
- II. Agreed the action planning approach and reporting procedure.

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

6 DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS COUNCIL PROPERTY ASSETS AND LAND

Cllr Tim Leaver (Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Environment and Communities, identifying a tranche of property assets declared surplus to operational requirements for release for sale, to bring in capital receipts and in the context of right sizing the portfolio.

It was advised that there was continuous asset review, and officers confirmed the good progress on the first tranche of surplus assets approved for disposal.

Members had noted the information in the restricted appendix to the report.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed:

- I. That the Council proceeds with the disposal of the property assets listed in the table contained in both the appendix and confidential appendix (which includes receipt estimates) to the report at the earliest opportunity (subject to appropriate due diligence investigations).
- II. To delegate authority to the Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement in consultation with the Executive Director of Resources and Director of Property (and otherwise in accordance with the Council’s Scheme of Delegation) to market and finalise terms of sale with successful bidders in

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order to achieve best consideration following completion of full due diligence and stakeholder engagement.

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

7 QUARTERLY CORPORATE PERFORMANCE REPORT (Q4)

Councillor Ergin Erbil (Interim Leader of the Council) introduced the report of the Chief Executive showing the Quarter 4 performance for 2023/24 (January – March 2024) and comparing it to the Council's performance across the previous period for a series of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). He thanked officers for their hard work and highlighted significant progress against targets relating to the Decent Homes Standard for council homes, and the meeting of targets in relation to council housing safety certificates and risk assessments.

In response to Members' queries, further details were provided on measures being taken to resolve communal lift safety performance, and to improve levels of persistent absence in secondary schools.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed:

- I. To note the progress being made against the key priority indicators for Enfield.
- II. To note, on Council Housing, the Annual Complaints report for 2023/24 and the improvement actions for 2024/25 agreed by Cabinet which have been designed to deliver improved outcomes for residents. Progress on complaint handling performance and resident satisfaction will continue to be monitored and specifically reviewed following the annual Tenant Satisfaction Measures Survey to be carried out in October.

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

8 TRAVELLER LOCAL PLAN REGULATION 18(2)

Cllr Ergin Erbil (Interim Leader of the Council) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Environment and Communities, presenting the Draft Traveller Local Plan (TLP) to proceed to consultation, outlining proposed site allocations and policies designed to meet the accommodation needs of the Traveller communities in the borough up to 2041. He thanked officers for their hard work towards provision of required accommodation to meet the needs of Traveller communities.

A note to Cabinet and an updated copy of the Draft Traveller Local Plan (Appendix A) with minor amendments had been circulated, and printed copies provided at the meeting.

Officers provided greater explanation of the process and proposed consultation, and responded to Members' questions on timelines.

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Cabinet recorded thanks to Karen Maguire and her team in Strategic Property Services for their excellent community work.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed:

- I. To approve the Draft Traveller Local Plan (TLP) 2019-2041 and its supporting documents (Appendix A) and note that the TLP will be presented to Full Council on 18 September for approval for publication for a six-week period of public consultation, in accordance with Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
- II. To note the content and conclusions of the Equality Impact Assessment (set out in Appendix B) and Integrated Impact Assessment (Appendix C).
- III. To note the legal and financial implications set out in paragraphs 29 –34 of the report.
- IV. To delegate authority to the Director of Planning and Growth to make minor amendments to the document in Appendix A prior to the commencement of the consultation period under Regulation 18, to address any editorial errors including typographical errors to ensure consistency and clarity.
- V. To delegate authority to the Director of Planning and Growth to commence consultation under Regulation 18 as soon as reasonably possible.

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

9 2023/24 REVENUE PROVISIONAL OUTTURN REPORT

Cllr Tim Leaver (Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Resources, setting out the Council’s revenue provisional outturn position and providing updates on savings, collection fund performance, the Dedicated Schools Grant provisional outturn and impact on earmarked reserves balances. The adverse variance and challenges from areas of pressure were noted, and flexible use of capital receipts would be utilised to begin to address this.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed to note/approve the following:

- I. An adverse variance at outturn of £39.4m is reported in respect of financial year 2023/24.
- II. 2023/24 progress on savings set in the original 2023/24 budget as laid out in Appendices B and C, with a shortfall in delivery in-year of £3.4m.
- III. The impact of the forecast on the reserves balances as set out in paragraphs 126-132/Table 5 and the consequences this has for longer-term financial resilience.
- IV. The in-year net underspend for Dedicated Schools Grant of £0.5m, £1.3m Early Years underspend offset by an overspend of £0.8m for High Needs cost pressures leading to a cumulative deficit of £14.752m.
- V. Recommend to Council to approve the use of an additional £4.9m to fund Revenue expenditure, using the Flexible use of Capital Receipts (FUCR),

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bringing the total value of expenditure funded by FUCR to £7.1m for 2023/24 as set out in the revised schedule of projects in Appendix G.

VI. Note that the Annual Internal Audit opinion was there is Reasonable Assurance on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's framework of governance, risk management and control. (See paragraph 6).

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

10 HOUSING GATEWAY LIMITED 2023/24 OUTTURN REPORT

Cllr Ergin Erbil (Interim Leader of the Council) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Resources, updating Cabinet on the outturn position of Housing Gateway Limited (HGL) for 2023/24.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed to note the 2023/24 outturn position for Housing Gateway Limited (HGL).

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

11 LBE COMPANIES – ENERGETIK OUTTURN REPORT 2023/24

Cllr Tim Leaver (Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Resources, updating Cabinet on the outturn position of Energetik for 2023/24. The ongoing work and organisational changes at Energetik were welcomed.

Members had noted the information in the restricted appendix to the report.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed to note the 2023/24 outturn position for Energetik.

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

12 QUARTER 1 2024/25 REVENUE FORECAST UPDATE

Cllr Tim Leaver (Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Resources, setting out the Council's revenue forecast position compared to the budget for 2024/25, based on the position at the end of June 2024. He advised that cost pressures continued as in the previous year, and additionally new emerging pressures had been identified in Children's external care placement cost and the Housing Benefit Subsidy loss. Details of the variances by department were set out in the report.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed to note/approve the following:

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I. An adverse net variance of £11.4m is reported in respect of financial year 2024/25, after the application of the specific earmarked reserve for Temporary Accommodation and the flexible use of capital receipts.

II. Progress on savings set in the original 2024/25 budget and those deferred from 2023/24 as laid out in Appendices B and C, with a projected shortfall in delivery in-year of £1.7m.

III. The impact of the forecast on the reserves balances as set out in paragraphs 112-121/Tables 5 and 6 and the consequences this has for longer-term financial resilience.

IV. The forecast in-year overspend on the Dedicated Schools Grant of £2.5m, leading to a projected cumulative deficit of £17.252m.

V. Recommend to Council to approve the revised schedule of projects for flexible use of capital receipts in 2024/25 as set out in Appendix E.

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

13 2024/25 Q1 MONITORING - CAPITAL

Cllr Tim Leaver (Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Resources, providing an update on capital programme spend at Quarter 1 (30 June 2024). Details of the proposed budget revisions were set out in the report.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed:

I. To recommend that Council approves:

a. £2.2m of growth (£0.1m Civic Centre D block, £2.1m HGL), funded by borrowing, to the 2024/25 capital programme (Appendix A).

b. A revised 2024/25 capital budget of £357.3m funded from £167.1m capital grants, £4.6m s106 contributions and CIL, £34.6m capital receipts (including Right to Buy receipts), £27.5m earmarked capital reserves and £123.5m borrowing.

c. £5.2m growth to the Pipeline Programme (Appendix D) and delegates authority to Cabinet to approve and move into the capital programme projects up to £10m from the Pipeline programme (£30m threshold for temporary accommodation), provided the capital programme remains within affordability metrics.

II. To note:

a. 2024/25 Quarter 1 forecast spend of £337.5m, against a budget of £357.3m (Council approval September).

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

14 HOUSING GATEWAY LIMITED Q1 MONITORING REPORT

Cllr Ergin Erbil (Interim Leader of the Council) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Resources, updating Cabinet on the Quarter 1 financial monitoring report for 2024/25 for Housing Gateway Limited (HGL).

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DECISION: The Cabinet agreed to note the Q1 position of Housing Gateway Limited (HGL).

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

15 LBE COMPANIES – ENERGETIK Q1 MONITORING REPORT 2024/25

Cllr Tim Leaver (Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Resources, updating Cabinet on the Energetik Q1 monitoring position for 2024/25.

Members had noted the information in the restricted appendix to the report.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed to note the 2024/25 Q1 position for Energetik.

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

16 TREASURY MANAGEMENT QUARTER 1 2024/25 MONITORING REPORT

Cllr Tim Leaver (Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Resources, reporting on activities of the Council's Treasury Management function over the three months to 30 June 2024 and providing financial estimates for 2024/25. He also emphasised the longer term view in the Treasury Management five year plan and the ten year capital strategy, that the Council had little short-term debt, and that debt remained within the affordability level set by the Council.

Officers provided further detail in respect of the Operational Boundary indicator.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed:

- I. To note the borrowing and investments position and estimates as at 30th June 2024, and
- II. To note that voluntary Minimum Revenue Provision for Meridian Water for 2024/25 will be reduced from £3.2m to £0.5m.

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

17 2023/24 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA) OUTTURN REPORT

Cllr Ayten Guzel (Cabinet Member for Housing) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Resources, providing the final outturn position for 2023/24 of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), covering both revenue and capital expenditure associated with delivering the Council's Housing service.

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She advised that the housing crisis was still having an impact, but the Council was committed to delivering improvement in council housing standards and developing and acquiring new council homes.

In response to Members' questions, an update was provided on key HRA projects including at Alma estate, Meridian Water and Reardon Court, and on the £103.8m investment in council housing stock.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed to note the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) outturn position for 2023/24 for both revenue and capital.

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

18 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA) QUARTER 1 FINANCIAL MONITORING REPORT 2024/25

Cllr Ayten Guzel (Cabinet Member for Housing) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Resources, providing an update of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), forecast outturn position for 2024/25 as at Quarter 1, covering both revenue and capital expenditure associated with delivering the Council's Housing service. The pressures against the budget were detailed, and that the Council continued to invest to improve council housing stock. Acquisitions would also generate long term rental income.

In response to Members' questions, the continued work to mitigate fire risks was confirmed, and that all dangerous cladding had been removed from council housing stock. Details were also provided on longer term temporary accommodation solutions, without reliance on hotel accommodation.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed:

- I. To note the Quarter 1 forecast outturn position for 2024/25 for both revenue and capital.
- II. To approve moving £22.5m from the pipeline capital programme to the main capital programme to invest in temporary accommodation solutions, following delegated approval within the 10-year capital programme report agreed by Full Council (KD5502).

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

19 MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN UPDATE 2025/26 TO 2029/30

Cllr Tim Leaver (Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Resources, providing the first tranche of savings and income generation proposals for 2025/26 financial year. The budget pressures were set out in the report and had been discussed earlier in this meeting. The proposals would deliver new savings and income generation to stabilise the budget.

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In response to Members' questions, it was confirmed that all savings proposals had been impact assessed.

Cllr Leaver took the opportunity to record thanks on behalf of himself, the Finance Team, and Cabinet to Fay Hammond (Executive Director – Resources) for all her hard work over many years as she was moving on from Enfield to the GLA. The development of a Finance Team with such capability and professionalism was testament to her diligence.

DECISION: The Cabinet agreed to:

- I. Approve the proposed income and savings proposals of £10.278m for 2025/26 set out in Appendix A comprising:
 - £5.030m from efficiencies and,
 - £5.248m from receipts and income generation.
- II. Note that the income and savings proposals set out in the report were being recommended for approval subject to consultation and assessment of the equality implications where relevant.
- III. Note the potential impact of the ending of the current statutory Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) override if this is not extended beyond 2026.

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

20 DIGITAL SERVICES PORTFOLIO

Cllr Tim Leaver (Cabinet Member for Finance and Procurement) introduced the report of the Executive Director – Resources, setting out the Council's digital investment portfolio of work for 2024/25 and seeking appropriate funding via flexible use of capital receipts, capital, and revenue.

Adrian Gorst was welcomed as Chief Technology Officer this year and thanked for the impact he was making to improve resilience and security, and modernisation and transformation so as to better support residents.

DECISION: The Cabinet:

- I. Agreed the Council's digital investment portfolio of work for 2024/2025 as set out in the Appendix which includes 10 priority projects listed in the report.
- II. Agreed the allocation of £1.1m of flexible use of capital receipts and £120k of capital for 2024/25 for the purpose of developing and delivering the priority projects in the agreed digital investment portfolio of work.

The report sets out the options considered, if any, and the reasons for the recommendations and the decision.

21 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

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NOTED the next meeting of the Cabinet was scheduled to take place on Wednesday 16 October 2024 at 7:00pm.

22 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

A resolution was passed under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972 excluding the press and public from the meeting for the items of business listed on Part 2 of the agenda on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in those paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Act (as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006).

Part 2

23 DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS COUNCIL PROPERTY ASSETS AND LAND

Members noted the information in the restricted appendix to the report considered at Minute 6 above.

24 LBE COMPANIES – ENERGETIK OUTTURN REPORT 2023/24

Members noted the information in the restricted appendix to the report considered at Minute 11 above.

25 LBE COMPANIES – ENERGETIK Q1 MONITORING REPORT 2024/25

Members noted the information in the restricted appendix to the report considered at Minute 15 above.

The meeting ended at 8.12 pm.



London Borough of Enfield

Report Title	Review of the Statement of Licensing Policy (Alcohol) and the Gambling Statement of Licensing Principles
Report to	Cabinet
Date of Meeting	Cabinet 16/10/24
Cabinet Member	Cllr Susan Erbil, Cabinet Member for Planning and Regulatory Services
Executive Director / Director	Perry Scott - Executive Director of Environment and Communities Doug Wilkinson – Director of Environment & Street Scene
Report Author	Martin Rattigan Martin.rattigan@enfield.gov.uk
Ward(s) affected	All
Key Decision Number	KD 5740
Classification	Part 1

Purpose of Report

1. It is a statutory requirement to have a Statement of Licensing Policy (“Licensing Policy” Appendix A) and the Statement of Principles for Gambling Licensing (“Gambling Policy” Appendix B), and to review every 5 years and 3 years respectively. This will be the 7th edition of the Licensing policy and the 7th edition of the Gambling Policy.
2. The purpose of the report is to present the Licensing Policy and the Gambling Policy post public consultation for adoption by Full Council prior to the 28th and 31st of January 2025 respectively. Each policy has been updated and amended to reflect the need and aims of Enfield, its residents and businesses, and taking into consideration the consultation responses received. The policies are attached to this report.
3. A public consultation on both policies was carried out between the 17th of May and the 11th of August 2024. The consultation period was initially from the 17th May to the 12th July, however this was extended to the 11th August to account for the summer holiday period.

Recommendations

That Cabinet notes that the following recommendations have been agreed by the Licensing Committee and will be referred to Full Council for approval:

- I. The Statement of Licensing Policy (Appendix A) to come into effect on the 28th of January 2025.
- II. Retention of the existing four Cumulative Impact Zones in Upper Edmonton, Enfield Highway, Enfield Town and Southgate.
- III. Introduction of two new Cumulative Impact Zones in Bowes and Palmers Green.
- IV. Removal of the core hours in all Cumulative Impact Zones making them all 24 hours.
- V. Retention of the refusal to adopt the Sexual Entertainment Venues provisions under the Policing and Crime Act 2009. Presented in Annex 11 of the Licensing Act Policy.

That Cabinet agrees the following recommendations to Full Council for approval:

- VI. The Statement of Principles for Gambling (Appendix B) to come into effect on the 31st of January 2025.
- VII. Introduction of two new Gambling Vulnerability Zones in Edmonton and Enfield Highway.
- VIII. Retention of the nil casino resolution as set out in section 3.5 of the Gambling Policy.

Background

4. The existing Licensing Act 2003 policy was last approved at full Council in 2019 and came into effect in January 2020. The Gambling Act 2005 policy was last approved at full Council in November 2021 and came into effect in January 2022.
5. Engagement with key Enfield stakeholders took place in early February 2024. This included Police Licensing, the Licensing Team and Public Health. Early views on both policies and the Cumulative Impact Assessment were collected and considered in drafting the pre-consultation draft of the Licensing Policy, the Gambling Policy and the Cumulative Impact Assessment.
6. Following the public consultation, we received 20 responses in relation to the Licensing Policy and 4 responses to the Gambling Act Policy.

7. Consultation responses for the Licensing Policy outlined support for the proposed Cumulative Impact Zones and noted concerns regarding better training and awareness relating to preventing and addressing violence against women and girls.
8. The table below outlines the concerns and changes made to reflect them.

Section	Change to Licensing Act Policy	Reference in policy
Cumulative Impact Zones: Times	Address concerns regarding an accumulation of licensed premises operating in the daytime by removing the core hours for the CIZs so the CIZs operate at all hours.	Section J: Page 25
Cumulative Impact Zones: Conditions	Address issues relating to public nuisance caused by blocking of footpaths and concerns regarding intimidation of women – by creating new model conditions for CIZ areas. Additional model conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training of staff relating to protection of women, girls and vulnerable people, • designation of smoking area, and • entry and exit of premises. 	Appendix 9: Page 57 & 58.
Violence against Women and Girls	Additional wording in Section L on page 27 has been added. As follows: 11.42 We expect all licensed premises to build an atmosphere of transparency and safety for women who work at night and engage in leisure in the licensed trade. This may include challenging behaviour that enables intimidation and violence against women in the licensed trade and providing support to those that experience these behaviours in licensed premises. Training for staff to support this is recommended.	Section L: Page 27

9. Following the consultation there are some changes to the Gambling Policy. All four responses were generally supportive. Three responses recommended adding Palmers Green as a Gambling Vulnerability Area. This was considered as set out below.
10. The Palmers Green Area has approximately 8 gambling premises, the Gambling Vulnerability Area, as mapped, has 31 gambling premises within it. As outlined in the Local Area Profile, Palmers Green is in the lower vulnerability range for mental health and wellbeing, Index of Multiple Deprivation, unemployment rates and receipt of Universal Credit.
11. The areas outlined in the Gambling Vulnerability area are in the highest vulnerability range for mental health and wellbeing, index of multiple

deprivation, unemployment rates and the receipt of universal credit. The number of premises and the levels of vulnerability do not currently meet the threshold for Palmers Green to be made a Gambling Vulnerability Area at this time. Therefore, the proposal by responders for the inclusion of Palmers Green into the Gambling Vulnerability Areas is not supported by the evidence in the Local Area Profile. It is noted that Palmers Green and Bowes areas would be kept under review throughout the life of this policy and assessed at the next review of the Gambling Policy in three years' time.

12. See Appendix F for consultation response and the Council's reply.

13. Both policies were presented to the Licensing Committee Meeting on the 7th October 2024.

Statement of Licensing Policy

14. The London Borough of Enfield's Licensing Policy 2020 to 2025 is due to expire on 28th January 2025. The Council is required, under the Licensing Act 2003, to publish a Statement of Licensing Policy once every five years. Guidance on how this is to be done is detailed in the Licensing Act 2003 and in the Section 182 Guidance issued by the Home Secretary.

15. The requirement is for the Council to consult with key stakeholders and to update the Licensing Policy for changes in the legislation and guidance. The Licensing Policy has been revised to include updates to reflect this.

16. Key changes include:

- The Licensing Policy has been updated and now includes clear expectations from the Licensing Authority as to what matters applicants need to take into account in drafting their applications and their operating schedules.
- New sections have been introduced to outline expectations in the following areas:
 - Addressing risks and harms to women and vulnerable people in the night-time economy (Section L);
 - Responding to the proposed Martyn's Law by outlining event and large venue safety and risk assessment (Section N).
 - The proposed introduction of two new Cumulative Impact Zones in Bowes and Palmers Green (Section J).
 - Policies outlining expectations on delivery services, (Section R) and the dispersal of patrons from premises (Section S).
- The Licensing Policy has also been updated for changes in laws and the Section 182 guidance. Including changes in pavement licences, a link to immigration status documentation and the inclusion of a policy to prepare for 'Martyn's Law'.

Sexual Entertainment Venues (SEV)

17. To continue to resolve not to adopt the sexual entertainment venues licensing in Enfield, as per Annex 11 of the Licensing Policy. To date there have been no applications for SEVs.

Statement of Principles for Gambling Licencing.

18. The Act places a legal duty on both the Commission and licensing authorities to aim to permit gambling, in so far as it is considered to be reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives. The effect of this duty is that both the Commission and licensing authorities must approach their functions in a way that seeks to regulate gambling by using their powers, for example, powers to attach conditions to licences, to moderate its impact on the licensing objectives rather than by starting out to prevent it altogether.
19. The London Borough of Enfield's Gambling Policy 2022 to 2025 is due to expire on 31 January 2025. The Gambling Act 2005, requires the Council, acting as the licensing authority to prepare, consult on and publish a Gambling Policy which it proposes to apply, when exercising its licensing functions under the Gambling Act 2005.
20. The Gambling Policy:
- Sets out how the Authority intends to support responsible operators and take effective actions against irresponsible operators.
 - Informs residents, business and licensed premises users, the protections afforded to the local community within the Gambling Act 2005 and by this Authority.
 - Supports the Authority in making licensing decisions.
21. A refresh of evidence around the impact of gambling has been conducted and a Local Area Profile produced (See Appendix C).
22. The revised version of the Gambling Policy reflects updated guidance and legislation. The key change is the introduction of a proposed Gambling Vulnerability Area (GVA). This is an area that is intended to address particular vulnerabilities associated with harm from gambling and problem gambling. The intention is for those seeking gambling licences in the Gambling Vulnerability Area (mirroring the current Edmonton and Enfield Highway Cumulative Impact Zones under the Licensing Policy) to provide additional reassurance as to how they will address these vulnerabilities in their operating schedule.

Gambling Vulnerability Area

23. The Local Area Profile has outlined that some areas in Enfield are of particular risk for individuals both of developing problem gambling habits

and of being more vulnerable to the impacts of problem gambling than many other areas in Enfield. In particular, levels of social and economic vulnerability are higher in some areas than in the rest of Enfield. Research evidence (outlined in Appendix D: Local Area Profile) shows that the risk of developing problem gambling habits and impact of this on individuals is higher where the individuals are:

- Economically vulnerable: such as being unemployed, being in receipt of universal credit, or being in an area of high deprivation as indicators for economic vulnerability.
- Vulnerable due to mental health issues: such as having higher levels of depression and anxiety disorder in local areas as an indicator of the higher levels of risk that may be associated with gambling in these localities.
- Exposed to higher levels of gambling premises and availability of opportunities to gamble or experience others' gambling in their youth: such as being in proximity to schools and childcare facilities.

24. The Local Area Profile has noted that the overlap of gambling premises and particular aspects of vulnerability are located in the area that is covered by the existing Edmonton and Enfield Highway Cumulative Impact Zones (in the Licensing Policy).

25. The policy requires that applicants in these areas will be expected to pay special attention to outlining the specific measures they will put in place to limit the risk to economically vulnerable people, those vulnerable due to mental health conditions and young adults as well as children. The Authority expects this to be a specific section of their operating schedule, and to ensure that staff are trained to be aware of these vulnerabilities and to be able to implement the specific measures outlined in their operating schedule.

26. Legally both the Licensing Policy and the Gambling Policy are required to be republished prior to 28th and 31st of January 2025 respectively. Both policies have been revised in line with statutory guidance and a public consultation required by their respective legislation and represent what is required to support the work of the Council in relation to both gambling and alcohol licensing.

Relevance to Council Plans and Strategies

27. Both policies align to Priority 2: Strong, Healthy and Safe Communities Priority and Priority 5: An economy that works for everyone in Investing in Enfield: Council plan for 2023 – 2026.

- Licensed premises will be subject to inspection to ensure that they are complying with their respective legal requirements, ensuring a fair-trading platform.
- Any complaints regarding premises will be investigated.
- Licensed premises will provide employment opportunities.

28. Both the Licensing Policy and the Gambling Policy are a requirement of the Council under the Licensing Act 2003 and the Gambling Act 2005. As such they are a statutory requirement for the Council.

Financial Implications

29. The purpose of the report is to present the Licensing Policy and the Gambling Policy post public consultation for adoption by Full Council. The proposed changes in both policies have no financial implications. The actual licencing fees and charges are subject to the Council's annual fees and charges full Council report – for both statutory and non-statutory fees and charges.

Legal Implications

30. Both the Licensing Policy and the Gambling Policy are a requirement of the Council under the Licensing Act 2003 and the Gambling Act 2005. As such they are a statutory requirement for the Council and failure to update them would leave the council vulnerable to challenge.

31. The report shows the council wants to continue to not grant any sexual entertainment venue licences, therefore it must re-adopt this resolution as part of the Licensing policy. Further the council wishes to extend Cumulative Impact Zones [CIZ] into new areas, therefore these too need to be added to the policy. Failure to do so would mean they that could not be brought into force.

32. The Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 (as amended) specify that the functions of the Licensing Authority under the Licensing Act 2003 may not be carried out by the executive, so this has to be approved by somebody other than the Cabinet. The Licencing Committee cannot under its terms of reference approve the policy, but it can consider it and recommend it to Full Council for approval. The Cabinet will be asked to note the proposals, in the interests of completeness, when it considers the Gambling Policy. The same regulations provide, however, that the Gambling Policy under the 2005 Act may be developed by the executive but will also require approval by Full Council following a recommendation from the Cabinet. The Licensing committee does not have any powers under the Gambling Act 2005 but it will be asked to note the proposals, again in the interests of completeness, prior to it going to Cabinet.

33. Under section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005 the Council can adopt a “nil casinos” resolution. If this is not renewed every 3 years it automatically lapses. Since the Gambling Act 2005 came into force the council has always chosen to adopt such a resolution. It is also possible for any person or organisation to challenge the “nil casinos” resolution adopted by judicial review.

Equalities Implications

34. An EQIA has been completed and attached. The EQIA identifies that the policies will have a positive affect in terms of:

- Ensuring the protection of person under the age of 18 from harm,
- expectation that licensees consider ways in which they can protect vulnerable groups, including trans people, from violence, intimidation and exploitation in the night time economy and
- the introduction of Gambling Vulnerability Areas which are intended to reduce any additional impact of new gambling premises on those suffering socio-economic deprivation in the Edmonton and Enfield Highway areas.

Public Health Implications

35. Public Health is a Responsible Authority under the Licensing Act 2003 and has an interest in a well managed licensed trade as it can be effective in reducing alcohol related health and wellbeing harms.

36. It is estimated that approximately 0.5% of the adult population has a problem with gambling, 3.8% are gambling at at-risk levels, and 7% are affected negatively by an others people's gambling. This would imply that some 1,200 people in the borough are problematic gamblers and that 16,800 people are affected by other people's gambling.

37. Public Health is a Responsible Authority under the Licensing Act 2003 and has an interest in a well managed licensed trade as it can be effective in reducing alcohol related health and wellbeing harms. It is anticipated that the introduction of the two new gambling vulnerability zones will support and protect those most at risk of harm whilst allowing the industry to operate. Any learning from the Vulnerability Zones may be incorporated into future guidance and policies.

Crime and Disorder Implications

38. Police are a Responsible Authority under the Licensing Act 2003 and the Gambling Act 2005, a well-managed licensed and gambling trade can help to reduce alcohol related crime and disorder and gambling related harm. Both the Licensing Act 2003 and the Gambling Act 2005 contain the prevention of crime and disorder as an objective.

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Appendices

- Appendix A Statement of Licensing Policy
- Appendix B Statement of Gambling Policy
- Appendix C Cumulative Impact Zone Review
- Appendix D Local Area Profile
- Appendix E EQIA

- Appendix F Consultation Responses and Council reply

Background Papers-None.
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LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

LICENSING ACT 2003

LICENSING POLICY STATEMENT

**Seventh Edition
28 January 2025**



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Enfield Statement of Licensing Policy

1. Purpose of the Statement of Licensing Policy

- 1.1. This Licensing Policy Statement ('the Policy') is issued by the London Borough of Enfield ('the Council'), as Licensing Authority, under the Licensing Act 2003 ('the Act').
- 1.2. The purpose of this Statement of Licensing Policy ("licensing policy") is to outline the approach that Enfield Licensing Authority ("the Authority") will take for implementing the Licensing Act 2003. The policy provides guidance for applicants, residents and Responsible Authorities under the Act. Responsible Authorities include the Council's Licensing, Public Health, Health and Safety, Environmental Health, Planning, Trading Standards and Children's Services as well as the Police, the Fire Authority and the Home Office.
- 1.3. This policy, along with current national guidance issued by the Home Secretary and primary legislation as set out in the Licensing Act 2003, forms the basis on which licensing decisions are made and how licensed premises are likely to be permitted to operate.
- 1.4. The Licensing Act 2003 sets out four licensing objectives:
 - the prevention of crime and disorder;
 - public safety;
 - the prevention of public nuisance; and
 - the protection of children from harm.
- 1.5. The Authority is required to make decisions based on these objectives and to promote them through its actions. Licensed premises are required to conduct their activities with reference to the promotion of these objectives.
- 1.6. The Licensing Authority will have regard to this policy when carrying out its functions under the Licensing Act 2003 ("the Act").
- 1.7. The Act requires the Licensing Authority to publish this Statement of Licensing Policy. This licensing policy will be used as a guide in decision making with regard to licensing matters.
- 1.8. The Licensing Authority for the London Borough of Enfield makes this Statement of Licensing Policy in accordance with section 5 of the Act.
- 1.9. The Licensing Act 2003 also outlines five other key aims that are important for all those involved in licensing to support and promote through good practice. These are:
 - Protecting the public and local residents from crime, anti-social behaviour and noise nuisance caused by irresponsible licensed premises;
 - Giving the police and licensing authorities the powers they need to manage and police the night-time economy effectively and take action against those premises that are causing problems;
 - Recognising the important role which pubs and other licensed premises play in our local communities, and minimising the regulatory burden on business, encouraging innovation and supporting responsible premises;
 - Providing a regulatory framework for late night refreshment, and regulated

entertainment which reflects the needs of local communities and empowers local authorities to make and enforce decisions about the most appropriate licensing strategies for their local area; and

- Encouraging greater community involvement in licensing decisions and giving local residents the opportunity to have their say regarding licensing decisions that may impact upon them.

1.10 This policy:

- Outlines the legal framework and responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003 and the accompanying Section 182 Guidance issued by the Home Secretary (“the Guidance”);
- Makes clear the expectations that those engaging in licensable activities in Enfield may have of the Authority and other licensing partners, including clear and transparent processes.
- Makes clear the expectations the Authority has for those engaging with the licensing system in Enfield including licence holders, licence applicants, residents and Responsible Authorities; and

1.11 The aim is to make the Licensing system in Enfield as clear, simple and accessible as possible. To this end the policy sets out the following:

- A clear statement of the legal framework for the policy and its links to other legal frameworks and strategies;
- The Enfield context and the aspirations and intent of the policy within that context;
- The Licensing objectives and the measures expected to promote them as required by law;
- Twenty-two (22) easy to find, separate sections which provide more detailed guidance on the approach the Licensing Authority will take to specific issues and circumstances; and,
- Appendices that provide useful further information.

1.12 Each new licence application or an application for a variation of an existing licence will be considered on its own merits. This means that decisions will take into account the specific details in each case, including the proposed venue and the way it will operate, or proposed changes to an existing venue and/or its operation, as well as the context in which it operates.

1.13 Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 requires each Licensing Authority to prepare and publish a Statement of its Licensing Policy every five years. The previous Enfield policy was published on 28 January 2020. This current Statement of Licensing Policy reflects changes in legislation and local policy, and feedback to date around ease of use of the previous document and has been updated accordingly. This policy will apply from 27 January 2025 to 26 January 2030.

1.14 The legislation allows the Authority to review and update its Licensing Policy during this time to reflect any changes in legislation or guidance.

1.15 In the drafting of this policy the Authority has had regard for the Home Office Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act (“the Guidance”) and has given appropriate weight to the views of consultees. When revisions of the guidance are published the Authority will determine if revisions of this Licensing Policy are appropriate.

- 1.16 The Authority is allowed under the Act and the guidance to review and reissue the Licensing Policy within the 5-year timeframe if this is deemed necessary. To this end the Authority will conduct a mid-point review of the Licensing Policy to determine if there is need review and re-publishing. This process is outlined in detail in Policy 8.
- 1.17 The Policy supports the Council's vision for **Enfield to have clean and green spaces, strong healthy and safe communities, thriving children and young people, more and better homes, and an economy that works for everyone.**¹

2. Scope of the Statement of Licensing Policy

- 2.1. The scope of the policy is the oversight and management of the provision and holding of licences under the Licensing Act 2003. The Act regulates the following licensable activities:
- Retail sale of alcohol;
 - Supply of alcohol to club members;
 - Supply of hot food and drink between 23:00 and 05:00;
 - Provision of regulated entertainment to the public, or club members, or with a view to profit;
 - Film exhibitions;
 - Performances of a play;
 - Indoor sporting events;
 - Boxing or wrestling entertainment;
 - Playing of recorded music; and
 - Dance performances.
- 2.2. There are a number of exemptions and details of these are set out in full in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Licensing Act 2003.
- 2.3. Section 191 of the Licensing Act 2003 provides the meaning of 'alcohol' for the purposes of the Act. It should be noted that a wide variety of foodstuffs contain alcohol but generally in a highly diluted form when measured against the volume of the product. For the purposes of the 2003 Act, the sale or supply of alcohol which is of a strength not exceeding 0.5 per cent alcohol by volume (ABV) at the time of the sale or supply in question is not a licensable activity. However, where the foodstuff contains alcohol at greater strengths, for example, as with some alcoholic jellies, the sale would be a licensable activity.
- 2.4. The definition of alcohol was amended by the Policing and Crime Act 2017 to include alcohol 'in any state'. This is to make it clear that products such as powdered and vaporised alcohol fall within the definition provided by the 2003 Act.²

¹ Investing in Enfield: Enfield Council Plan 2023-26 https://www.enfield.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0022/34087/Enfield-Council-Plan-2023-2026-Your-Council.pdf

² Revised guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (December 2023)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/explanatory-memorandum-revised-guidance-issued-under-s-182-of-licensing-act-2003/revised-guidance-issued-under-section-182-of-the-licensing-act-2003-december-2022-accessible>

- 2.5. Licensable activities are covered through application to the Council, acting as the Licensing Authority, for a licence to undertake them. These include applications for new premises licences, club premises certificates, variations to these and reviews of licences and/or certificates.
- 2.6. The scope of the policy will be subject to revisions to the Licensing Act as set out in the Guidance as issued by the Home Office from time to time³. When revisions are issued, there may be periods of time where the published Enfield Licensing Policy is inconsistent with the Guidance. During such periods the Council, as the Licensing Authority, will have regard, and give appropriate weight, to the revised Guidance.

3. Policy Statement

- 3.1 The purpose of the Policy is to inform Members, applicants, residents and businesses of the key principles under which the Council will make licensing decisions.
- 3.2 Every application considered by the Council under this Policy, will be considered on its merits where relevant representations are made in respect of any application and a hearing is convened and regard is given to the Act and the Guidance and any supporting regulations.
- 3.3 The Council maintains that licensing is about the control of licensed premises, qualifying clubs and temporary events within the terms of the Act and any terms and conditions attached to licences will be focused on matters that are within the control of individual licensees and in the vicinity of premises.
- 3.4 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 promotes the practice of partnership working to reduce crime and disorder and places a statutory duty on police and local authorities to develop and implement a strategy to tackle problems in their area. In doing so, the responsible authorities are required to work in partnership with a range of other local public, private, community and voluntary groups and with the community itself.
- 3.5 This approach recognises that both the causes of crime and disorder and the interventions required to deliver safer, more secure communities lies with a range of organisations, groups and individuals working in partnership. Crime reduction is not solely the responsibility of the police.
- 3.6 For people in the community the quality of their life in their neighbourhoods is affected by a whole range of influences. Quite rightly, they do not apportion responsibility for solutions uniquely to each individual agency and as part of our own community, we recognise situations in which the actions of one agency can positively contribute to the work of another. Local organisations working together can collectively provide interventions and responses to tackle problems and provide earlier, more effective solutions.

4. Consultation

³ Ibid.

- 4.1 The Policy is made following consultation with (amongst others):
- The Chief Officer of Police;
 - The London Fire Brigade;
 - The Council's Director of Public Health
 - Bodies representing local holders of premises licences;
 - Bodies representing local holders of club premises certificates;
 - Bodies representing local personal licence holders;
 - Bodies representing businesses and residents in the Council's area.
- 4.2 A public consultation was also undertaken and received X responses.
- 4.3 All consultations responses have been considered and where appropriate have informed the development of the final licensing policy.

5. Other matters for consideration

Developing local knowledge

- 5.1 Demonstrated knowledge about the locality will assist applicants when determining the steps that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. For example, premises within close proximity to residential premises should consider how this will impact upon their smoking, noise management and dispersal policies, to ensure the promotion of the public nuisance objective. Applicants must consider all factors which may be relevant to the promotion of the licensing objectives, and where there are no known concerns, to acknowledge this in their application.
- 5.2 Applicants are advised to carry out their own research, and potentially to seek the views of responsible authorities before formally submitting an application, as the authorities are best placed to have detailed and expert local knowledge about local issues that should be taken into consideration when making an application. It should be noted that there may be a charge for this service.
- 5.3 It is also expected that applicants will canvass the views of their neighbours and local residents as this can clear up any ambiguities and develop a relationship based on mutual cooperation before an application is made. This may be facilitated by making direct contact with neighbours and any local group that represents residents or businesses. This will also assist the applicant by giving an understanding at the outset of what the community believe is acceptable in their area.

Operating schedules

- 5.4 An Operating Schedule is submitted with a licence application and contains the information required by section 17(4) of the Act. Among other things, it includes the steps that the applicant proposes to take to promote the Licensing Objectives. Where a risk to the Licensing Objectives is present, the Council expects applicants to specifically

address in their operating schedules, how they will meet the Factors for Consideration (outlined in part 8 below).

- 5.5 Whilst applicants are strongly encouraged to consider these Factors for Consideration, they should not be regarded as standard conditions and should be used and modified according to the individual application and location and to inform the operating schedule. By setting out a carefully considered operating schedule applicants can demonstrate that they have given thought to their application and its impact on the local environment.
- 5.6 An operating schedule should contain details relating to the promotion of the licensing objectives that are capable of being translated into enforceable conditions as, if there are no representations against the grant of the licence these will form the basis of the conditions that will be placed on the licence. It is recommended that applicants use the 'general' box in section P of the application form to indicate what local factors they have considered. Information on the application process is in Policy 1 of this document and further guidance is available on the Council's website.
- 5.7 The failure by an applicant to clearly and fully demonstrate in the operating schedule that they have properly considered the promotion of the four licensing objectives is a legitimate concern should the application come before the Licensing Sub-Committee and may trigger a representation from the Authority.

The Mayor of London's Vision for London as a 24-hour City

- 5.8 The Mayor of London has outlined his vision for London as a 24-hour City and has appointed a Night Czar and a Nighttime Commission to encourage the development of London as a vibrant, diverse, cultural city with a nighttime economy that is of global significance.
- 5.9 There is a vibrant, diverse and cultural nighttime economy offer across the borough. People living within and outside of Enfield will find entertainment, socialising and dining options that are reflective of a wide range of influences, origins and cultural aspects. Whilst the Mayor's Vision will be considered and reflected in the licensing system in Enfield, the Authority recognises that these ambitions need to be balanced against the needs and wishes of residents and other businesses and that the Authority's overriding duty is to promote the Licensing Objectives.

Responsibilities under the Immigration Act 2016 and the Modern Slavery Act 2015

- 5.10 The Authority has responsibilities that relate to the prevention of immigration crime, specifically the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. These responsibilities are outlined in this policy in Appendix 3. The London Borough of Enfield has a duty under the Modern Slavery Act 2015 to co-operate with the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner, and the Authority is also under this duty as part of the London Borough of Enfield.
- 5.11 Please see Annex 10 for further details on documentation required.

Health Act 2006

- 5.12 It is expected that all licence holders will be compliant with the Health Act 2006 and all sundry Smokefree Regulations that govern smoking in licensed premises currently and as these are updated.

London Living Wage

- 5.13 Enfield is a London Living Wage employer and applicants are encouraged to pay staff a living wage.

Other regulatory regimes

- 5.14 It is important for all licensees and licence applicants consider and implement all other regulatory and legislative frameworks that are relevant to their premises and licence.

Integration of policies and avoidance of duplication

- 5.15 The Authority will seek to avoid any duplication with other statutory/regulatory frameworks.

Public Space Protection Order

- 5.16 The Council has adopted powers to designate the whole borough as a place where alcohol may not be consumed publicly and falls under the Public Space Protection Order published on 4 February 2021 and replaced the previous Public Space Protection Order. This Public Space Protection Order.

Consideration of principles and sections in this document

- 5.17 Applicants are also invited to consider the principles and sections outlined in the second part of this document. The general principles are intended to guide the overall approach to licensing and the nighttime economy in Enfield. The first set of policies are intended to outline administrative processes and expectations to support applicants and licensees to operate their businesses in an administratively effective manner. The second set of policies are intended to outline expectations that the Authority has for the specific issues and matters that are relevant to the way licensed businesses are run and organised.

6 The Borough of Enfield

- 6.1 Please see the Enfield Council borough profile at:
https://www.enfield.gov.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0023/44717/Borough-profile-2023-Your-council.pdf

7. Factors for consideration

06.09.24 V13

- 7.1 To give effect to the licensing objectives the Authority expects licence applicants to consider the following factors when preparing their applications and their operating schedules.
- 7.2 Prevention of Crime and Disorder - the means by which crime and disorder will be or is prevented by the effective management and operation of the licensed activities including, and not limited to:
- crime prevention design, including adequate lighting of car parks and CCTV;
 - door supervision, including arrangements for screening for weapons and drugs;
 - other measures to control violent, drunken or abusive behaviour (including exclusion of troublemakers; refusal to sell to those who are or appear to be drunk or underage; use of toughened and plastic 'glasses'; and bottle bins);
 - drug dealing and abuse;
 - prostitution and indecency;
 - methods to discourage drinking of alcohol supplied for consumption on the premises, in a public place in the vicinity of the premises;
 - methods to prevent taking alcohol off the premises in open containers;
 - methods to prevent the handling and distribution of stolen, counterfeit goods or other illegal goods;
 - capacity limits where necessary to prevent overcrowding or prevent nuisance upon entry and exit;
 - appropriate ratio of tables and chairs to customers (based on the capacity) where the premises are used exclusively or primarily for the 'vertical' consumption of alcohol;
 - irresponsible alcohol promotion.
- 7.3 Public Safety - the means by which risk to public safety will be or is prevented by the effective management and operation of the licensed activities including, and not limited to:
- whether the premises has a licence or other authorised document specifying the maximum number of persons that can attend it;
 - whether the applicant has carried out a fire risk assessment as to the maximum number of people who can attend the premises safely and evacuate it in an emergency;
 - measures to record and limit the number of persons on the premises;
 - the adequacy of transportation arrangements to ensure that customers may safely travel to and from the premises and nuisance is avoided by concentrations of people unable to access transport in a timely manner;
 - confirmation that any arrangements or advertising of taxis solely relate to taxis licensed by a recognised licensing authority;
 - arrangements to ensure the safety for users, including people with disabilities, in the event of fire or other emergency;
 - measures to address drink spiking;
 - the safe storage and use of special effects such as fireworks or other explosives, firearms, real flame, strobe lighting / lasers etc;
 - for dance events, the provision of measures to combat overheating, including availability of drinking water, air conditioning and ventilation.
- 7.4 Prevention of Nuisance - the means by which nuisances will be or are prevented by the effective management and operation of the licensed activities including, and not limited to:
- noise from delivery vehicles;

- noise from vehicles delivering and collecting customers;
- noise and/or vibrations emanating from the premises including extended/external areas such as beer gardens;
- noise, anti-social behaviour and other disturbance caused by persons leaving the premises;
- in relation to urination in public places the means to prevent nuisances should include the adequacy of lavatories, financial contributions towards the provision and/or maintenance of public urinals and supervision in the vicinity of the premises;
- congregations of persons, whether consuming alcohol or not, either waiting to enter, leaving or spilling/standing outside the premises;
- litter and accumulations of rubbish;
- the removal from premises of drinking vessels and bottles;
- vermin and pests;
- light pollution;
- use of fireworks or other explosives / special effects;
- noxious smells;
- arrangements to ensure that public lavatories within premises are available for use throughout the entire period that the public are on those premises;
- noise, odour and litter from persons smoking outside the premises;

7.5 Protection of Children from Harm - the means by which harm to children will be or is prevented by the effective arrangement and operation of the licensed activities including, and not limited to:

- the prevention of unlawful supply, consumption and use of alcohol and drugs and other products which it is illegal to supply to children, including proof of age arrangements;
- premises restrictions on the access by children to the whole or any part of premises, including times when children may not be present;
- the protection from inappropriate exposure to strong language, expletives or entertainment of an adult or sexual nature;
- the protection from any gambling;
- arrangements to prevent, drug taking or dealing;
- adequacy of controls on the times during which children may be present on the premises;
- the nature of the licensed premises and facilities provided e.g. sporting, cultural and recreational, where these may provide a tangible social benefit, particularly for children and may contribute to crime and disorder reduction and the protection of children from harm.

8. Principles and sections for consideration

8.1 This section outlines the specific policies that the Authority has set out as its expectations on applicants. It is expected that applicants will take these policies into consideration when developing their operating schedules and operating their premises.

9. General principles

9.1 Two general principles have been identified which are noted throughout the Statement of Licensing Policy and are outlined here clearly as general principles that will be taken into consideration for all licensing applications.

All licensing applications are expected to show:

- a). That applicants have a clear understanding of the locality in which they are operating or intending to operate and that this has been taken into account in the application, any voluntary conditions proposed and for these to be set out clearly within the operating schedule.
- b). That applicants have taken into account the Council’s broader aspirations, and the Mayor’s vision for London, particularly in relation to an offer that provides for the diverse Enfield’s population.

10 Sections: Process and administrative

Section A: Licence applications and review

The process for applications set out in this section will be followed in all cases of applications for new licences or variations to existing licences.

- 10.1 Applications will be progressed in accordance with procedures laid down by the Licensing Act 2003 and any accompanying applicable guidance to the Act as produced by the Home Office. Prospective applicants should refer to the separate relevant guidance documents for further details. Where reference is made to applications in this policy this should be taken as referring to applications for new premises licences, club premises certificates, variations to these and reviews of licences/certificates.
- 10.2 Once an application is made and received electronically by the Licensing Authority it will be provided to all Responsible Authorities (see paragraph 10.7).
- 10.3 Details of applications are available via the Enfield Council website at www.enfield.gov.uk.
- 10.4 Applications for all licences and authorisations available under the 2003 Act must be made on the relevant form prescribed under secondary regulations. Applications will not be progressed until the form has been completed in full and received, together with the relevant fee(s) and all other required information, by the Licensing Authority and the relevant responsible authorities.
- 10.5 Where electronic applications are made, the application will be taken to be 'given' when the applicant has submitted a complete application form and submitted the fee.
- 10.6 The Responsible Authorities are:

Responsible Authority	Contact details
Licensing Authority	Enfield Council

	email: licensing@enfield.gov.uk
Environmental Health	Environmental.health@enfield.gov.uk
Child Protection	safeguardingenfield@enfield.gov.uk
Planning Authority	Planning.decisions@enfield.gov.uk
Health and Safety	Environmental.health@enfield.gov.uk
Trading Standards	Environmental.health@enfield.gov.uk
Metropolitan Police	TBI
London Fire Brigade	TBI
Director of Public Health	TBI
Port of London Authority (for vessels only)	London River House, Royal Pier Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 2BG
Home Office (Immigration Enforcement)	Alcohol Licensing Team Lunar House 40 Wellesley Road Croydon CR9 2BY email: alcohol@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

10.7 The steps for consideration of a licensing application, a licensing variation and a club premises certificate are:

- a) If no representations are made to an application, the Authority must grant it in full.
- b) When an application is made, and relevant representations are made to the Authority it must hold a hearing of the Licensing Sub-Committee (unless those who have made representations agree in advance that this is unnecessary).
- c) The Licensing Sub-Committee will then consider the evidence provided by applicants and by those making representations, the legislation and accompanying Guidance, this Statement of Licensing Policy and any other relevant data.
- d) The Licensing Sub-Committee will determine the application and will take any steps it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
- e) Conditions on the licence, additional to those voluntarily offered by the applicant, may be considered. Appropriate conditions will focus on matters which are within the control of individual licensees and which also relate to the premises or places being used for licensable activities and the impact of those activities in the

vicinity. If situations arise where the licensing objectives are compromised but cannot be dealt with by the use of appropriate conditions the Licensing Authority will consider whether it is appropriate for a licence to be issued or for the premises to continue in operation.

10.8 Conditions on a licence:

- must be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives;
- must be precise and enforceable;
- must be unambiguous and clear in what they intend to achieve;
- should not duplicate other statutory requirements or other duties or responsibilities placed on the employer by other legislation;
- must be specific to the individual type, location and characteristics of the premises and events concerned;
- should not be standardised and may be unlawful when it cannot be demonstrated that they are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in an individual case;
- should not replicate offences set out in the 2003 Act or other legislation;
- should be proportionate, justifiable and be capable of being met;
- cannot seek to manage the behaviour of customers once they are beyond the direct management of the licence holder and their staff, but may impact on the behaviour of customers in the immediate vicinity of the premises or as they enter or leave; and
- should be written in a way that is specific, clear and measurable.

10.9 Individuals applying for a personal licence must be entitled to work in the UK. The Immigration Act 2016 amended the Licensing Act 2003 with effect from 6 April 2017 so that an application made on or after that date by someone who is not entitled to work in the UK must be rejected. Licences must not be issued to people who are illegally present in the UK, who are not permitted to work, or who are permitted to work but are subject to a condition that prohibits them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity. In order to discharge this duty, the Authority must be satisfied that an applicant has the right to work in the UK and requires applicants to submit one of the documents listed at Appendix 11 of this policy, to demonstrate that the applicant has permission to be in the UK and that they are permitted to undertake work in a licensable activity. This also applies to individuals who apply for premises licences. The purpose of this is to prevent illegal working in the UK.

10.10 A person is also disqualified from holding a licence if they are subject to a condition on their permission to be in the UK preventing them from holding a licence, for example if they are subject to an immigration restriction that does not permit them to work.

Where a valid and reasonable request for a review of a licence is made to the Authority, the Authority will initiate a process to consider and undertake a review.

- 10.11 Responsible Authorities, residents or businesses or a representative of these may ask the Authority to review a premises licence because of a concern about the premises in connection with any of the four licensing objectives.
- 10.12 Any request for a review of a premises licence is required to be accompanied by evidence to accompany the allegations.
- 10.13 When a request for a review is initiated by other persons, the Authority is required to first consider whether the representation made is relevant to the licensing objectives and is not vexatious or frivolous. Where a Responsible Authority requests a review, it must first consider if the request is vexatious or frivolous..
- 10.14 Representations must relate to particular premises for which a premises licence is already held and must be relevant to the promotion of the licensing objectives. The review process is not an opportunity to revisit earlier representations made when the original application for a premises licence was determined, unless these relate to different circumstances.
- 10.15 Where the Authority receives a request for a review in accordance with the closure procedures described in Part 8 of the Act, the Authority will arrange a hearing in accordance with the regulations set out by the Secretary of State.
- 10.16 The licensing committee, in determining a review, may exercise the range of powers given to them to promote the licensing objectives.
- 10.17 The options open to the Authority include the following steps:
- modifying the conditions of the premises licence (which includes adding a new condition(s) and/or any alteration or omission of an existing condition(s) temporarily or permanently);
 - excluding a licensable activity from the scope of the licence;
 - removing the designated supervisor;
 - suspending the licence for a period not exceeding three months;
 - revoking the licence; or,
 - to take no action.
- 10.18 The Authority will seek to establish the cause or causes of the concern and remedial action will be targeted at such causes. Any action will be proportionate to the problems involved.
- 10.19 Where a Magistrates Court makes a Closure Order under part 8 of the Licensing Act 2003 (on grounds of disorder) the Authority must carry out a review of the licence.
- 10.20 Where a Magistrates Court makes a Closure Order under part 4 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Policing and Crime Act 2014 and the Authority receives notice of this under section 80(9) or section 84(7) of this act the Authority must review the premises licence (as set out under the provisions of section 167 of the Licensing Act 2003). This also applies where a court has made an illegal working compliance order under Schedule 6 to the Immigration Act 2016 and the Authority has received a notice under that Schedule.
- 10.21 **Offences** under the Licensing Act 2003 include the serving of alcohol to unaccompanied persons under 18. The consumption of alcohol by minors impacts on the health, educational attainment, employment prospects and propensity for

crime of young people. The sale of alcohol to persons who are intoxicated is also an offence under the Licensing Act 2003. The Authority will treat representations that these offences have occurred seriously when they arise in connection with the granting or review of a premises licence. It will also have regard to other criminal activities which may take place in some types of licensed premises such as:

- the sale or distribution of drugs;
- the sale or distribution of stolen or counterfeit goods or weapons sale of smuggled tobacco and/or alcohol;
- prostitution, pimping or procuring;
- use as a base for criminal activity, particularly gangs, organisation of racist activity, unlawful gaming and gambling; and,
- employment of those who do not have the right to work in the UK.

10.22 Where reviews arise and the Authority determines that the crime prevention objective is being undermined through the premises being used in connection with crime or the committing of a criminal offence(s), it is expected that the revocation of the licence - even in the first instance - will be seriously considered (s182 Guidance, paragraph 11.26). Revocation also remains an option if other licensing objectives are being undermined.

10.23 Comments about applications and reviews are made by representations. These can be from a responsible authority (such as the Police) or other persons (such as a local resident or residents' group). A representation can be an objection to an application or part of an application or can be in support of an application. Guidance on making representations and applying for a review is available on the Council's website.

10.24 The review process is integral to the operation of the Licensing Act 2003.

10.25 The Government's intention is for a light touch regulatory regime with regard to the granting of new licences and variations. Only when there have been representations will the licensing discretion be engaged. If problems arise in connection with a premises licence, it is for the responsible authorities and the other persons to apply for a review of the licence. Without such representations, the Authority cannot review a licence. Proceedings under the Licensing Act 2003 for reviewing a premises licence are provided as a key protection for the community where problems associated with crime and disorder, public safety, public nuisance or the protection of children from harm are occurring.

'Shadow' Licences

10.26 The Authority reserves the right to review additional or 'shadow' licences that are in place for a premises where the primary licence is being reviewed.

Section B: Licensing Fees

Licensing fees are set and are due for payment on the anniversary of the licence. If the Licensing fee is not paid on time the licence will be suspended until such fees are paid.

- 10.27 Premises licence application fees are dependent upon the non-domestic rateable value of the premises. This value, which is also used to calculate business rates, can be found through the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) search engine at <https://www.gov.uk/find-business-rates>. The Authority expects licence holders to pay the required licence fee when it is due.
- 10.28 If Licence fees are not paid at the time they are due, suspension of the licence for non-payment of fees will be in force two days after the Authority notifies the Licence holder. The Authority can notify the Licence holder the day after the payment is due if payment is not received by the due date. Licence fees are due on the anniversary of the licence being granted.
- 10.29 The suspension will cease to be in place when the payment is received.
- 10.30 It is the Licence holder's responsibility to pay their fees, the Authority will not issue a reminder of fees when they are due. This is a matter for Licence holders, and the Authority expects Licence holders to take responsibility for ensuring that their fees are paid when they are due.
- 10.31 If the fee is disputed prior to the date it is due for payment the licence will not be suspended pending clarification and resolution. Once the actual fee has been clarified this will be payable and continued non-payment will result in suspension. Where an administrative error in relation to the recorded receipt of the annual fee has been made by the local authority and the Licence holder has provided proof of payment the licence will not be suspended.
- 10.32 Carrying on licensable activity while a licence has been suspended is a criminal offence and may result in enforcement action including prosecution.
- 10.33 Licensing fees can be found on the Enfield Council website here:
https://www.enfield.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/54902/Licensing-Act-fees-2024-25-Business-and-licensing.pdf

Section C: Scheme of Delegation

- 10.34 The following table sets out the agreed delegation of decisions and functions of the Licensing Sub-Committee and Officers.

Matter to be dealt with	Licensing Sub-Committee	Officers
Application for personal licence	Where a Police objection has been received	Where an objection was not received
Application for personal licence with unspent convictions	All cases	
Application for provisional statement	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where representations were not received or have all been

		withdrawn
Application for premises licence / club premises certificate	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application to vary premises licence / club premises certificate	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application to vary designated premises supervisor	Where a Police objection has been received	Where an objection was not received
Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor		All cases
Application for transfer of premises licence	Where a Police objection has been received	Where an objection was not received
Application for interim authority notice	Where a Police objection has been received	Where an objection was not received
Application to review premises licence/ club premises certificate	All cases	
Decision whether a representation is irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious		All cases
Making of representation when authority is consulted by neighbouring licensing authority	All cases	
Determination of an application to vary premises licence at community premises to include alternative licence condition	If Police objection	All other cases
Consideration of a police objection to a temporary event notice	All cases	
Decision to consult other responsible authorities on a minor variation application		All cases
Determination of a minor variation application		All cases
Revocation of a club licence		All cases
Revocation of a personal licence	All cases	
Revocation for a club premises certificate where a club is deemed by the Authority to no longer satisfy the conditions for being a qualifying club	All cases	

- 10.35 If the fee is disputed prior to the date it is due for payment the licence will not be suspended pending clarification and resolution. Once the actual fee has been clarified this will be payable and continued non-payment will result in suspension. Where an administrative error in relation to the recorded receipt of the annual fee has been made by the local authority and the Licence holder has provided proof of payment the licence will not be suspended.
- 10.36 Carrying on licensable activity while a licence has been suspended is a criminal offence and may result in enforcement action including prosecution.

Section D: Authority and DPS

Every supply of alcohol under a premises licence must be made or authorised by someone holding a personal licence. Every premises with a licence must have one person holding a personal licence specified as the Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS).

- 10.37 The Authority recommends that all persons employed on licensed premises who are engaged in the sale and supply of alcohol be encouraged to attend recognised training programmes to raise awareness of their responsibility and particularly of the offences contained within the Act. Similarly, persons employed at on-licensed premises should be encouraged to attend training programmes which will raise their awareness of the issues relating to drugs and violence in licensed premises. Suitable training (including refresher training) should be extended to all staff involved in managing or supervising the premises. All training undertaken should be recorded.
- 10.38 It is recommended that persons employed on premises providing entertainment for children and youths attend training programmes in basic child protection and safety and safeguarding, and if appropriate have the necessary Disclosure and Barring Service checks.
- 10.39 Every premise licensed for the sale of alcohol must have one personal licence holder specified as Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS). This will normally be the person with day-to-day responsibility for running the premises.
- 10.41 Every supply of alcohol under a premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence. The Licensing Act does not require the presence of a personal licence holder at all material times but if any sales are made when a personal licence holder is not present, then they must have been authorised by somebody who holds a personal licence.
- 10.42 The Authority recognises that there is no requirement for the DPS to be at the premises at all times that it carries out licensable activities, and it will not seek to achieve this by way of conditions. However, the DPS must be able to ensure that all four licensing objectives are properly promoted and that each premises complies with licensing law and licence conditions. The Authority expects that a DPS will be able to demonstrate knowledge of both the local geographic area and the patrons the

premises attracts. The DPS should be sufficiently fluent in English to be able to properly communicate with patrons.

- 10.43 The Authority considers it reasonable that those who hold licences and persons involved in the sale of alcohol are able to understand the terms of the licence and their legal obligations. It is also expected that those making sales of alcohol can understand and converse in the English language and be able to read and write in English so as to be able to complete documents such as refusals books and read training guides. Where relevant representations are made, and a lack of understanding of basic written and/or spoken English is a factor in those representations, consideration may, if appropriate, be given to attaching conditions to premises licences and club premises certificates that require the licence holder and staff connected with the business, attend a 'Basic Skills' course. This would be at cost to the applicant.
- 10.44 The Authority expects that when the DPS is not present on the premises written authorisation will have been given to other members of staff, and that one of these members of staff will be on the premises. Such authorisation should be in writing and be displayed with the premises licence.
- 10.45. It is considered good management practice to ensure that a personal licence holder/DPS is available at all hours that the premises is open to the public. Depending on the nature of the premises, it may be sufficient for the personal licence holder to be contactable by telephone. It is regarded as good management practice that a personal licence holder/DPS be physically on the premises from 23:00 onwards.

Section E: Temporary Events

The Authority expects that all applications for Temporary Events Notices (TENs) are submitted well in advance of the event, with 10 days being the statutory minimum for a standard TEN, and that sufficient accompanying information is provided at the time of application to allow due consideration, including evidence of permission to use space if it is a public or council land/venue and efforts have been undertaken to engage local residents.

It is expected that any existing conditions on a licence will be maintained for the purposes of a TEN. It is also recommended that TENs are submitted well in advance prior to the event to allow relevant responsible authorities to have appropriate time to consider the TENs.

- 10.46 A temporary event notice (TEN) is required in order to carry out any 'licensable activity' on unlicensed premises.⁴
- 10.47 Licensable activity includes:
- selling alcohol
 - serving alcohol to members of a private club
 - providing entertainment, such as music, dancing or indoor sporting events
 - serving hot food or drink between 11pm and 5am
- The process of applying is formally known as 'serving' a Temporary Event Notice.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/temporary-events-notice>

A TEN is also required if a particular licensable activity is not included in the terms of the existing licence.

- 10.48 To be eligible for a TEN an event must:
- have fewer than 500 people at all times – including staff running the event
 - last no more than 168 hours (7 days)
- 10.49 A TEN is required for each event held on the same premises. The Licensing Authority will intervene if the statutory limits on the number of TENs per year are exceeded.
- 10.50 A non-personal licence holder can apply for up to 5 TENs may be granted a year. A personal licence holder may be granted up to 50 TENs a year.
- 10.51 A single premises may have up to 15 TENs applied for in one year, as long as the total length of the events is not more than 21 days in one year.
- 10.52 Separate but consecutive events must have at least a 24-hour gap between them.
- 10.53 The legislation states that applications must be made at least 10 clear working days before the event. Clear working days do not include the day the council receives the application or the day of the event.
- 10.54 A copy of the TEN must be sent to the police licensing team at least 10 working days before the event. If the application is made online, contains all the necessary details and is accompanied by the correct payment, the council will contact the police for you.
- 10.55 It is recommended however that TENs are submitted 30 days prior to the event to allow for the relevant responsible authorities to have sufficient time to consider the notice in full.
- 10.56 When a TEN is submitted the Authority expects that the following information will be provided:
- Evidence of permission to use outside space for an event, specifically where the outside space is Council-owned or public land and, where permission has been granted, evidence that all applicable fees have been paid in full;
 - A clear description of the area in which it is proposed to carry out the licensable activities;
 - A risk assessment and capacity determination;
 - Any other information that is relevant or pertinent to the TENs.
- 10.57 Applicants are requested to note that other documents to support the TEN such as a Noise Management and Traffic Management Plans as appropriate may be required by the Licensing Authority and/or Police.
- 10.58 Applications must be accompanied by the relevant fee at the time of application to be considered valid. (details of current fees are available from the Council's website at - <https://www.enfield.gov.uk/services/business-and-licensing/temporary-event-notice>)
- 10.59 If full information is not provided in support of a TEN it is more likely that an objection will be forthcoming.

- 10.60 It is recommended that applicants for TENs that relate to large events, particularly large outdoor events, consult local residents' groups before submitting their TENs application and show evidence of this in their application.
- 10.61 A TEN may only be applied for by an individual, not an organisation. Individuals must be aged at least 18 to apply for a TEN.
- 10.62 A 'Late' TEN is where a late application is made outside of the statutory 10 clear working days before the event but between 5 to 9 clear working days before the event.
- 10.63 Where a personal licence is not already held, up to 2 late TENs may be served in one year. Where a personal licence is held, the limit is 10. Late TENs count towards the total number of permitted TENs.
- 10.64 Only the Police or Environmental Health can object to a TEN. They must do this within 3 working days of receiving it. They can only object if they think an event could:
- lead to crime and disorder
 - cause a public nuisance
 - be a threat to public safety
 - put children at risk of harm
 - If there is an objection, the Council's Licensing Committee will hold a meeting (called a 'hearing') no later than 24 hours before the event (unless all parties agree that a hearing isn't needed).
- 10.65 At the hearing, the committee will either approve, add conditions or reject the TEN.
- 10.66 If the applicant disagrees with the licensing committee's decision, there is the option appeal to the local magistrates' court. This must be done within 21 days, and at least 5 working days before the date of the proposed event.
- 10.67 It should be noted that if the police or Environmental Health object to a late TEN, the notice will not be valid and the event cannot be held.
- 10.68 If an objection to a late TEN is received, a counter notice will be served, and the event will not be allowed to go ahead, and this decision will be final. A late TEN doesn't allow for mediation or a hearing, therefore if an objection is received a counter notice is automatically issued.
- 10.69 Carrying out an activity that requires a licence (or allowing a premises to be used for one) in the absence of a valid TEN can lead to a fine or imprisonment of up to six months (or both).
- 10.70 Organisers of temporary events should be aware that although a licence or authorisation may not be needed under the Act, other legislation might apply This can include:
- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;
 - Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005;
 - Environmental Protection Act 1990.

- 10.71 Organisers of temporary events should also be aware that it is highly likely that the Council's enforcement officers will visit events held under the terms of a Temporary Event Notice to ensure compliance with legal requirements. While mindful of the Council's Enforcement Policy, the Council will normally prosecute where serious offences are detected.

Section F: Conditions

- 10.72 When relevant representations are made by a Responsible Authority or Other Person, the Committee may impose conditions on licences. Any such conditions, which must be necessary for the promotion of the Licensing Objectives, will be specific to the individual premises and events. Conditions may be drawn from the model pool of conditions in the Guidance.
- 10.73 Special conditions may be imposed for certain types of venues to prevent the sale and consumption of drugs and to create a safer environment for those who may have taken them. These conditions will take into account the "Safer Nightlife" initiative and model conditions from the Guidance. Where these conditions are to be imposed advice maybe sought from appropriate bodies such as the Police, who it is envisaged will make representations on such applications.
- 10.74 The Council will have regard to the impact of licensable activities at specific premises on persons living and working in the vicinity of those premises, which are disproportionate and unreasonable. These issues will mainly concern noise, light pollution, noxious smells, litter and vermin and pest infestations. Nuisance may include, in appropriate circumstances, the detrimental impact upon the living and working amenity and environment of 'other persons'. Special conditions and other limitations may be considered necessary where customers may be inclined towards carelessness and anti-social behaviour as a result of consuming alcohol.
- 10.75 The Council will give consideration to setting capacity limits for licensed premises or clubs where it may be necessary for public safety or otherwise to prevent over-crowding which may lead to disorder and nuisance. Where applicable, further consideration will also be given to whether door supervisors would also be needed to ensure that the numbers are appropriately controlled.
- 10.76 The pool of model conditions is found in Annex 9.

Section G: Enforcement

- 10.77 The Council will follow the Regulators Code (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulators-code>) and the Hampton principles and shall endeavour to be:
- Proportionate - regulators should only intervene when necessary, remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
 - Accountable - regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
 - Consistent - rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;

- Transparent - regulators should be open, and keep regulations simple and user friendly;
- Targeted - regulation should be focused on the problem and minimise side effects.

10.78 The Council will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

10.79 The Council will adopt a risk-based inspection programme. The Council's risk model for premises licences will be based upon the Licensing Objectives. The main enforcement and compliance role for the Council under the Act is to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises.

11. Sections: Expectations and considerations

Section H: Licensing Hours

11.1 The Council will deal with licensing hours on the merits of each individual application, again, only if relevant representations are made and there is a hearing to consider them. Applicants are expected to provide details of the measures they intend to take in order to promote the Licensing Objectives.

11.2 The Council recognises that variable licensing hours for the sale of alcohol may be desirable to ensure that concentrations of customers leaving premises simultaneously are avoided. However, where this may lead to longer opening hours the Council also recognises the potential for additional crime and disorder and/or public nuisance that may arise.

11.3 However, there is no general assumption in favour of lengthening licensing hours and the four Licensing Objectives should be paramount considerations at all times. Where there are representations against an application and the Sub-Committee believes that extending the licensing hours would undermine the Licensing Objectives, they may reject the application or grant it with appropriate conditions and/or different hours from those requested.

11.4 Stricter conditions with regard to licensing hours may be required for licensed premises situated in or immediately adjacent to residential areas to ensure that disturbance to local residents is avoided. This will particularly apply in circumstances where, having regard to the location, size and nature of the licensed premises, it is likely that disturbance will be caused to residents in the vicinity of the premises by concentrations of people leaving, particularly during normal night-time sleeping periods. It is accepted that applicants' operating schedules may adequately provide for such circumstances and the Council will not seek to impose stricter conditions unless relevant representations are received, and a hearing takes place.

11.5 The Council takes the view that persons under 18 may be at risk by late night access to premises primarily used for the sale and consumption of alcohol..

Section I: Children

- 11.6 The Act imposes certain controls by way of criminal penalty relating to the access to certain premises by unaccompanied children. In addition, Policy may create further restrictions for certain premises relating to access by children.
- 11.7 The Council recognises the wide variety of premises for which licences may be granted. It also recognises that there are many circumstances where it is appropriate for children to be present on premises and seeks to encourage their access to constructive leisure pursuits that support the social fabric of the Borough. It also recognises that there are circumstances where it is appropriate to limit or prevent access by children for the purposes of the Licensing Objectives.
- 11.8 The Council will not therefore impose conditions that restrict or prevent access by children unless this is necessary to promote the Licensing Objectives. It will however seek to ensure that children are not permitted to remain at or enter certain premises after a specified cut-off time or times.
- 11.9 In determining a specified cut-off time, the committee will take into account:
- the concerns of Responsible Authorities and Other Parties who have made representations;
 - the steps set out in an operating schedule that the licensee will take to meet the Licensing Objectives having regard to the nature of the premises or events for which the licence is required.

Children (Off-licence)

- 11.10 For premises supplying alcohol for consumption off premises, the Council normally requires applicants to have arrangements to ensure that children under 14 years, not accompanied by an adult, are not permitted to remain at or enter the premises after 21:00.
- NB. The age-limit of 14 years is intended as an upper limit and does not imply that this limit will be permitted for all relevant applications.
- 11.11 There will be a strong presumption against access by persons under 18 to premises where any of the following apply:
- where adult entertainment is provided;
 - where there have been convictions of the current management for serving alcohol to minors;
 - where requirements for proof of age cards or other age identification to combat the purchase of alcohol by minors is not the norm;
 - where there is a known association with drug taking or dealing;
 - where there is a strong element of gambling on the premises;
 - where the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises is the exclusive or primary purposes of the services provided at the premises
- 11.12 In order to protect children, the Licensing Committee or Sub-Committee's options would include, among other things, requiring conditions relating to:
- requirements for the production of proof of age cards or other age identification before sales are made;
 - training of staff who are authorised to sell alcohol;
 - limitations on the hours when children may be present;
 - age limitations below 18;

- limitations or exclusions when certain activities are taking place;
- access limited to parts of the premises;
- requirements for accompanying adults;
- full exclusion of people under 18 from the premises when any licensable activities are taking place.

11.13 No conditions will be imposed to the effect that children must be admitted to licensed premises.

11.14 Conditions may be imposed on licences for premises where children will be present during regulated entertainment to the effect that adult staff must be present to control the access and egress of children and to ensure their safety.

11.15 Children and cinemas:

- The Council will require licensees to include in their operating schedules arrangements for restricting the viewing of films by children below the age of any restriction for that film as classified according to the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification or the Council, as the case may be;
- In respect of all premises licences and club premises certificates that authorise the exhibition of films to children, a mandatory condition will be required for the exhibition of any film to be restricted in accordance with the recommendations given to films by a body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 or by the Council;
- The Council will expect the premises to provide adequate numbers of attendants in accordance with model conditions from the Guidance;
- It is not the Council's intention to re-classify films that have been classified by a body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984. However, the Council reserves the right to do so in exceptional circumstances.

Section J: Cumulative Impact Zones and Cumulative Impact Assessment

11.16 A Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ) is an area that has been identified by a Licensing Authority (the Council) after a Cumulative Impact Assessment has been undertaken, as a zone that is at risk of a cumulative impact of harms from any additional licenses (or particular types of premises or licensed activities, such as late night refreshment of a night club for example) being granted. Any applicant for a licence in a CIZ will need to demonstrate to the Licensing Authority what measures they plan to take in their premises to stop their premises from adding any additional harms to the area.

11.17 A Cumulative Impact Assessment is a process undertaken by the Licensing Authority (the Council) to determine if there is the evidence and support for an area becoming, remaining or ceasing to be a Cumulative Impact Zone. This process requires the Licensing Authority to demonstrate evidence and to consult key stakeholders to inform its decision.

11.18 Enfield Council has undertaken an assessment of the four existing Cumulative Impact Zones (CIZs):

- Upper Edmonton
- Enfield Highway
- Enfield Town
- Southgate

- 11.19 Enfield Council has also undertaken an assessment for two new CIZs:
- Bowes
 - Palmers Green
- 11.20 The assessment reviewed the evidence to support the continuation of CIZ's in the existing areas and the establishment of CIZ's in Bowes and Palmers Green. Enfield Council considers that the evidence does support the continuation and establishment of CIZs in the six areas outlined in 11.16 and 11.17 above. This evidence can be found in outlined in Annexes 2 – 7 of this policy.
- 11.21 The assessment was also put out to a public consultation, with particular engagement undertaken with key stakeholders. The consultation included the evidence outlined in Annexes 2 – 7. Key stakeholder engagement was overwhelmingly supportive of the four existing CIZs and the two new CIZs. All responses received from the public consultation were supportive of the four existing CIZs and the two new CIZs.
- 11.22 Enfield Council, as the Licensing Authority, believes that the appropriate evidence has been provided and the appropriate consultation undertaken to meet the necessary process for undertaking a Cumulative Impact Assessment as outlined in the Licensing Act 2003.

Scope of the Cumulative Impact Zones

- 11.23 Any applications for new premises licences, variations or provisional statements inside an Enfield CIZ will, where relevant representations are made, be subject to the presumption that the applicant will need demonstrate how the premises will not add to the cumulative impact in the CIZ for it to be granted.
- 11.24 New Year's Eve: Any premises or club that is licensed for both the on supply of alcohol and for regulated entertainment may remain open and provide their licensed activities from the end of licensed hours on New Year's Eve to the start of licensed hours on New Year's Day.

Cumulative impact outside of Cumulative Impact Policy areas

- 11.25 The Council recognises that the cumulative impact of licensed premises can be experienced by residents in areas where there is no current cumulative impact zone in place. In these areas cumulative impact can still be a consideration in making a representation on a licence application.

Section K: Age verification and test purchasing

The Authority expects all licensed premises to have the specific age verification measures outlined below in place and will conduct test purchasing operations to test and assure compliance with the minimum purchase age requirements. If sales to children are made action will be taken by the Authority.

- 11.26 Age verification measures, and test purchasing to assure these are robust and well-operated by licenced premises are the core measure to ensuring the licensing objective for the protection of children is met.

11.27 To support the age-verification process the Authority strongly recommended that premises have the following measures in place to ensure age verification for sales:

- That “Challenge 25” is supported as part of the age verification scheme established. The scheme should require the production of evidence of age (comprising any PASS accredited card or passport or driving licence) from any person appearing to staff engaged in selling or supplying alcohol to be under the age of 25 and who is attempting to buy alcohol.
- That evidence of the scheme (in the form of documented procedures) is maintained and made available for inspection by authorised officers.
- That all staff involved in the sale of alcohol shall be trained in the age verification scheme and records of such training shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by Council Officers and Police
- That an incident log shall be maintained, and details of all age-related refusals recorded. This book shall be reviewed monthly by the DPS and any actions taken recorded in the book and signed off by the DPS. This log shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorized officers.
- That a personal licence holder shall be on the premises at all times that alcohol is supplied.
- That the DPS shall ensure that, as far as is reasonably practical, alcohol is displayed in an area which can be constantly monitored or supervised by staff, separate from goods likely to be purchased by persons under 18.

11.28 Enfield Council can carry out test purchasing for underage sales of alcohol. If sales are made to children, action will be taken. This may be a review of the licence, or a request to include additional conditions on the licence designed to assist the management to counter attempts by children to buy alcohol. Any additional conditions felt appropriate will be subject to discussion with licence holders. The Authority may also, as a responsible authority, apply for reviews of premises licences when appropriate. If deficiencies in operating schedules of current licences become apparent the Authority will initially usually ask the licence holder to remedy this by way of an application for a minor variation. If this is not done then a review may be necessary to impose conditions on the licence. This process does not preclude prosecutions for offences under the Licensing Act.

Section L: Violence Against Women and Girls

We expect all licensed premises to have appropriately trained staff, who are proactive and vigilant around women’s safety at night. This includes a duty to capture information and report to the police where appropriate.

11.29 Enfield supports the Women’s Night Safety Charter (<https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/arts-and-culture/24-hour-london/womens-night-safety-charter>) and is committed to sharing in the Mayor of London’s vision that all Londoners are able to travel, work and go out safely and confidently at night without fear of being victims of criminal offences.

11.30 Enfield recognises tackling Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) as a priority.

- 11.31 We commit to sharing the Greater London Authority and Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime women's safety campaigns, promoting them within Enfield and across our social media channels. We encourage licensed premises across the borough to participate in and promote locally any National and/or London-wide campaigns to keep women safe at night that discourage harassment and encourage reporting.
- 11.32 We expect all licensed premises to build an atmosphere of transparency and safety for women who work at night and engage in leisure in the licensed trade. This may include challenging behaviour that enables intimidation and violence against women in the licensed trade and providing support to those that experience these behaviours in licensed premises. Training for staff to support this is recommended.
- 11.33 We also recommend licence holders put in place measures to reduce gender-based violence, intimidation and harassment for all staff and customers. This may include 'Ask for Angela', Welfare and Vulnerability Engagement resource (WAVE) and specific training for staff. Further details are available at the following links:
- Ask for Angela: <https://www.met.police.uk/AskforAngela>
 - WAVE: <https://nbcc.police.uk/crime-prevention/safeguarding/welfare-and-vulnerability-engagement-wave-lesson-plan>
- 11.34 We expect all licensed premises to have appropriately trained staff, who are proactive and vigilant around women's safety at night. This includes a duty to capture information and report to the police where appropriate.

Section M: Violence Against Vulnerable People in the Nighttime Economy

We expect all licensed premises to have appropriately trained staff, who are proactive and vigilant around the safety of vulnerable people in the nighttime economy. This includes a duty to capture information and report to the police where appropriate.

- 11.35 We expect all licensed premises to build an atmosphere of transparency and safety for those who may be vulnerable working or taking leisure in the nighttime economy.
- 11.36 This should include the full diversity of people in the nighttime economy, include the full range of gender and identified gender, relationships, age, race, and any other demographic characteristic.
- 11.37 We also recommend licence holders put in place measures to reduce vulnerability-based violence, intimidation and harassment for all staff and customers. This may include WAVE and specific training for staff. Further details are available at the following links:
- WAVE: <https://nbcc.police.uk/crime-prevention/safeguarding/welfare-and-vulnerability-engagement-wave-lesson-plan>
- 11.38 We expect all licensed premises to have appropriately trained staff, who are proactive and vigilant around women's safety at night. This includes a duty to capture information and report to the police where appropriate.

Section N: Venue safety and assessment of risk at venues and events

Public Safety is expected to be a key consideration in large venues and higher profile events. This will include conducting a risk assessment to identify risks and mitigation approaches for venues where certain factors or circumstances (such as overcrowding or terrorism) may make the venue unsafe to those present in the premises. Mitigations may also need to consider the role of security staff in safety as well as security.

- 11.39 Public Safety in venues is a key consideration for the Authority. Incidents occurring at larger venues or events with high attendance are of particular concern to the Authority. The Authority expects applicants of larger venues or where high attendance events may take place to give particular consideration to measures to promote Public Safety. These may include:
- Conducting a risk assessment and consulting Enfield Licensing and Police (see section below);
 - Considering the role of security staff in promoting safety as well as security; and,
 - Consideration about capacity limits and the ingress and egress of customers.
- 11.40 The Authority considers it prudent to prepare for the passage of the Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Bill ('Martyn's Law'). When and if this Bill is passed into legislation there will be additional requirements placed on a number of licensees to consider the threat from terrorism and implement appropriate and proportionate mitigation measures. If this Bill is passed into Legislation the Authority expects relevant applicants to include appropriate measures to meet these obligations in their licensing application.

Risk Assessments

- 11.41 Where an event that is promoted by the licence holder or an outside promoter, is to take place, Premises operators are advised to undertake a further risk assessment, where this identifies a potential crime and disorder and/or a public safety risk linked to those providing the entertainment or to those attending the event. Where risk assessments are required, they should be submitted before any proposed event and debrief forms submitted after the conclusion of the event. Where the capacity for a venue or event is over 5,000 the applicant will need to contact the Safety Advisory Group (contact via the Licensing Authority).

Section O: Outside spaces

Beer gardens, roof terraces, pavements and other outdoor areas serving licensed premises are expected to comply with appropriate conditions to the individual premises to ensure minimal disruption to residents in proximity to the premises.

- 11.42 Outside spaces are an increasingly popular part of licensed premises, particularly in summer where there is more demand for outside drinking and eating options. There is a need for all outside spaces that are used for smoking, eating and drinking by

patrons of licensed premises to be well managed to reduce the potential for nuisance to be caused to nearby residents.

- 11.43 Where smoking, eating and drinking takes place outside, the Authority expects applicants to provide comprehensive details in their operating schedule on:
- the location of outside areas to be available for use;
 - how the outside areas will be managed to prevent:
 - a) noise;
 - b) smell; and
 - c) pavement obstructions, and,
 - d) littering.
 - the arrangements for clearing, tables and chairs; and
 - preventing nuisance from smoke fumes to residents living in close proximity to smoking areas.
- 11.44 Where outside spaces are used for eating, and where children and pregnant women may also be present in the outside space, the Authority expects applicants to provide details as to how smoking areas will be separated from the general use areas of the outside space.
- 11.45 Licensees must take into account the needs of patrons with disabilities and comply with the requirements of the Equalities Act 2010.
- 11.46 Where the use of outside spaces by the patrons of a licensed premises is unplanned and makes use of the pavement there is need for specific consideration. Members of the public can sometimes feel intimidated and crowds of drinkers spilling out onto the street may cause obstruction. Safety problems can also be caused with drinkers moving into the road. Consumption of alcoholic beverages should be contained within areas that are part of licensed premises, such as beer gardens, terraces or, where a street trading licence has been granted by the Council for tables and chairs, on the public highway, and consideration should be made for local residents with mobility difficulties.
- 11.47 Applications for a license for using tables and chairs on the highway are not within the remit of this policy. In the event that the hours under any such licence do not match those on a licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 the earlier hours will apply.

Section P: Street drinking

In areas where street drinking has been identified as a problem by the Authority new applicants and those applying for variations are required to demonstrate how their premises will not contribute to street drinking in those areas.

- 11.48 Applicants may wish to seek guidance from Licensing, Community Safety and Police partners as to specific measures that may be appropriate for their specific location. However, some general examples of good practice include:
- Reducing the strength approaches having voluntary bans on high strength low-cost alcohol.

- Visible labels identifying the premises.
- Use of different coloured or labelled bags for sales of alcohol.
- Ensuring street drinkers do not congregate outside the premises.
- Ensuring drinkers do not consume alcohol on the premises, also not having the paraphernalia to allow that (e.g. Single plastic drinking vessels or bottle openers near the till area).
- Keeping the premises locality clear of litter.

Section Q: Health

The Authority will consider the impact on the health and public health of Enfield residents as part of its considerations and duties relating to the sale and supply of alcohol.

- 11.49 Health is not a licensing objective, but the Authority is aware that there is a significant negative impact on the health of our residents caused by alcohol, reflected in hospital admissions and deaths from alcohol related illnesses, and alcohol induced violence. Significant alcohol related hospital accident and emergency admissions and ambulance pick-ups are indicative of problems and may result in reviews of premises licences where these can be related to specific premises.
- 11.50 The evidence base for the impact alcohol has on the health and wellbeing of local areas is strong. For a full review of the evidence the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities evidence review is available https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/733108/alcohol_public_health_burden_evidence_review_update_2018.pdf.
- 11.51 Many Enfield residents suffer negative health and wellbeing effects from alcohol misuse and use and it is important to take into account these impacts as part of the wider balance for both residents and businesses in Enfield.
- 11.52 Since 2012 the Enfield Director of Public Health has been a responsible authority and is able to make representations on applications and initiate reviews. The Enfield Director of Public Health has access to data and evidence that is useful and informative for the development of policy, the consideration of applications and the conduct of reviews. This includes:
- evidence on the impact of alcohol on the physical and mental health of residents, particularly children;
 - data on hospital admissions for alcohol related illness and injury;
 - data from London Ambulance Service on alcohol related ambulance attendances; and,
 - data and evidence from local alcohol services, such as out-reach and treatment services.
- 11.53 When such evidence and data is presented it will be considered and where links are made to any of the four licensing objectives it will be taken into account by the Licensing Sub Committee in reaching its decision.
- 11.54 Applicants should also consider proximity to substance misuse treatment services and primary care centres. If substance misuse treatment services are in proximity it

may be valuable to consider the knowledge and experience of service users using alcohol premises in a specific area as evidence towards new licensing applications.

11.55 Applicants are also encouraged to consider the health quality of their food offer and are encouraged to consider the health impacts of the food they offer.

Section R: Delivery Services

The Authority expects licence applications for delivery services that include the delivery of alcohol to take into account issues relating to reducing public nuisance related to delivery vehicles, ensuring the security of premises and delivery drivers, and protecting children by applying rigorous age checks at purchase point and at point of delivery.

11.56 Since the last Statement of Licensing Policy there have been an increasing number of applications for licences relating to delivery services. These tend to fall into three groups:

- Premium specialist product mail order-type services;
- Food delivery services (both meal and grocery) that include alcohol delivery but are primarily food lead; and
- Convenience-type alcohol delivery services that are targeted at convenience for those drinking at home.

11.57 Although these types of services are not provided for in the Licensing Act 2003 in any way differently from other licensed premises they do provide their own unique circumstances that need to be addressed. In particular the Authority has concerns with the potential for the following:

- Age verification at both purchase point and delivery point;
- The safety of delivery drivers at point of delivery;
- Safety of the premises from which orders are taken and sent out for delivery; and
- Possible public nuisance caused by delivery drivers collecting deliveries from the licensed premises.

11.58 The Authority is likely to place the following conditions on to a premises license for delivery services where it is appropriate and relevant to the individual license application:

- A standard age verification check shall be undertaken on entering the website.
- A signature at the point of delivery **must** be obtained from a person above the age of 18 with appropriate age verification identification. No delivery shall be left without a signature.
- Alcohol shall only be delivered to a residential or business address and may not be delivered to a public place.
- Every third-party courier delivery box shall be labelled with the words "Age Restricted Product".
- Any delivery driver or third-party courier will be required to have appropriate age verification training, and in particular they will be required to have

undergone training in refusal of supply where age verification is not provided, or the recipient is clearly intoxicated.

- A refusals log will be maintained for deliveries and available for inspection on request.
- Appropriate security will be in place at the premises as agreed with Police.
- Measures for minimising noise and disturbance caused by the dispatch of deliveries to be identified in the operating schedule.
- Website and all promotional material should be designed and set out in a way which is consistent with the responsible retail of alcohol.
- The Authority would expect operators to have systems in place to ensure alcohol is not delivered to problematic house parties or to people who appear drunk and, in such instances, alcohol should be refused, and that refusal recorded.

Section S: Dispersal and entry

Licensed premises should take all reasonable measures to ensure that dispersal of patrons from the premises, and entry of patrons into the premises promote to the licensing objectives.

11.59 Section 182 guidance makes it clear that licensing should not be seen as the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are away from licensed premises and therefore beyond the direct control of those with responsibility for managing and controlling licensed premises. However, licensees should take all reasonable steps to prevent the occurrence of crime and disorder and public nuisance immediately outside their premises, for example on the pavement, in a beer garden or in a smoking shelter to the extent that these matters are within their control.

11.60 Licence holders should also consider the impact that patrons or others congregating around entry points to their premises have on the licensing objectives, particularly in relation to the general public. Licence holders should take all reasonable measures to ensure that both dispersal from their premises and entry into the premises contribute to the licensing objectives.

11.61 The Authority recognises that it is difficult for licence holders to have influence over their patrons once they have left the immediate vicinity of their premises, however, disturbance caused by patrons, if linked to the operation of the premises can be a reason for the Authority to take action.

Section T: Minimum Pricing

The Authority will implement Minimum Pricing as set out in the Licensing Act (Mandatory Conditions) Order 2014

- 11.62 This was introduced through the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Conditions) Order 2014. The permitted price is defined as the level of alcohol duty plus VAT.
- 11.63 All premises are required on request by the Authority to demonstrate that any alcohol is being sold at a price not less than the permitted price: i.e. the level of alcohol duty plus VAT.
- 11.64 Premises are expected not to offer or publicise irresponsible promotions which encourage irresponsible drinking. This includes time-limited 'all you can drink' offers, such as 'bottomless brunches'. The Authority is of the view that these fall under the definition of irresponsible promotions encouraging irresponsible drinking. These offers also increase the risk of alcohol being sold under the permitted price as outlined in the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Conditions) Order 2014.
- 11.65 Where any relevant representations which demonstrate a clear causal link between sales promotions or price discounting and levels of crime and disorder on or near the premises, it will be appropriate for the Licensing Authority to consider the imposition of a new condition prohibiting irresponsible sales promotions or the discounting of prices of alcoholic beverages at those premises. Each case will be considered on its own merits.
- 11.66 Any future legislation or legislative guidance on minimum unit pricing per unit of alcohol sold will apply.

12. Contact details

12.1 Further information and advice on this Licensing Policy Statement, the requirements of the Licensing Act 2003 and related matters is available from the Council as follows:

- Email: licensing@enfield.gov.uk or via the Internet: www.enfield.gov.uk

ANNEX 1: DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS

1.1 'Other Person' means any of the following:

Any individual, body or business entitled to make representations to licensing authorities in relation to applications for the grant, variation, minor variation or review of premises licences and club premises certificates, regardless of their geographic proximity to the premises.

1.2 'Responsible Authority' is defined in section 13(4) of the Act and means any of the following:

- 1.2.1 the relevant licensing authority and any other licensing authority in whose area part of the premises is situated,
 - 1.2.2 the chief officer of police for any police area in which the premises are situated;
 - 1.2.3 the fire authority for any area in which the premises are situated;
 - 1.2.4 the Local Health Board for any area in which the premises are situated
 - 1.2.5 the local authority in England whose public health functions within the meaning of the National Health Service Act 2006 are exercisable in respect of any area in which the premises are situated
 - 1.2.6 the enforcing authority within the meaning given by section 18 of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 for any area in which the premises are situated;
 - 1.2.7 the local planning authority within the meaning given by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (c.8) for any area in which the premises are situated;
 - 1.2.8 the local authority by which statutory functions are exercisable in any area in which the premises are situated in relation to minimizing or preventing the risk of pollution of the environment or of harm to human health;
 - 1.2.9 a body which (i) represents those who, in relation to any such area, are responsible for, or interested in, matters relating to the protection of children from harm, and (ii) is recognised by the licensing authority for that area for the purposes of this section as being competent to advise it on such matters;
 - 1.2.10 any licensing authority (other than the relevant licensing authority) in whose area part of the premises is situated;
 - 1.2.11 in relation to a vessel (i) a navigation authority, (ii) the Environment Agency, (iii) Canal and River Trust, or (iv) the Secretary of State;
 - 1.2.12 a person prescribed for the purposes of this subsection.
- 1.3 'Provisional statement' means a statement issued under section 31 of the Act, which relates to premises that are about to be constructed, extended or otherwise altered.
- 1.4 The Council regards 'irresponsible price promotions' as those that encourage people to drink faster and more than they would when normal pricing arrangements apply.

ANNEX 2-7 CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Cumulative Impact Assessment for Enfield

Introduction

- 2.1 This paper outlines the data that has been used to assess the four existing Cumulative Impact Zones (CIZs) and for the two proposed CIZs.

Executive Summary

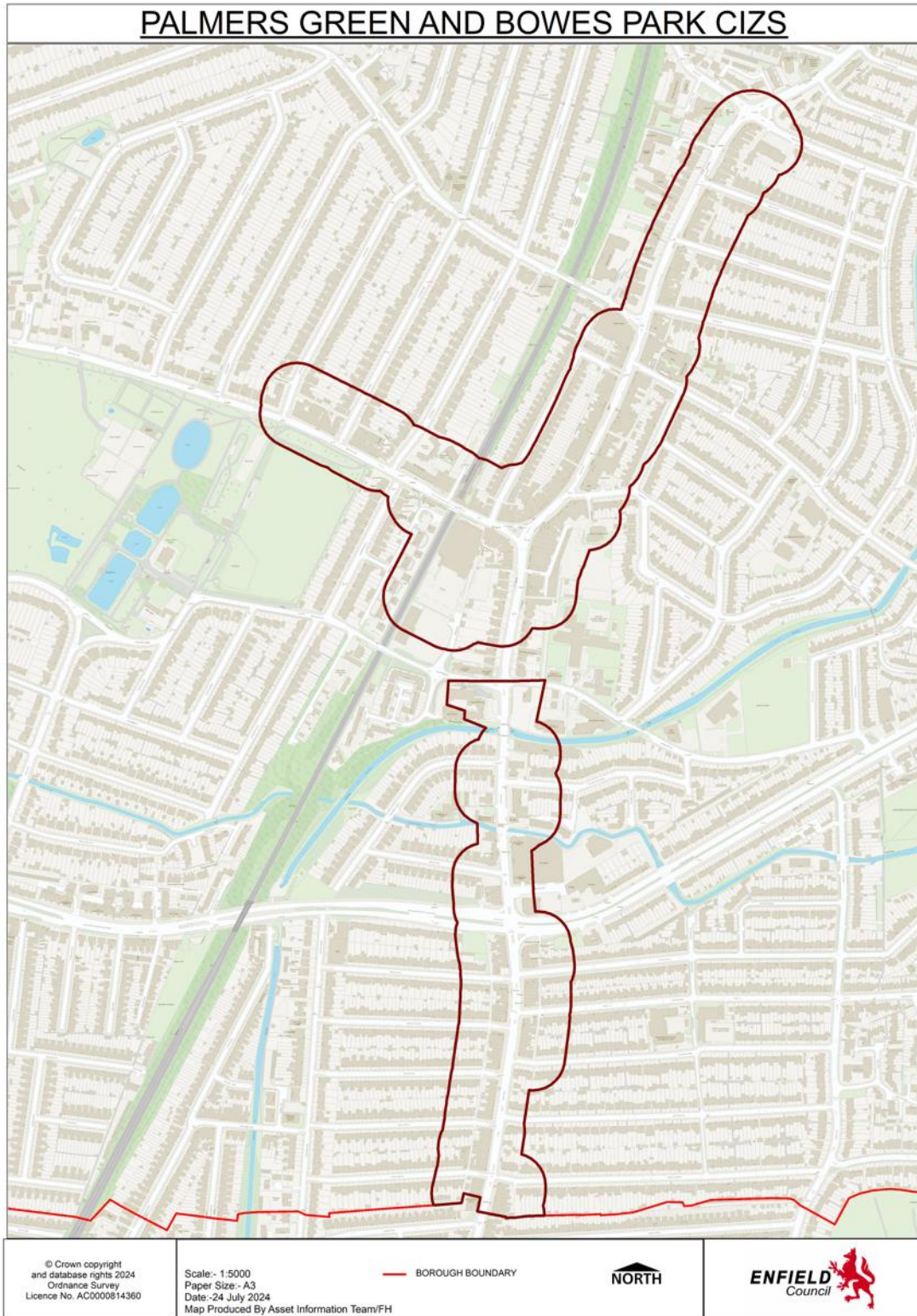
- 2.2 The London Borough of Enfield has four Cumulative Impact Zones (CIZs) as outlined in the current Statement of Licensing Policy 2020 - 2025. The licensing authority considered that the number of premises licences in these zones was such that it was likely that granting further licences would be inconsistent with the authority's duty to promote the licensing objectives.
- 2.3 The London Borough of Enfield is currently considering establishing two additional Cumulative Impact Zones, in Bowes and Palmers Green wards.

Cumulative Impact Assessment

- 2.4 A Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) may be published by a licensing authority to help it to limit the number or types of licence applications granted in areas where there is evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises in the area is having a cumulative impact and leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives. CIAs relate to applications for new premises licences, club premises certificates, applications to vary existing premises licences, club premises certificates in a specified area.
- 2.5 Where a Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ) is adopted it creates a presumption that licence applications for premises in the CIZ will need to demonstrate that they will not add to the cumulative impact. Only in circumstances where an applicant can demonstrate that granting an application will not add to cumulative impact may a licence be granted.

Proposed additional Cumulative Impact Zones

- 2.6 It is the view of the Licensing Authority and of a number of Responsible Authorities that the areas marked on the map below in Palmers Green and Bowes are demonstrated to have a sufficient level of cumulative impact (in terms of violence, public order and criminal damage) due to the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol that Cumulative Impact Zones should be established in these areas.



Evidence

2.7 There must be an evidential basis for the decision to publish a CIA. This has been provided by data sets used to assess location, volume and trajectory of

crime and anti-social behaviour in the three CIZs, and this will also be provided through a public consultation.

Data

- 2.8 In order to review the four existing CIZs (Upper Edmonton, Enfield Town, Enfield Highway and Southgate) we have used neighbourhood Police licensing and crime data sets for varying periods. The same data has been used to establish a case for the establishment of the two proposed new CIZs in Palmers Green and Bowes.
- 2.9 Data sets used are those most linked with cumulative impact and the licensed sector:
- All crime – to provide wider context;
 - Violence against the person offences;
 - Public Order offences; and,
 - Criminal damage offences.

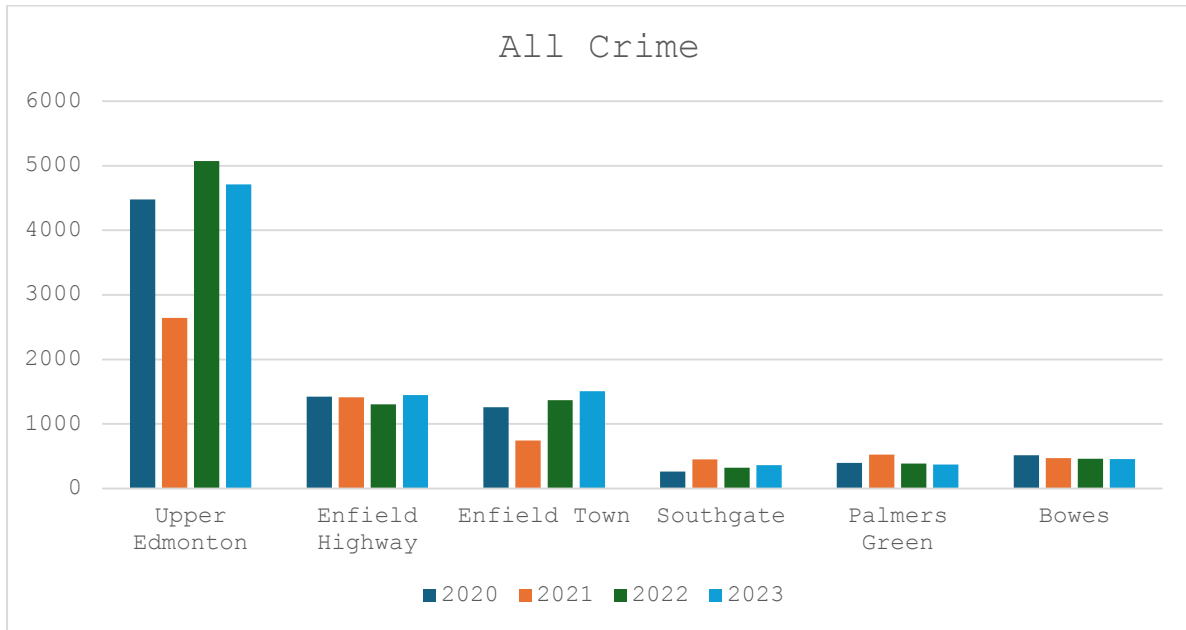
Data review

- 2.10 The data outlined below demonstrates the number and trajectory over time of the crime and anti-social behaviour reports in each of the existing and proposed CIZ areas. This aims to demonstrate the rationale and reasoning for these CIZs to be in place.

All Crime

- 2.11 As can be seen from the data below for all crime there is a relatively consistent trajectory over the four years included, with some fluctuation between years. The graph in particular outlines the three different levels of crime in the 6 areas. Upper Edmonton has the highest levels with Enfield Highway and Enfield Town at a middle level and Southgate and the two proposed areas (palmers Green and Bowes) at a lower, but still significant level.

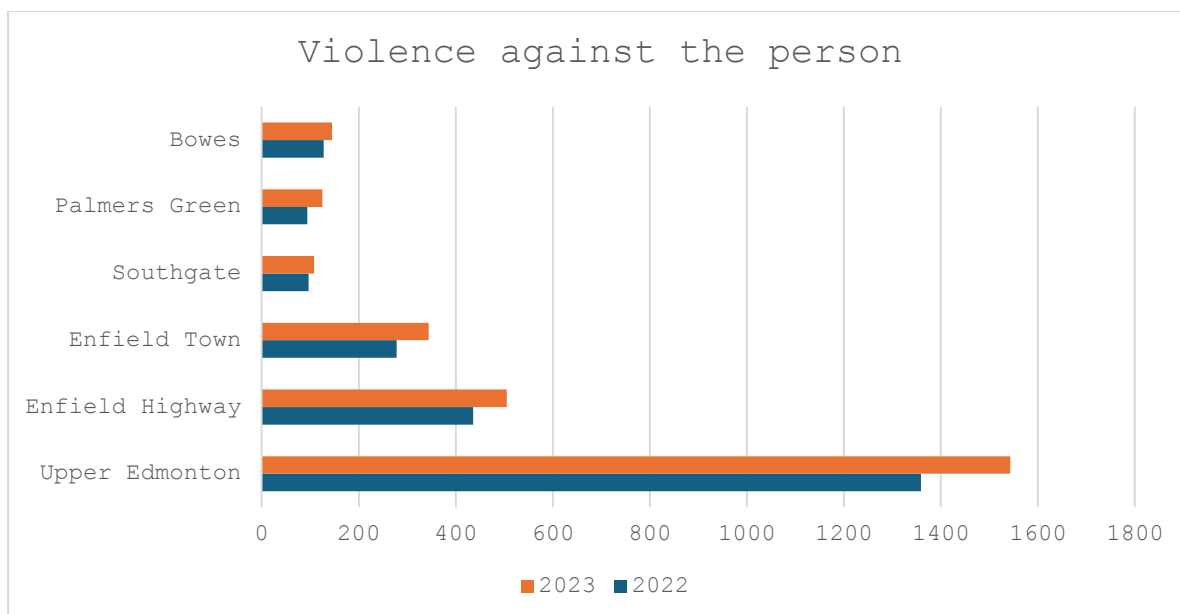
Area	2020	2021	2022	2023
Current CIZ areas				
Upper Edmonton	4477	2642	5071	4708
Enfield Highway	1426	1415	1307	1450
Enfield Town	1262	747	1368	1506
Southgate	265	452	323	365
Proposed CIZ areas				
Palmers Green	398	526	390	372
Bowes	515	473	463	456



All violence against the person

2.12 It is noticeable from the below table and graph that violence against the person offences saw a slight increase in all 6 areas between 2022 and 2023. This shows a continued issue with violence in these areas.

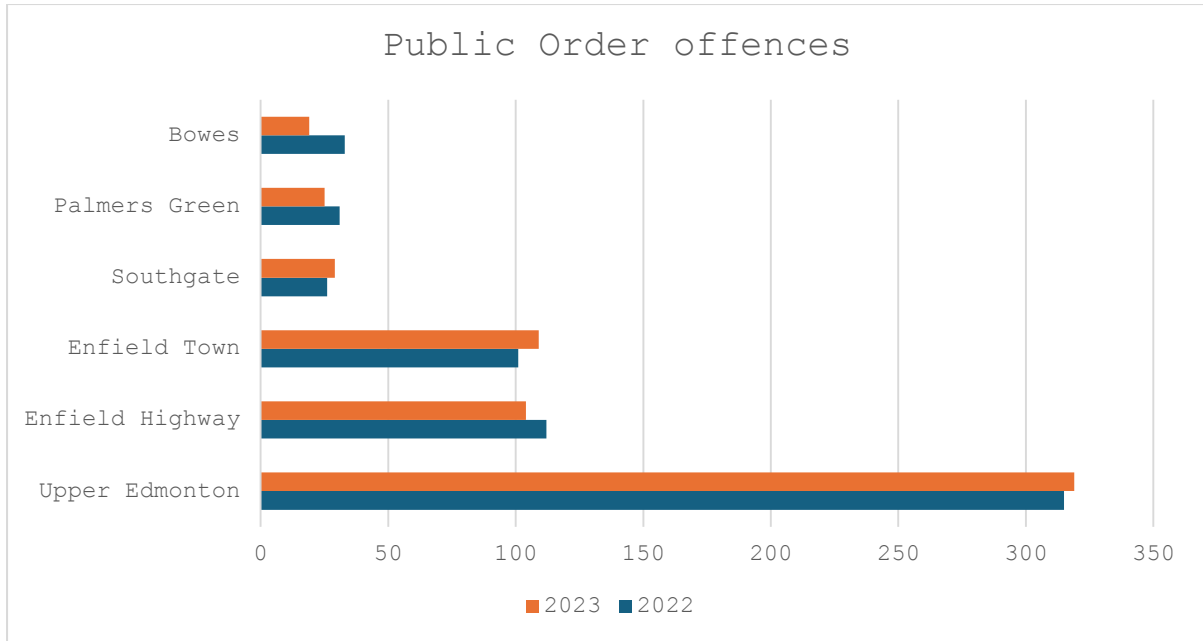
Area	2022	2023
Current CIZ areas		
Upper Edmonton	1359	1543
Enfield Highway	436	505
Enfield Town	278	344
Southgate	97	108
Proposed CIZ areas		
Palmers Green	94	125
Bowes	128	145



All Public Order Offences

2.13 The table and graph below show that the levels of public order offences have remained consistent between 2022 and 2023.

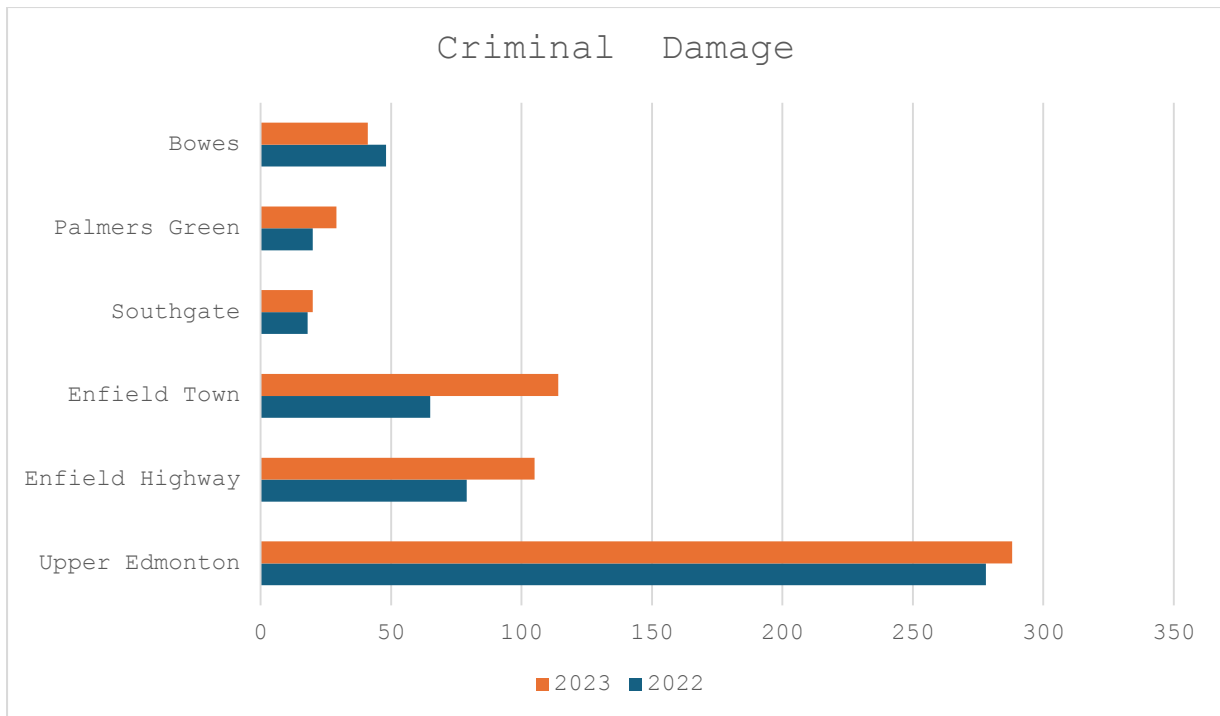
Area	2022	2023
Current CIZ areas		
Upper Edmonton	315	319
Enfield Highway	112	104
Enfield Town	101	109
Southgate	26	29
Proposed CIZ areas		
Palmers Green	31	25
Bowes	33	19



All criminal damage

2.14 The table and graph below show that criminal damage offences have seen an increase in most of the 6 areas.

Area	2022	2023
Current CIZ areas		
Upper Edmonton	278	288
Enfield Highway	79	105
Enfield Town	65	114
Southgate	18	20
Proposed CIZ areas		
Palmers Green	20	29
Bowes	48	41



Conclusion

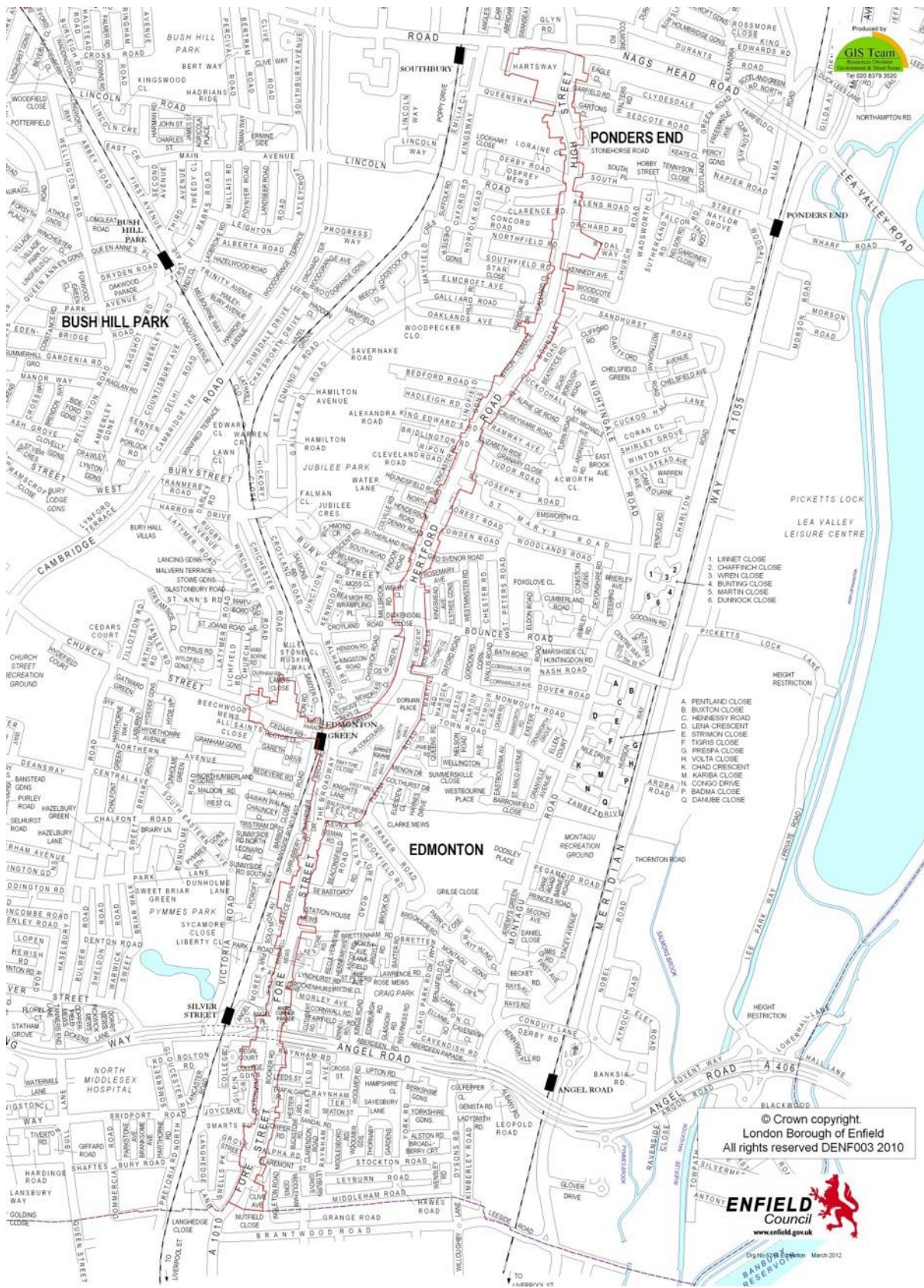
Continuation of existing CIZs

2.15 The data shows that the issues that the CIZs were established to address remain an ongoing concern for the Licensing Authority. In reviewing the data it is considered that the evidence supports the case for continuing CIZs in Upper Edmonton, Enfield Town, Enfield Highway and Southgate.

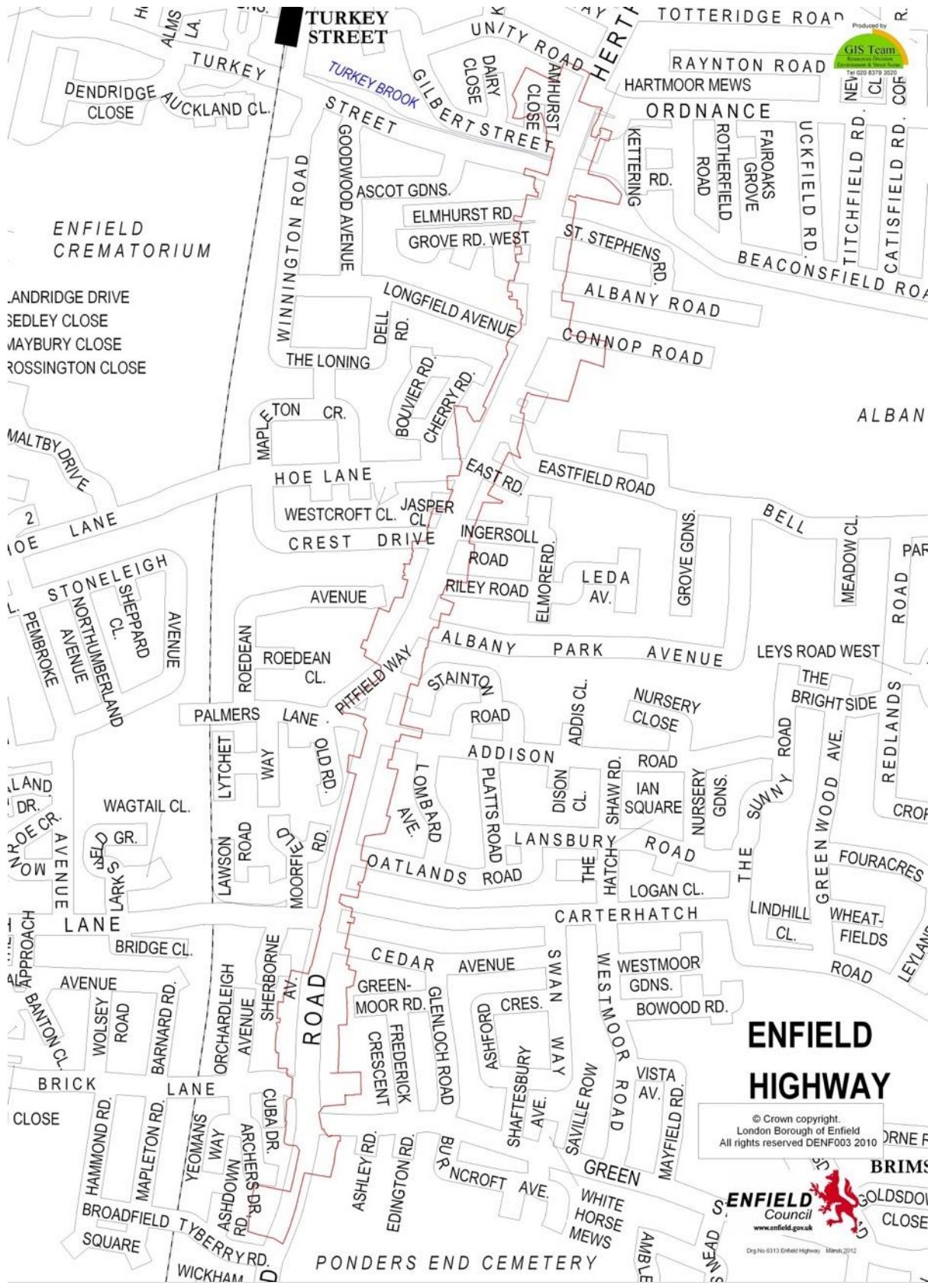
Establishment of new CIZs

2.16 The data for the two proposed CIZs (Palmers Green and Bowes) is of a higher level than the existing CIZ area in Southgate and consistent trajectory. Both of these areas have been identified by the Licensing Authority and a number of Responsible Authorities (Police and Public Health in particular) as areas of concern in terms of licensing and crime and nuisance. In reviewing the data and key stakeholder views it is considered that the evidence supports the case for establishing CIZs in Palmers Green and Bowes.

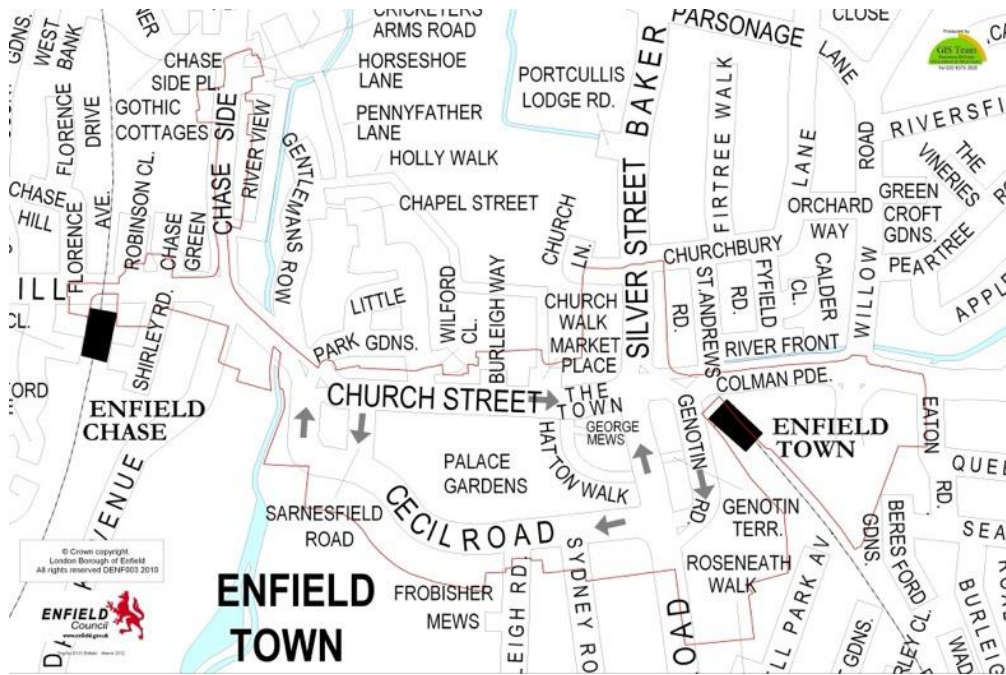
ANNEX 2: THE EDMONTON CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE



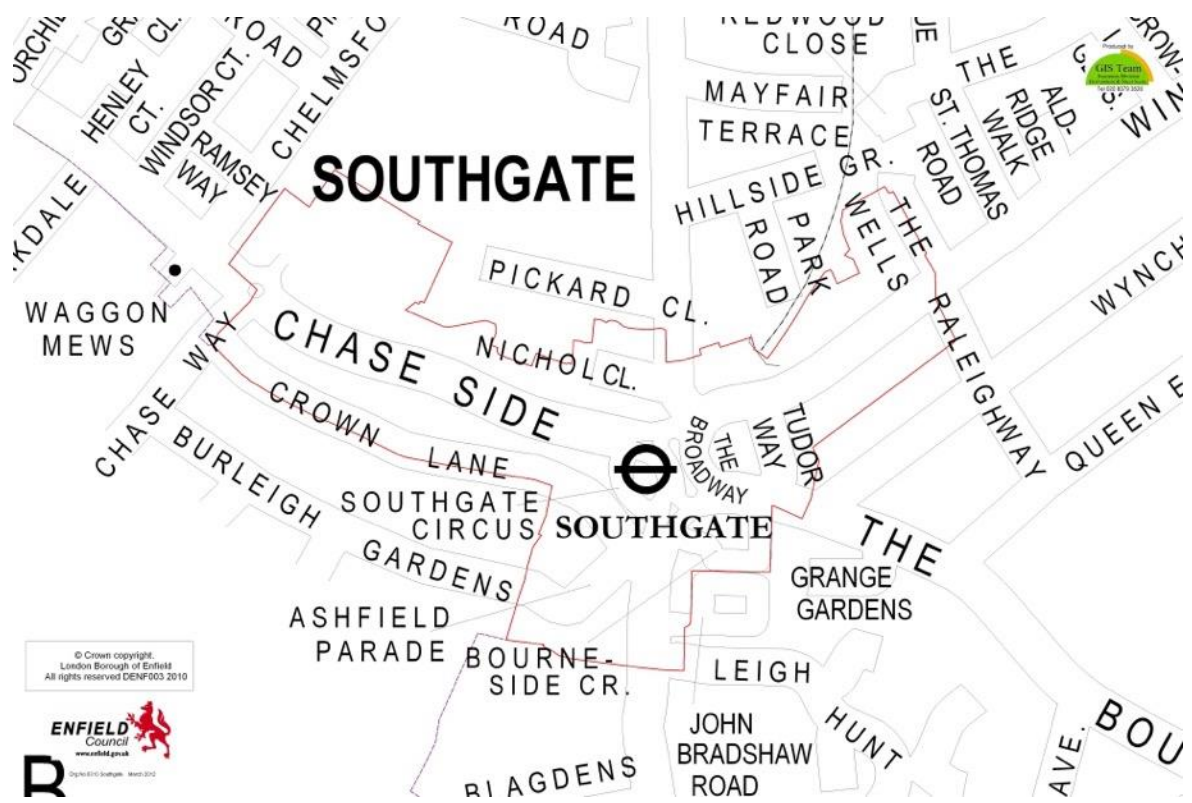
ANNEX 3: THE ENFIELD HIGHWAY CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE



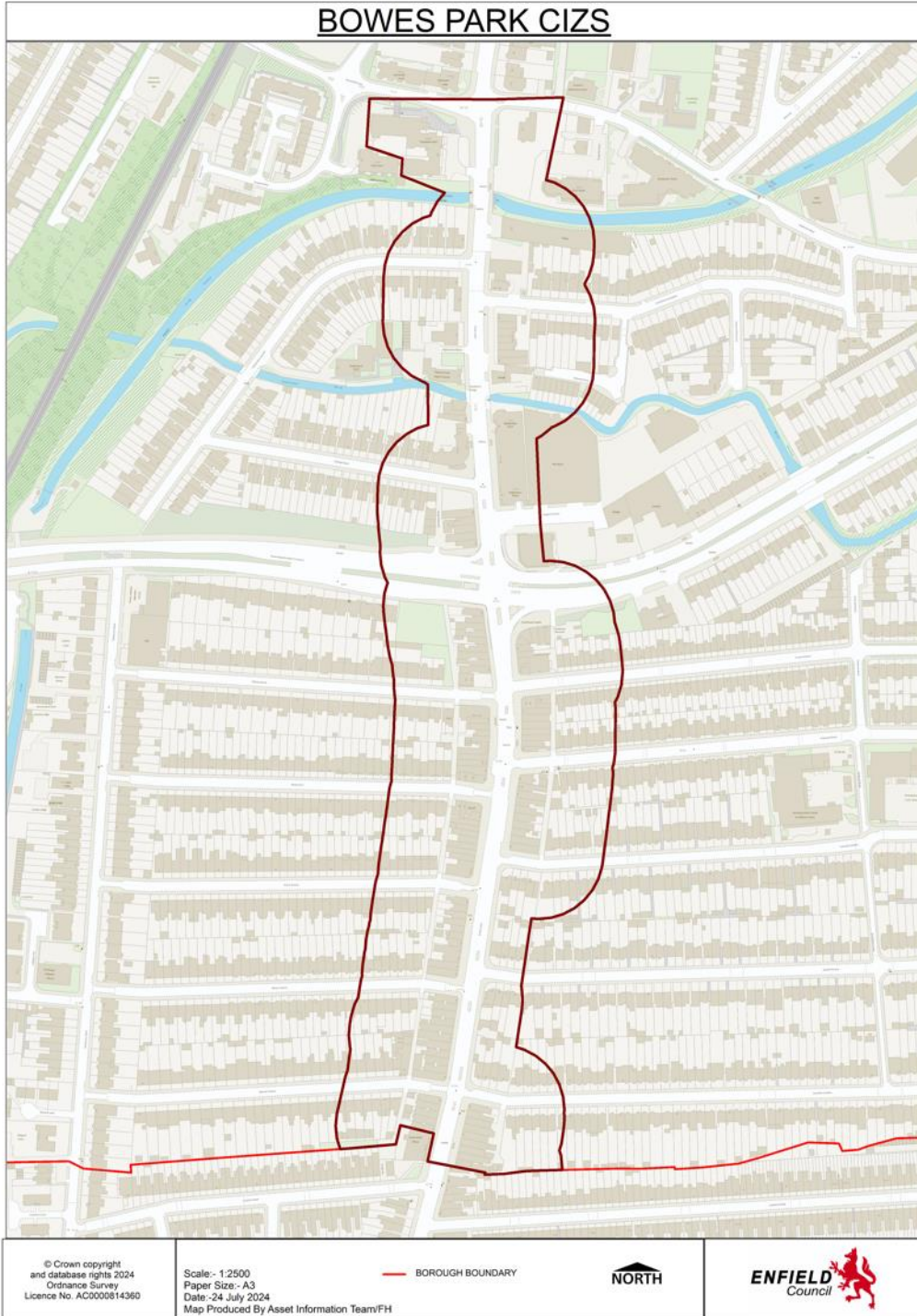
ANNEX 4: THE ENFIELD TOWN CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE



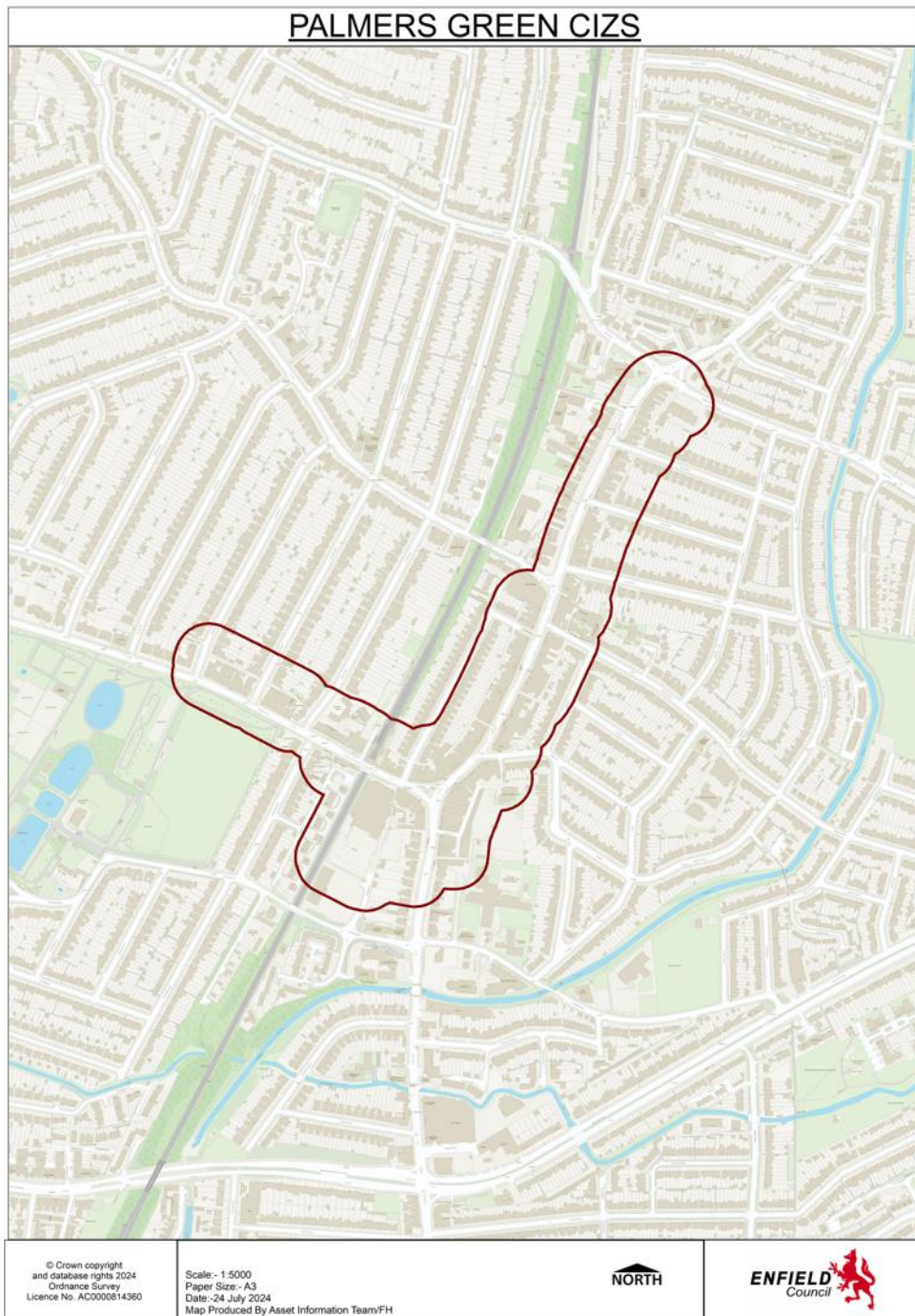
ANNEX 5: THE SOUTHGATE CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE



ANNEX 6: BOWES CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE



ANNEX 7: PALMERS GREEN CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE



ANNEX 8 - SUMMARY OF AGE RESTRICTIONS

8.1 The table below summarises certain age restrictions. The list is not exhaustive and is provided as a guide:

Type of Premises	Access or sales restriction (Source in brackets)
Premises exclusively or primarily used for the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises	No unaccompanied under 16's at any time (section 145 of the Act) No under 18's after 23:00 (Policy)
Other licensed premises whilst open for the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on those premises	No unaccompanied under 16's between the hours of midnight and 05:00 (section 145 of the Act)
All licensed premises whilst open for the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on those premises	Under 18's only until 'specified cut-off time' identified in the premises licence (where applicable) (Policy)
Off-licensed premises	No unaccompanied under 14's after 21:00 (Policy)
All premises	No sale of alcohol to under 18's (except 16- and 17-year-olds where supplied as part of a table meal where an over 18 is present). (Section 146 of the Act)
Film exhibition	Restricted in accordance with film classification (Section 29 of the Act)

ANNEX 9: POOL OF MODEL CONDITIONS

- 9.1 Please note that the conditions below seek to promote the licensing objectives when determining an application under the Licensing Act 2003. The conditions outlined below can be amended or added to from time to time separate from the review process for the Statement of Licensing Policy.
- 9.2 The Council, when exercising the licensing functions, must have regard to the Guidance issued by the Secretary of State under the Act.
- 9.3 Conditions which are appropriate to promote the licensing objectives should appear within the operating schedule from the prospective licence holder's assessment which form part of the application.
- 9.4 These conditions have been produced to assist applicants to consider where they would promote the licensing objectives in relation to their application and to assist the responsible authorities and other parties to provide a consistent approach when proposing conditions on licences.
- 9.5 This group of model conditions is not an exclusive or exhaustive list of conditions which may be imposed on a licence. It does not restrict any applicant, responsible authority, or other person from proposing any alternative conditions, nor would it restrict a licensing sub-committee from imposing any reasonable condition on a licence it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

PUBLIC SAFETY

PS1	The maximum number of persons on the premises at any one time shall not exceed
PS2	A suitable method e.g. clicker counters, for determining the number of persons on the premises at any one time shall be employed to ensure that the maximum permitted number is not exceeded.
PS3	Suitable beverages other than alcohol (including drinking water) shall be equally available for consumption with or otherwise as ancillary to table meals.
PS4	Alcohol shall not be supplied otherwise than to persons taking table meals for consumption by such persons as ancillary to the meal.
PS5	Should the premises remain open for non-licensable activities customer shall not have access to alcohol after the licensed hours. This shall be prevented by the use of shutters / locked fridges.
PS6	At least 2 members of staff shall be present on the shop floor of the premises at all times the premises are open for licensable activities / from until closing.

PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

PN1	The management shall make subjective assessments of noise levels outside at the perimeter of the premises approximately and at the
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	nearest noise sensitive location (insert level), whilst regulated entertainment is provided to ensure that noise from the premises does not cause a disturbance to local residents. Records shall be kept of the times, dates and any issues discovered. These records shall be kept for six months. Records must be made available to an authorised officer of the Council or police, upon request. Where monitoring by staff identifies that noise from the premises is audible at the perimeter, measures shall be taken to reduce this i.e. turning volume down.
PN2	There shall be no amplified music in the (insert location)
PN3	A noise-limiting device shall be installed to any amplification equipment in use on the premises. The noise-limiting device shall be maintained in effective working order and set to interrupt the electrical supply to any amplifier should the volume of the music be audible at the perimeter of the premises.
PN4	All external doors and windows to be kept closed but not locked whilst regulated entertainment / live or recorded music is being played.
PN5	The external area at the front of the premises shall be designated for the use of smokers from (insert hour) hours until closing time on (insert day) to (insert time and day) There shall be no more than (insert number) persons using this designated area during these times. The designated area shall be adequately supervised to control the number and behaviour of patrons so as to not cause noise nuisance. Notices shall be displayed in the area specifying the terms of its use and asking patrons to respect the needs of local residents and to use the area quietly. No alcoholic drinks or glass containers shall be taken into the designated smoking area during these times.
PN6	Supervisory staff shall ensure that no patrons remain in the external seating area to the front (or rear) of the premises after (insert time e.g. 22:30), except to enter or leave the premises. All moveable external seating shall be removed, where practicable, by (insert time e.g. 23:00)
PN7	At the conclusion of all regulated entertainment events a suitably worded announcement shall be made to the customers, requesting that they behave in a quiet manner whilst they are leaving the premises.
PN8	Prominent, clear and legible notices shall be displayed at all public exits from the premises requesting customers respect the needs of local residents and leave the premises area quietly. These notices shall be positioned at eye level and in a location where those leaving the premises can read them.
PN9	The car park shall be locked no later than 30 minutes after closing time to prevent members of the public parking in the car park after the premises has closed.
PN10	Staff shall actively discourage patrons from congregating around the outside of the premises.
PN11	The premises licence holder shall ensure that the pavement from the building line to the kerb edge immediately outside the premises, including the gutter/channel at its junction with the kerb edge, is kept

	clean and free from litter at all material times to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority.
PN12	Prominent, clear and legible notices shall be displayed at all public exits from the premises requesting customers respect the surrounding area and dispose of litter in a responsible manner. These notices shall be positioned at eye level and in a location where those leaving the premises can read them.
PN13	Litter bins and wall mounted ashtrays shall be provided outside the premises.
PN14	All refuse and bottles shall be disposed of in bins quietly so as not to disturb neighbours or local residents. There shall be no disposal of glass bottles outside between 23:00 hours and 07:00 hours.
PN15	Deliveries will not be made to the premises between the hours of (insert time) and (insert time).

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

PC1	All staff shall receive induction and refresher training (at least every three months) relating to the sale of alcohol and the times and conditions of the premises licence.
PC2	All training relating to the sale of alcohol and the times and conditions of the premises licence shall be documented and records kept at the premises. These records shall be made available to the Police and/or Local Authority upon request and shall be kept for at least one year.
PC3	A 'Think 25' proof of age scheme shall be operated and relevant material shall be displayed at the premises.
PC4	A written record of refused sales shall be kept on the premises and completed when necessary. This record shall be made available to Police and/or the Local Authority upon request and shall be kept for at least one year from the date of the last entry.
PC5	No one under the age of 18 years shall be permitted to enter the premises unless accompanied by an adult.
PC6	Children under 14 years, not accompanied by an adult, are not permitted to remain at or enter the premises after 21:00 hours.
PC7	Children under the age of 18 are not permitted in the following areas of the premises (insert areas) between (insert time) hours and (insert time) hours and/or during the following licensable activities: (insert licensable activities).
PC8	Those under the age of 18 shall only be allowed on the premises to dine in the restaurant area and only when accompanied by an adult.
PC9	Any children on the premises after 19:30 must be there for the purpose of consuming a substantial table meal and be accompanied by an adult.
PC10	Cigarette Vending Machines and Gaming Machines shall be sited so that their use can be monitored by staff.
PC11	A personal licence holder is to be present on the premises and supervise the sale of

	alcohol, throughout the permitted hours for the sale of alcohol.
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PREVENTION OF CRIME & DISORDER

CD1	A minimum of (insert number) door supervisors shall be employed on the premises on (insert day) and (insert day) from (insert time) until the premises has closed. At least one door supervisor shall remain directly outside the premises for 30 minutes after the premises has closed or until all customers have dispersed. The duties of these staff will include the supervision of persons entering and leaving the premises to ensure that this is achieved without causing a nuisance. All door supervisors (or marshals) shall be easily identifiable by wearing high visibility jackets or armbands.
CD2	Any door supervisor employed must be from an SIA approved contractor scheme.
CD3	Toilets at the premises shall be checked for any sign of drug use on average of every hour /two hours between (insert time) hours and closing time on (insert day/s). A record shall be kept of the times, dates and any issues discovered. These records shall be kept for six months. Records must be made available to an authorised officer of the Council or police upon request.
CD4	At least six prominent, clear and legible notices shall be displayed throughout the premises, including all toilets warning customers that drug use will not be tolerated.
CD5	Signs shall be prominently displayed on the exit doors advising customers that the premises is in a Public Space Protection Order Area (or similar) and that alcohol should not be taken off the premises and consumed in the street. These notices shall be positioned at eye level and in a location where they can be read by those leaving the premises.
CD6	A log must be kept and signed by each door supervisor each night they are employed at the premises indicating that they have been informed of, understand, and will implement the entry and search policy. This log must be made available to Police or Local Authority employees on request.
CD7	A log must be kept indicating the date and times door supervisors sign in and out for duty and must include clearly printed details of each door supervisor's name, SIA licence number, employer, and the duty they are employed to carry out on any particular night.
CD8	A written entry and search policy must be adopted in consultation with police officers and implemented by door supervisors. This policy must include, but is not limited to: (a) Preventing the admission and ensuring the departure from the premises of the drunk and disorderly (without causing further unnecessary disorder or violence); (b) Keeping out excluded individuals (subject to court bans or imposed by the premises licence holder or his agent); (c) Search and exclude those suspected of carrying illegal drugs or offensive weapons; (d) Maintain orderly and reasonably quiet queuing outside the premises; (e) Encourage patrons to leave the premises and the area quietly

	and not to loiter outside the premises; (f) Ensuring that no alcoholic or other drinks are taken from the premises in open containers (e.g. glasses and opened bottles).
CD9	There shall be no entry or re-entry of patrons to the premises after (insert time) hours Monday to Sunday.
CD10	<p>A digital CCTV system must be installed in the premises complying with the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cameras must be sited to observe the entrance and exit doors both inside and outside, the alcohol displays and floor areas. 2. Cameras on the entrances must capture full frame shots of the heads and shoulders of all people entering the premises i.e. capable of identification. 3. Cameras viewing till areas must capture frames not less than 50% of screen. 4. Cameras overlooking floor areas should be wide angled to give an overview of the premises. 5. Cameras must capture a minimum of 16 frames per second. 6. Be capable of visually confirming the nature of the crime committed. 7. Provide a linked record of the date, time and place of any image. 8. Provide good quality images – colour during opening times. 9. Operate under existing light levels within and outside the premises. 10. Have the recording device located in a secure area or locked cabinet. 11. Have a monitor to review images and recorded picture quality. 12. Be regularly maintained to ensure continuous quality of image capture and retention. 13. Have signage displayed in the customer area to advise that CCTV is in operation. 14. Digital images must be kept for 31 days. 15. Police will have access to images at any reasonable time. 16. The equipment must have a suitable export method, e.g. CD/DVD writer so that the police can make an evidential copy of the data they require. This data should be in the native file format, to ensure that no image quality is lost when making the copy. If this format is non-standard (i.e. manufacturer proprietary) then the manufacturer should supply the replay software to ensure that the video on the CD can be replayed by the police on a standard computer. Copies must be made available to Police on request.
CD11	Drinking vessels shall be made of toughened glass or plastic and shall be designed not to have a sharp edge when broken.
CD12	<p>An incident log shall be kept at the premises, and made available on request to an authorised officer of the Council or the Police, which will record the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all crimes reported to the venue (b) all ejections of patrons

<p>(c) any complaints received (d) any incidents of disorder (e) any faults in the CCTV system (f) any visit by a relevant authority or emergency service</p> <p>Immigration Offence Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be able to produce, to a Police Officer, local authority officer or Home Office Immigration Officer, proof of full compliance with the Home Office Full guide for employers on preventing illegal working in the UK, October 2013 issue or any subsequent issue. This proof to be produced within 24 hours. • To maintain on the premise a contemporaneous written record of the hours worked, by all persons. Such record shall as a minimum cover the previous 4 working weeks and must be available to be produced on demand, to a Police Officer, local authority officer or Home Office Immigration Officer. Records shall include the employees full name and address. <p><i>Non-Duty Paid Alcohol/Tobacco Offence Conditions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only the Premises Licence Holder, Designated Premises Supervisor or any member of staff authorised by the Premises Licence Holder shall purchase alcohol and / or tobacco stock. • The premises licence holder and any other persons responsible for the purchase of stock shall not purchase any goods from door-to-door sellers. • The premises licence holder shall ensure that all receipts for goods bought are kept together in a file or folder as evidence that they have been brought into the UK through legal channels. Receipts shall show the following details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Seller's name and address; (2) Seller's company details, if applicable; (3) Seller's VAT details, if applicable. <p>Copies of these documents shall be retained for no less than 12 months and shall be made available to police or authorised officers of the council on request within five working days of the request. The most recent three months' worth of receipts shall be kept on the premises and made available to the police or authorised officers of the council on request.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All tobacco products which are not on the tobacco display shall be stored in a container clearly marked 'Tobacco Stock'. This container shall be kept within the storeroom or behind the sales counter. • Tobacco products shall only be taken from the tobacco display behind the sales counter in order to make a sale. <p><i>Delivery of Alcohol (i.e. warehouses, internet sales)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol sales will be transacted over the telephone or internet, customers will not purchase alcohol in person at the premises. • Adequate controls shall be in place to ensure that alcohol sales are only made and delivered to persons over the age of 18. • A 'Think 25' proof of age scheme shall be operated and relevant material shall be displayed on the website and all marketing material. • Deliveries of alcohol from the premises shall be made staff from the
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	<p>premises or by a recognised courier company.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol sales will be through the company's website only. • No sales of alcohol shall be made to members of the public who 'walk in' to the premises. • There shall be an age verification system set up on the website requiring the user to confirm that they are aged 18 or over before an order for alcohol can be placed. • A Challenge 25 policy shall be adopted at the premises. Any delivery of alcohol to anybody who appears to be under the age of 25 shall be asked to provide evidence of proof of age. If proof is not provided or if there is any doubt about the I.D., the delivery of alcohol shall be refused. The only forms of proof of age to be accepted shall be: Passport, Photographic Driving Licence or PASS approved I.D. card. • If there is no one available to take in the delivery, the courier shall not leave it in an unattended safe place for collection later. It can be left with a neighbouring property only if the Challenge 25 condition above is taken into account. • Delivery can only be made to a domestic dwelling or place of business. • The courier shall only collect the alcohol from the premises between 08.00 and 20.00 Monday to Sunday. <p><i>Large scale events</i></p> <p>The premises licence holder shall submit a completed Events Management Plan and associated documentation that meets the requirements of the Licensing Authority and the Enfield Safety Advisory Group and implement it accordingly.</p>
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ADDITIONAL FOR CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONES

CIZ1	Entry and exit to the premises will be managed to ensure patrons do not congregate outside the premises. In particular the entry to the premises and the pavement outside of the premises will be kept clear of patrons, ensuring that the pavements are not blocked and no nuisance is created for passers-by.
CIZ2	Smoking areas will be designated and managed to ensure no nuisance is created for residents nearby and passers-by. Patrons will be discouraged from smoking on the pavement outside of the premises.
CIZ3	The premises licence holder shall sign up to the Mayor of London's Women's Night Safety Charter and implement the current strategy (and/or equivalent). This shall be documented and made available to

	<p>the Police and/or Local Authority upon request and shall be retained for at least two years.</p> <p>The premises licence holder shall ensure all staff undertake induction and refresher training (at least every year) relating to the prevention of violence against women and girls. This training shall be documented and records kept at the premises.</p> <p>All training records shall be made available to the Police and/or Local Authority upon request and shall be kept for at least two years after the training was completed.</p>
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ANNEX 10 – DOCUMENTS WHICH DEMONSTRATE ENTITLEMENT TO WORK IN THE UK

Documents which demonstrate entitlement to work in the UK

- 10.1 Applicants may be asked to demonstrate that they have the right to work in the UK and are not subject to a condition preventing them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity. Guidance on how this can be demonstrated in specific circumstances is outlined in the linked webpage:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/right-to-work-checklist/employers-right-to-work-checklist-accessible-version>

ANNEX 11 -SEXUAL ENTERTAINMENT VENUES AND SEX ESTABLISHMENTS

- 11.1 The information below is provided for convenience and is complementary to, but does not form part of the Policy under the Act :

Sexual Entertainment Venues - Policing and Crime Act 2009

- 11.2 On 28 March 2012 the Council resolved to refuse to adopt the sexual entertainment venues licensing provisions contained within the Policing and Crime Act 2009. Therefore, Sexual Entertainment Venue Licences will not be granted in Enfield.

Sex Establishments - Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 (as amended)

- 11.3 The Council has adopted the legislation in relation to sex establishments.
- 11.4 The Council has resolved that the appropriate number of Sex Establishment Licences to be granted in the Borough is nil.
- 11.5 Any application received will be considered on its merits and in accordance with the Council's policy that the Licensing Sub-Committee should exercise caution in considering any such application.

LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

GAMBLING ACT 2005

**STATEMENT
OF PRINCIPLES**

**Seventh Edition
31 January 2025**



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Statement of Licensing Policy

PART 1: CONTEXT AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Gambling Act 2005 requires the Council to prepare and publish a “Statement of Licensing Policy” that sets out the principles the Council proposes to apply in exercising its licensing functions when dealing with applications for Premises Licences, as required by the Act. Appendix A provides more information on the definitions used of terms used within this Statement.
- 1.1.2 This Policy Statement takes effect on 31st January 2025. This Licensing Authority will update and publish a new Licensing Policy whenever necessary but in any case, within 3 years of the date of this Policy, and will fully consult with partners, trade associations and residents groups as appropriate at that time, and any representations received will be considered at that time.
- 1.1.3 However where updates are required due to changes in national legislation, statutory guidance or contact details the council reserves the right to amend this policy without consultation where it is necessary to ensure the policy reflects national legislation or statutory guidance.
- 1.1.4 In producing the final Policy Statement the Council declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the Guidance to Licensing Authorities issued by the Gambling Commission, any codes of practice and any responses from those consulted on the Policy Statement.
- 1.1.5 The Human Rights Act 1998 (as amended) incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights and makes it unlawful for a local authority to act in a way that is incompatible with such a right. The council will have regard to the Human Rights Act when considering any licensing issues, and particularly in respect of the way in which applications are considered and enforcement activities are carried out.
- 1.1.6 The council acknowledges that it may need to depart from this Policy and from the guidance issued under the Act in individual and exceptional circumstances, and where the case merits such a decision in the interests of the promotion of the licensing objectives. Any such decision will be taken in consultation with the appropriate legal advisors for the Licensing Authority, and the reasons for any such departure will be fully recorded.

1.2 Profile of London Borough of Enfield

1.2.1 The profile of London Borough of Enfield is found within the separate Local Area Profile document which supplements this Policy.

1.3 Purpose and Scope

1.3.1 The aims of the Statement of Licensing Principles are to:

- inform licence applicants how this Authority will make licensing decisions and how
- licensed premises are likely to be able to operate within its area.
- set out how the Authority intends to support responsible operators and take effective actions against irresponsible operators.
- inform residents, business and licensed premises users, the protections afforded to the local community within the Act and by this Authority.
- support the Authority in making licensing decisions.

1.4 Objectives

1.4.1 In exercising most of its functions under the Gambling Act 2005 the Council, as the Licensing Authority, must have regard to the following licensing objectives:

- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
- Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way;
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

1.4.2 It should be noted that the Gambling Commission has stated: “The requirement in relation to children is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling”.

1.5 The Licensing Authority Functions

1.5.1 The Council is required under the Act to:

- Be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing Premises Licences;
- Issue Provisional Statements;
- Regulate members’ clubs who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits;
- Issue Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs;
- Grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed family entertainment centres;
- Receive notification from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) of the use of two or fewer gaming machines;

- Issue Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where there are more than two machines;
- Register small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds;
- Issue Prize Gaming Permits;
- Receive and endorse Temporary Use Notices;
- Receive Occasional Use Notices;
- Provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section below on information exchange);
- Maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions.

1.5.2 It should be noted that local licensing authorities are not involved in licensing remote gambling at all, which is regulated by the Gambling Commission via Operator Licences.

1.5.3 The Council recognises that the licensing function is only one means of promoting delivery of the three objectives and should not therefore be seen as a means for solving all problems within the community. The Council will therefore work in partnership with neighbouring authorities, Metropolitan Police Service, the Community Safety Partnership, local businesses, local people and those involved in child protection to promote the licensing objectives as outlined. In addition, the Council recognises its duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, with regard to the prevention of crime and disorder.

1.6 Consultation

1.6.1 The Council has consulted widely upon this Statement before finalising and publishing. A list of those persons consulted is provided below, in line with the Act and the Gambling Commission's Guidance.

- The Chief Officer of Police;
- The Fire Authority;
- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interest of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area;
- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under the Gambling Act 2005;
- Departments (including Responsible Authorities) within the Council with an interest in the licensing of gambling;
- Local Safeguarding Children Board;
- Councillors;
- Other organisations as appear to be affected by licensing matters covered by this Statement;
- H.M. Revenue and Customs;

- 1.6.2 The Statement was also available on the Council's website (www.enfield.gov.uk).
- 1.6.3 Consultation took place between *** and *** and, as far as practicable, the Council followed the Consultation Principles issued by the government (last updated in ****) which is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance>
- 1.6.4 This policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on **** and was published on the Council's website by *****.

1.7 Responsible Authorities

- 1.7.1 In exercising the Council's powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body that is competent to advise the Council about the protection of children from harm, the following principles have been applied:
- The need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the licensing authority's area; and
 - Answerable to democratically elected Councillors, rather than to any particular vested interest group.
- 1.7.2 In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance this Council, as Licensing Authority, designates the Council's Director of Children and Families for this purpose.
- 1.7.3 The following are Responsible Authorities:
- The Gambling Commission
 - Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs and Excise (now known as Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs)
 - The Metropolitan Police Service
 - The London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority
 - The Council, as Licensing Authority
 - The Council, as Planning Authority
 - The Council's Director of Children's Services
 - The Council's Environmental Health Service
 - The Council's Public Health Service
 - Any other person or body who may be prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport ('the Secretary of State')

1.8 Interested Parties

- 1.8.1 Interested Parties can make representations about licence applications or apply for a review of an existing licence based on the three licensing objectives as detailed in paragraph 1.3 of this Policy Statement. An Interested Party is someone who in the opinion of the Council: -

- a) Lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities; and/or
- b) Has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities; or
- c) Who represent persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b).

1.8.2 The following are not valid reasons to reject applications for premises licences:

- a) Moral objections to gambling
- b) The 'saturation' of gambling premises unless there is evidence that the premises poses a risk to the licensing objectives in that locality
- c) A lack of 'demand'
- d) Whether the proposal is likely to receive planning or building regulations consent

1.8.3 The Council has not specified a distance from the premises within which a person must live or have a business interest in order to be considered an interested party and will judge each case on its merits. The factors the Council may take into account when determining what 'sufficiently close' means for a particular application include:

- The size and nature of the premises
- The distance of the premises from the person making the representation, and the nature of their interest
- The potential impact of the premises and its catchment area

1.8.4 The term 'has business interests' will be given the widest possible interpretation in accordance with paragraph 1.7.3 and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.

1.8.5 Interested Parties may include trade associations and trade unions, and residents' and tenants' associations. The Council will not however generally view these bodies as Interested Parties unless they have a member who can be classed as an interested person i.e. lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities and/or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities.

1.8.6 Unless the person making the representation is a locally elected councillor or Member of Parliament, the London Borough of Enfield as licensing authority will require written evidence that they represent identified interested parties. A letter from one of these persons will be sufficient.

1.8.7 If individuals wish to approach Councillors to ask them to represent their views then care should be taken that the Councillors are not part of the Licensing Committee dealing with the licence application.

1.9 Exchange of Information

1.9.1 The Council will work closely with the Gambling Commission, the Metropolitan Police and with Responsible Authorities where there is a need to exchange information on specific premises. For example, where the Commission makes observations and representations on the suitability of the applicant for a premises licence or any other aspect of the application, the Commission and Council shall discuss matters relating to that application and the appropriate action to take.

1.9.2 Where relevant, information will be protected and the confidentiality of those making representations will be maintained.

1.10 Enforcement

1.10.1 The Council's principles are that it will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance to local authorities, the Regulators Code and the council's enforcement policy. It will endeavour to be:

- Proportionate: regulators should only intervene when necessary, remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
- Accountable: regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
- Consistent: rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
- Transparent: regulators should be open, keep regulations simple and user friendly; and
- Targeted: regulation should be focused on the problem and minimise side effects.

1.10.2 As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, the Council will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

1.10.3 The Gambling Commission have highlighted that local authorities in general are likely to receive very few, or no complaints about gambling. Unlike other regulated areas, such as alcohol, gambling is much less visible as a concern for residents. As a result, the Gambling Commission advises the Council to proactively conduct inspections, to build up the picture of whether a premises can establish true compliance, and can assess whether the necessary protections, especially for the young and vulnerable are in place and working effectively.

1.10.4 The Council aims to inspect new licensed premises shortly after the licence has been issued, and every premises should expect at least one inspection per year. Inspections of premises are also undertaken if complaints are received, if variation applications are received or there is some other intelligence that suggests an inspection is appropriate. Compliance will be checked in a daytime or evening inspection. Where a one-off event takes place under a Temporary Use Notice or Occasional Use Notice, the Council

may also carry out inspections to ensure the licensing objectives are being promoted.

1.10.5 High-risk premises are those premises that have a history of complaints, a history of non-compliance and require greater attention. The Council will operate a lighter touch in respect of low-risk premises so that resources are more effectively targeted to problem premises. We will also target enforcement towards illegal gambling as it is potentially higher risk/harm due to the lack of regulation and oversight that legitimate licensed gambling is subject to.

1.10.6 The Council continues to adopt and implement an inspection approach, based on:

- The licensing objectives;
- Relevant codes of practice;
- Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, in particular at Part 36;
- The principles set out in this Statement of Licensing Policy.
- The council's enforcement policy.

1.10.7 The main enforcement and compliance role for this Council in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 is to ensure compliance with the Premises Licences and other permissions, which it authorises. The Gambling Commission is the enforcement body for the Operator and Personal Licences. Concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines are not dealt with by the Council but should be notified to the Gambling Commission.

1.10.8 The council will take account of the Gambling Commissions guidance document issued in February 2015 (or any subsequent amendments) 'Approach to Test Purchasing' when considering making test purchases at gambling premises.

1.10.10 The Council's enforcement policy details the licensing authority's approach to inspections, criminal investigations and prosecutions and is available on the Council's website.

1.11 Fundamental Rights

1.11.1 Under the terms of the Act any individual/company may apply for a variety of permissions and have their applications considered on their individual merits. Equally, any Interested Party or Responsible Authority has a right to make relevant representations on an application or to seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so in the Act.

1.11.2 Applicants and those making relevant representations in respect of applications to the Council have a right of appeal to the Magistrates Court against the decisions of the Council.

1.12 Other Regulatory Regimes

1.12.1 When considering any application, the Council will avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible. Therefore, the Council will not attach conditions to a licence unless they are considered reasonable and proportionate to the use of premises for gambling consistent with the licensing objectives.

1.13 Gambling Prevalence and Problem Gambling

1.13.1 The Council has specifically noted in the Local Area Profile some specific risks of problem gambling and its impacts for residents that relate to gambling prevalence in Enfield.

1.13.2 Three key factors that are identified in the academic research literature are exposure, proximity and density. These factors are particularly important in their impact on younger and more vulnerable people and in economically deprived areas.

1.13.3 Evidence incorporated into the Enfield Local Area Profile shows that in the academic research literature¹ identifies that opportunities to gamble tend to be higher in deprived areas. This is shown the Local Area Profile for Enfield, with the highest concentrations of gambling premises being located in the most deprived areas of the borough, the areas which also have the highest levels of unemployment and households receiving Universal Credit. These premises also are shown to cluster in the most deprived areas, with higher density and proximity to the residents of these areas.

1.13.4 The research evidence included in the Enfield Local Area Profile shows that proximity to higher density areas results in higher rates of gambling behaviours and harms suffered by residents. Residents living within 0.7 km of a gambling venue were twice as likely be problem gamblers as those living more than 3.1km away (Pearce et al 2008). In particular younger people are affected by proximity and density, one study found that for 18–21-year-olds the likelihood of developing gambling problems increased by 39% for every additional gambling premises in their local area (Welte et al 2009).

1.13.5 The Authority is aware, from the Enfield Local Area Profile, of the increased risks shown in the academic literature and expect applicants to carefully consider how these risks can be addressed and ameliorated through their operating schedules and premises management practice.

¹ Enfield Local Area Profile (link to be included)

PART 2: ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES

2. Decision Making

2.1 Administration, Exercise and Delegation of Functions

- 2.1.1 The powers and duties of the Council under the Act may be carried out by the Licensing Committee, by a Sub-Committee or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority.
- 2.1.2 It is considered that many of the functions will be largely administrative in nature with no perceived areas of contention. In the interests of efficiency and cost effectiveness these will, for the most part, be carried out by officers.
- 2.1.3 The following schedule sets out the recommended delegation of functions and decisions by guidance. The Council may, nevertheless, refer any matter to the Licensing Committee or Sub-Committee.
- 2.1.4 The schedule of delegation of licensing functions is attached at Appendix E.

2.2 Appeals Procedure

- 2.2.1 Entitlements to appeal for parties aggrieved by decisions of the Council are set out in Sections 206 to 209 of the 2005 Act. Appeals must be made to the Magistrates Court for the area in which the licensing authority, which has considered the application, is situated.
- 2.2.2 An appeal has to be commenced by giving notice of the appeal by the appellant to; The Clerk to the Justices, North London Magistrates Court at the following address: North London Magistrates Court, Highbury Corner, 51 Holloway Road, London, N7 8JA, within a period of 21 days, beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the Council of the decision to be appealed against.
- 2.2.3 On determining an appeal, the Court may:
- Dismiss the appeal;
 - Substitute the decision appealed against with any other decision that could have been made by the licensing authority;
 - Remit the case to the licensing authority to dispose of the appeal in accordance with the direction of the Court;
 - Make an order about costs.

2.3 Giving Reasons for Decisions

- 2.3.1 In anticipation of such appeals, the Council will give full reasons for its decisions. The Council will address the extent to which decisions have been

made with regard to any relevant codes of practice and guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and in accordance with this Policy Statement.

2.4 Implementing the Determination of The Magistrates' Court

2.4.1 As soon as the decision of the Magistrates' Court has been notified to all parties, the Council will not delay its implementation and necessary action will be taken forthwith unless ordered by a higher court to suspend such action (for example, as a result of an ongoing judicial review). The Act provides for no other appeal against the determination of the Magistrates' Court.

2.5 Complaints against Licensed Premises

2.5.1 The Council will investigate complaints against licensed premises in relation to matters relating to the licensing objectives for which it has responsibility. In the first instance, complainants are encouraged to raise the complaint directly with the licence holder or business concerned to seek a local resolution.

2.5.2 Where an interested party has made either a valid representation about licensed premises or a valid application for a licence to be reviewed, the Council may initially arrange a conciliation meeting to address and clarify the issues of concern.

2.5.3 This process will not override the right of any interested party to ask that the Licensing and Gambling Sub-Committee consider their valid objections or for any licence holder to decline to participate in a conciliation meeting.

2.5.4 Due consideration will be given to all relevant representations unless they fit the exceptions in 5.6 below.

2.6 Reviews

2.6.1 Requests for a review can be made by Interested Parties or Responsible Authorities. However, it is for the Council to decide whether the review is to be carried out based upon any relevant codes of practice and guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and in accordance with this Policy Statement.

2.6.2 The request for the review will also be subject to the consideration by the Council as to whether it is frivolous, vexatious, or whether it will not cause this Council to alter/revoke/suspend the licence, or whether it is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.

2.6.3 The Council can also initiate a review of a particular premises licence, or a particular class of premises licence on the basis of any reason, which it thinks is appropriate.

- 2.6.4 Once a valid application for a review has been received by the Council, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during a 28-day period. This period begins 7 days after the application was received by the Council, who will publish notice of the application within 7 days of receipt.
- 2.6.4 The Council must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28-day period for making representations has passed.
- 2.6.5 The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the Council should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the Council are:
- add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the Council;
 - exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
 - suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; and,
 - revoke the premises licence.
- 2.6.6 In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the Council must have regard to the principles set out in Section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representations, and what consideration was given to local area risk profile. In particular, the Council may also initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises. This is to prevent people from applying for licences in a speculative manner without intending to use them.
- 2.6.7 Once the review has been completed, the Council must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:
- the licence holder;
 - the applicant for review (if any);
 - the Commission;
 - any person who made representations;
 - the chief officer of police or chief constable; and,
 - Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs.

PART 3: SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

3. Premises Licence

3.1 General Principles

3.1.1 Premises Licences are subject to the requirements set out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions, which are detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Licensing authorities are able to exclude default conditions and also attach others, where it is believed to be appropriate.

3.1.2 Applicants for premises licences will have already obtained an Operators Licence from the Gambling Commission and be subject to the Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice before applying for a premises licence. The Council is aware that in making decisions about Premises Licences it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling insofar as it thinks it:

- In accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and,
- In accordance with this Policy Statement (including the local area risk profile) and the specific expectations set out in it.

3.1.3 The Council will also consider:

- Information from the applicants as to whether any licensing objectives concerns can be mitigated or overcome; and,
- Each application on its own merits with regard to all the above considerations.

3.1.4 It is appreciated that as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities "moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for Premises Licences" and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a licensing authority.

3.1.5 The Licence Conditions and Code of Practice (LCCP) issued by the Gambling Commission (version updated October 2020) places further onus on premises to complete a risk assessment based on code 10, the social responsibility code of the Code of practice provisions. The council will have regard to this code when considering applications. This is covered in detail in Section 6 of this statement.

Definition of "Premises":

3.1.6 Premises is defined in the Act as "any place". Section 152 therefore prevents more than one premises licence applying to any place. But a single building could be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for

different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. This approach has been taken to allow large, multiple unit premises such as a pleasure park, pier, track or shopping mall to obtain discrete premises licences, where appropriate safeguards are in place. However, licensing authorities will pay particular attention if there are issues about sub-divisions of a single building or plot and should ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access between premises are observed.

3.1.7 However, the Commission does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example, by ropes or moveable partitions, can properly be regarded as different premises.

3.1.8 The Council takes particular note of the Gambling Commission's Guidance (7.26) for local authorities which states that licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes. In particular, they should be aware of the following:

- The third licensing objective seeks to protect children from being harmed by gambling. In practice that means not only preventing them from taking part in gambling, but also preventing them from being in close proximity to gambling. Therefore, premises should be configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to or closely observe gambling where they are prohibited from participating;
- Entrances to and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more premises licences should be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised, and people do not "drift" into a gambling area. In this context it should normally be possible to access the premises without going through another licensing premises or premises with a permit; and,
- Customers should be able to participate in the activity named on the premises licence.

3.1.9 The Guidance (7.30) provides more guidance on factors that need to be taken into account relating to premises.

3.2 Appropriate Licence Environment

3.2.1 Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises; e.g. shopping malls, the council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined to ensure that customers are fully aware that they are making a choice to enter into the gambling premises, and that the premises is adequately supervised at all times.

3.2.2 The Council will consider these and any other relevant factors in making its decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.

3.2.3 The Gambling Commission's Guidance (7.23) for relevant access provisions for each premises type is available here:

<https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/guidance/guidance-to-licensing-authorities/part-7-access-to-premises>.

2.3 Premises “ready for gambling”

3.3.1 The Guidance states that a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued in relation to premises that the licensing authority can be satisfied are going to be ready to be used for gambling in the reasonably near future, consistent with the scale of building or alterations required before the premises are brought into use.

3.3.2 The provisional statement procedure may be used where construction of a premises is not yet complete, or if they need alteration, or if the applicant does not yet have a right to occupy them. In the latter case, it is not possible to make a premises licence application and the provisional statement procedure must be used.

3.3.3 In deciding whether a premises licence can be granted where there is outstanding construction or alteration works at a premises, the Council will determine applications on their merits, applying a two-stage consideration process:

- First, whether the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling; and,
- Second, whether appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.

3.3.4 Applicants should note that the Council is entitled to decide that it is appropriate to grant a licence subject to conditions, but it is not obliged to grant such a licence.

3.4 Other Considerations

Location:

3.4.1 The Council is aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives are relevant to its decision making. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities, the Council will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder.

3.4.2 The Council will give careful consideration to premises located close to:

- Schools
- Youth clubs

- Recreational areas, particularly those catering for young persons
- Establishments providing care for children and young adults
- Establishments providing care for persons with learning difficulties or mental health issues
- Establishments used or occupied by gambling addicts
- Establishments likely to attract or house population groups likely to be vulnerable to risk of problematic gambling.

3.4.3 The Council has produced a local area profile including the information listed in 2.4.2 above; further details can be seen in the separate Local Area Profile document attached to this Policy.

3.4.4 It should be noted that any such policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, and operators are encouraged to provide information in their application that demonstrates they have existing policies and procedures to mitigate any risks.

3.4.5 Applicants will be expected to prepare risk assessments based on the location and identify risk controls (taking account of the local area risk profile produced by the Council), the type of gambling operation and the design of the premises. For further details see the separate Local Area Profile document attached to this Policy.

3.4.6 The Council will in all cases consider what measures may be needed to mitigate risk to the licensing objectives. In doing so it will take account of the information provided in the application by the operator, the local area profile, the risk assessment and whether any additional conditions are required to mitigate risk by reference to the LCCP produced by the Gambling Commission.

Planning:

3.4.7 The Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities states:

- In determining applications, the licensing authority should not take into consideration matters that are not related to gambling and the licensing objectives. One example would be the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for their proposal.

3.4.8 The Council will not take into account irrelevant matters as per the above guidance. In addition, the Council notes the following excerpt from the Guidance:

- When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the licensing authority should not take into account whether those buildings must comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Those matters should be dealt with under relevant planning control, building and other regulations, and must not form part of the consideration for the premises licence. Section 210 of the 2005 Act prevents licensing

authorities taking into account the likelihood of the proposal by the applicant obtaining planning or building consent when considering a premises licence application. Equally the grant of a gambling premises licence does not prejudice or prevent any action that may be appropriate under the law relating to planning or building.

Enfield's Gambling Vulnerability Area

3.4.9 The Council will give specific attention to the areas along and adjacent to Hertford Road and parts of the Haselbury, Lower Edmonton and Jubilee wards as areas of increased risk for gambling related harm. The location of these areas will *mirror the current Edmonton and Enfield Highway Cumulative Impact Zones* (as outlined in the Enfield Statement of Licensing Policy).² The specific roads and areas included in this Vulnerability Area are identified in Annex C.

3.4.10 The Local Area Profile (Annex C) has outlined that these areas are of particular risk for both the development by individuals of problem gambling habits and of being more vulnerable to the impacts of problem gambling than many other areas in Enfield. In particular levels of social and economic vulnerability are higher in these areas than in the rest of Enfield. Research evidence shows that the risk of developing problem gambling habits and impact of this on individuals is higher where the individuals are:

- Economically vulnerable: we have used being unemployed, being in receipt of universal credit, or being in an area of high deprivation as indicators for economic vulnerability.
- Vulnerable due to mental health issues: we have used higher levels of depression and anxiety disorder in local areas as an indicator of the higher levels of risk that may be associated with gambling in these localities.
- Exposed to higher levels of gambling premises and availability of opportunities to gamble or experience others' gambling in their youth: we have used proximity to schools and childcare facilities as an indicator for this.

3.4.11 Applicants in these areas are expected to pay special attention to outlining the specific measures they will put in place to limit the risk to economically vulnerable, those vulnerable due to mental health conditions and young adults as well as children. The Authority expects this to be a specific section of their operating schedule, and to ensure that staff are trained to be aware of these vulnerabilities and to be able to implement the specific measures outlined in the operation schedule.

² https://www.enfield.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/6337/licensing-policy-6th-edition-licensing-act-business-and-licensing.pdf (note that this will be updated to align with the new Statement of Licensing Policy to be published in January 2025)

3.5 Casinos

3.5.1 On the 8th November 2006 full Council of the London Borough of Enfield, in accordance with Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005, passed a 'no casino' resolution. This came into effect in January 2007.

3.5.2 The "nil casino" resolution lapses after three years so, should the licensing authority wish to keep the policy in place, they should re pass a resolution every three years.

3.5.3 The "nil casino" resolution was reconsidered and upheld by full Council on the 6th November 2024 and came into effect as per the date of this policy.

3.5.4 The nil casino resolution is based on the following:

- Demographics of the borough.
- Possible risks to the licensing objective of protection of children and vulnerable adults.
- Possible links between deprivation and problem gambling.

3.5.4 There is no right of appeal against this resolution.

3.5.5 The Council has power to revoke the 'nil casino' resolution, should it wish to do so at a future date.

3.6 Duplication with other Regulatory Regimes

3.6.1 The Council seeks to avoid any duplication with other statutory/regulatory systems where possible, including planning. The Council will not consider whether a licence application is likely to be awarded planning permission or building regulations approval in its consideration of it. It will though listen to, and consider carefully, any concerns about conditions, which are not able to be met by licensees due to planning restrictions, should such a situation arise.

3.7 Licensing Objectives

3.7.1 Premises licences granted must be consistent with the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, the Council has considered the Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities and some comments are made below.

Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime:

3.7.2 This licensing objective is concerned with crime or disorder. Examples of this are if the premises were associated with gang activity, violence, drugs, or organised crime.

3.7.3 The Council is aware that the Gambling Commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The Gambling

Commission's Guidance does, however, envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. For example, in considering an application for a premises licence or permit that is in an area noted for particular problems with disorder, organised criminal activity etc, the Council will consider what, if any, controls (e.g. conditions) might be appropriate to prevent those premises being associated with or used to support crime. These might be conditions identified by the operator's own risk assessment or conditions the Council consider appropriate due to the local area profile.

- 3.7.4 The Council is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance. Issues of nuisance cannot be addressed via the Gambling Act provisions. For example, noise from music, gambling machines or customers from a gambling premises cannot be addressed under the Gambling Act but can using other legislation.
- 3.7.5 It is expected that applicants address the ways in which their operating schedule, staff training and management practice will address this objective.
- 3.7.6 In particular it is expected that:
- Any issues with drugs or drug dealing in gambling premises will be dealt with in accordance with a clear and well communicated policy and that any incidents are logged and reported to the Police.
 - Staff are trained in dealing with incidents, such as contacting police, protocols for closing or partitioning parts of the premises subsequent to any incidents as may be appropriate, and in policies for customer and staff safety.

Ensure that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way:

- 3.7.7 The Council has noted that the Gambling Commission states that it does not expect licensing authorities to become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way, as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences.
- 3.7.8 If the Council suspect gambling is not being conducted in a fair and open way, it would be brought to the attention of the Gambling Commission. There is, however, more of a role with regard to tracks, which is explained in more detail in the "tracks" section.

Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling:

- 3.7.9 The Council has noted the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities states that this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as restriction of advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at or are, particularly attractive to children). The Council will, therefore, consider, as suggested in this Guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances/machines, segregation of areas, etc.

3.7.10 The Council is also aware of the Codes of Practice, which the Gambling Commission issues as regards this licensing objective, in relation to specific premises.

3.7.11 As regards the term vulnerable persons it is noted that the Gambling Commission does not seek to offer a definition but states that “it will for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to, for example, mental health, a learning disability or substance misuse relating to alcohol or drugs”. The Council will consider this licensing objective on a case-by-case basis.

3.7.12 Issues relating to vulnerable persons are outlined in 1.13 of this policy and note the need for applicants to specifically consider how this matter will be addressed in applications. Furthermore, the area of the Hertford Road and Edmonton outlined in 3.4.9 to 3.4.11 are areas identified for applicants to make additional consideration for how they will address the prevention of harm to children and vulnerable persons.

3.7.13 Geofutures Gambling and Place research for Westminster and Manchester City Councils³ identified the following groups as vulnerable to gambling-related harm:

- children, adolescents and young adults (including students)
- people with mental health issues, including those experiencing substance abuse issues (problem gambling is often ‘co-morbid’ with these substance addictions⁸)
- individuals from certain minority ethnic groups, such as Asian/Asian British, Black/
- Black British and Chinese/other ethnicity
- the unemployed
- the homeless
- those with low intellectual functioning
- problem gamblers seeking treatment
- people with financially constrained circumstances
- those living in deprived areas.

3.7.14 Section 7 of the Gambling Commission Guidance to Local Authorities sets out considerations that an operator must make in order to protect children, young people and vulnerable persons from accessing gambling premises.

3.7.15 The Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP, Code 3.2) prescribe how operators must prevent children from using age restricted gaming or gambling activities, particularly where gaming machines are licensed.

³ ‘Exploring area-based vulnerability to gambling-related harm: Developing the gambling-related harm risk index’ and ‘Exploring area-based vulnerability to harm: who is vulnerable?’, Heather Wardle, Gambling and Place Research Hub, Geofutures, 9th February 2016’

3.7.16 The council will expect all operators to have policies and procedures in place as required by the LCCP codes on social responsibility to cover all aspects of the code, in particular staff training records and self-exclusion records.

3.7.17 Further provisions with regard to self-exclusion and marketing are included in the social responsibility code. The council will take all conditions and codes into account when considering applications or performing enforcement activities.

3.8 Bet-Watch Enfield

3.8.1 The council encourage and will support local operators to create and maintain an information sharing network to discuss issues of problem gamblers that are identified. This will also be an opportunity for operators to discuss issues with the licensing officers and Metropolitan Police.

3.9 Conditions

3.9.1 Premises applying for licences are already subject to mandatory and default conditions. Additional conditions would only be imposed where there is clear evidence to the risk to the licensing objectives in the circumstances of a particular case such that the mandatory and default conditions are needed to be supplemented.

3.9.2 Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and will be:

- Relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
- Directly related to the premises (including the locality and any identified local risks) and the type of licence applied for;
- Fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises; and
- Reasonable in all other respects.

3.9.3 Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case-by-case basis, although there will be a number of measures the Council will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as the use of supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas, etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below. The Council will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to ways in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.

3.9.4 In order to inform such suggestions, applicants will be expected to prepare risk assessments based on the location and range of clientele of the premises, and to take account of any local area profile produced by the Council.

3.9.5 The Council will in all cases consider what measures may be needed to mitigate risk to the licensing objectives. In doing so it will take account of the information provided in the application by the operator, the local area profile, the risk assessment and whether any additional conditions are required to mitigate risk by reference to the LCCP.

3.9.6 The Council will also consider specific measures, which may be required for buildings, which are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children; and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives.

3.9.7 The Council will have consideration for the Gambling Commission's "Code of practice for gaming machines in clubs and premises with an alcohol licence"⁴ also ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:

- All such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance; 3
- Only adults are admitted to the area where these machines are located;
- Access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
- The area where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder; and,
- At the entrance to and inside any such areas there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.

3.9.8 The Council is aware that racing tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, this Council will consider the impact upon the second and third licensing objectives and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

3.9.10 It is noted that there are conditions, which the Council cannot attach to premises licences, which are:

- Any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible to comply with an operating licence condition;
- Conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers, or method of operation;
- Conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required (the Gambling Act 2005 specifically removes the membership requirement

⁴ <https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/authorities/codes-of-practice/9>

- for casino and bingo clubs and this provision prevents it being reinstated); and
- Conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winning or prizes.

4. The Local Risk Profile and Risk Assessments by Operators – Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice 2018 (LCCP)

4.1 LCCP

- 4.1.1 The Gambling Commission updated the LCCP in April 2024 with a commencement date of 1 April 2024. Details regarding the LCCP can be accessed via the Gambling Commission website at <https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/licensees-and-businesses/lccp/online>.

4.2 Risk Assessments

- 4.2.1 A risk assessment is required from all operators. All applicants and licensees must assess local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, have policies, procedures, and control measures to mitigate those risks. This is a social responsibility code provision and compliance is mandatory. It is a condition of an operating licence that there is compliance with social responsibility code provisions.
- 4.2.2 Operators shall submit the risk assessment to licensing authorities upon application either for new premises licence or variation of a premises licence, or otherwise on request, and this will form part of the council's inspection regime and shall be requested when officers are investigating complaints.
- 4.2.3 Any failure to provide a risk assessment will be taken into account by the Council in determining the application, and such inferences will be made about potential harm to the licensing objectives as appear appropriate.
- 4.2.4 The Council considers that these risk assessments are a key component of the overall assessment and management of the local risks. The Council expects the Borough's local area profile and matters such as the following to be considered by operators when making their risk assessment:
- Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling;
 - Gaming trends that may reflect benefit payments;
 - Arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends;
 - Urban setting such as proximity to schools, commercial environment, factors affecting footfall;

- Range of facilities in proximity to the licensed premises such as other gambling outlets, banks, post offices, refreshment and entertainment type facilities;
- Known problems in the area such as problems arising from street drinkers, youths participating in anti-social behaviour, drug dealing activities, etc.;
- and,
- The ethnicity, age, economic makeup of the local community.

4.2.4 The risk assessment should cover the risks and character of the local area, the gambling operation and the design of the premises.

4.2.5 Operators in the areas outlined under 3.4.9 to 3.4.11 and in Annex E are expected to take these additional considerations into account when preparing their risk assessments.

4.3 The Gambling Operation

4.3.1 In assessing the risk factors associated with a gambling operation the assessor should take into account the local area profile and how that gambling operation may affect that risk. The assessor may wish to consider:

- How the gambling operation will relate to how the operator conducts its business;
- What gambling products it provides in the premises;
- The facilities to enable gambling within the premises;
- The staffing levels within the premises;
- The level and requirement for staff training;
- Whether loyalty or account cards are used or not;
- The policies and procedures it has in place in relation to regulatory requirements of the Act or to comply with the LCCP;
- The security and crime prevention arrangements it has in place;
- How it advertises locally and on the premises;
- The marketing material within the premises; and,
- The display and provision of information, etc.

4.4 The Design of the Premises

4.4.1 The design and layout of the premises is a key consideration as this could have a significant impact on the risk to the licensing objectives. In assessing the risk factors associated with the premises design and layout reference is needed to the local area risks factors already identified to ensure the design doesn't add to that risk. The design, both internal and external should be considered and specific risk factors identified and noted. For example:

- The premises may have a number of support pillars which the assessor identifies as obstructing the view of the gaming machines from the cashier counter
- The assessor may identify that the design of the entrance to the casino is not sufficiently covered by CCTV to enable the identification of offenders.

- Premises which are located within an area which has a high number of children and young people present throughout the day, may identify that their standard external design means that children, young people and vulnerable people can see into the premises and see gambling taking place.
- If a premises has a large amount of glass frontage in an area prone to criminal damage, the assessor may consider the risk of damage to the standard toughened glass to be high.

4.5 Local Area Profile

4.5.1 Enfield's local area profile is our assessment of the local environment and the maps in Section 1 of the Local Area Profile document identify the key characteristics of Enfield. It is intended that the local area profile will provide us, operators and the public with a better understanding and awareness of the gambling-related risks in the Borough. In this context, risk includes actual and potential risk and also takes into account any future or emerging risks.

4.5.2 Our local area profile takes account of a wide number and range of factors and information. It enables us better to serve our local community by providing clarity for operators as to the relevant factors we will consider in our decision making and it enables us to make evidence-based decisions from a clear and published set of factors and risks

4.5.3 We expect that the local area profile will lead to improved premises licence applications and that operators will be able to incorporate controls and measures within their applications to mitigate risk. Through this pro-active approach to risk, we expect to achieve a reduction in non-compliance and enforcement action.

4.5.4 We accept that the local environment can change, and we must therefore retain the ability to review and quickly update the local area profile so that we remain aware of the current and emerging risks. For this reason, we have not included our local area profile within the body of this Policy, and we have published it as a separate document. This will allow us to update factual information within the local area profile and to quickly assess new or emerging risks from which to inform our decisions without the need for full consultation.

4.5.5 We expect operators to update their local risk assessments to take account of any changes in Enfield's local area profile. To assist, we will inform all operators when we make any changes to our local area profile.

4.6 Door Supervisors

4.6.1 The Gambling Commission advises in its Guidance to licensing authorities that if it is concerned that a premises may attract disorder or be subject to attempts at unauthorised access (e.g. by children and young persons) then it may require that the entrances to the premises are controlled by a door supervisor and is entitled to impose a premises licence to this effect.

4.6.2 Where it is decided that supervision of entrances/machines is appropriate for particular cases, a consideration of whether these need to be SIA licensed or not will be necessary. It will not be automatically assumed that they need to be licensed as the statutory requirements for different types of premises vary.

5. Premises type specific considerations

5.1 Adult Gaming Centres

5.1.1 The Council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the Council that there will be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18-year-olds do not have access to the premises.

5.1.2 Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises; e.g. shopping malls, the council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined to ensure that customers are fully aware that they are making a choice to enter into the gambling premises and that the premises is adequately supervised at all times.

5.1.3 This Council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare
- ATMs and cash terminals located separately from gaming machines and displaying GamCare Helpline information.

5.1.4 This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

5.1 (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres

5.1.1 The Council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the Council, for example, that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18-year-olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas.

5.1.2 The Council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- Proof of Age Schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare
- ATMs and cash terminals located separately from gaming machines and displaying GamCare Helpline information
- Measures/training for staff on how to deal with children on the premises, for example, suspected truancy from school.

5.1.3 This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

5.3 Bingo Premises

5.3.1 This Council notes that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states: Licensing Authorities will need to satisfy themselves that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which they issue a premises licence. This will be a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence to exclude an area of the existing premises from its ambit and then applies for a new premises licence, or multiple licences, for that or those excluded areas.

5.3.2 The Council is aware that a holder of bingo premises licences may make available for use of a number of category B gaming machines, not exceeding 20% of the total number of gaming machines, which may be available for use on the premises without time restrictions i.e. can be played 24 hours per day.

5.3.3 Those under the age of 18 years old are allowed into bingo premises; however, they are not permitted to participate in the bingo and if category B or C machines are made available for use, these must be separated from areas where children and young people are allowed.

5.3.4 The Council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children, young people and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority, for example, that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18-year-olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas.

5.3.5 Other appropriate measures may cover (but are not limited to) issues such as:

- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-barring schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare and self-exclusion forms in both prominent and discreet areas of the premises
- ATMs and cash terminals located separately from gaming machines and displaying GamCare Helpline information
- Measures / training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises

5.4 Betting Premises

Betting machines:

5.4.1 The Act provides that a machine is not a gaming machine if it is designed or adapted for use to bet on future real events. Some betting premises may make available machines that accept bets on live events, such as horseracing, as a substitute for placing a bet over the counter. These betting machines, also known as self-serve betting terminals (SSBTs), are not gaming machines: they merely automate the process that can be conducted in person and, and the Act exempts them from regulation as a gaming machine.

5.4.2 The Council will, as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet).

5.4.3 Other appropriate measures to meet the licensing objectives may cover (but are not limited to) issues such as:

- The size of the premises
- The number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions
- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances and machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage

- Specific opening hours
- Self-barring schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare and self-exclusion forms in both prominent and discreet areas of the premises
- ATMs and cash terminals located separately from gaming machines and displaying GamCare Helpline information

5.4.4 Appendix C provides a Summary of Machine Provisions by Premises.

5.5 Tracks

5.5.1 The Council is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, the Council will especially consider the impact upon two of the licensing objectives (i.e. gambling is open and fair, and protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling) and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

5.5.2 The Council will therefore expect the premises licence applicant to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult only gaming facilities. It is noted that children and young persons will be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on days when dog racing and/or horse racing takes place, but that they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.

5.5.3 The Council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives, such as:

- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare

5.5.4 The list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

5.6 Gaming Machines

5.6.1 Where the applicant holds a pool betting operating licence and is going to use the entitlement to four gaming machines, machines (other than Category D machines) should be located in areas from which children are excluded.

5.7 Betting Machines:

5.7.1 The Council will take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer.

5.8 Travelling Fairs

5.8.1 This Council is responsible for deciding whether, where category D machines and/or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is to be made available for use at travelling fairs, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.

5.8.2 The Council will also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair contained in Section 286 of the Gambling Act 2005.

5.8.3 The Council notes that the 27-day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair, is per calendar year, and that it applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held, regardless of whether it is the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. The Council will work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land, which crosses our boundaries, is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

5.9 Applications and Plans

5.9.1 The Gambling Act requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that the Council has the necessary information to make an informed judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling. They will also be used for the Council to plan future premises inspection activity.

5.9.2 Specifically, the Council endorses the requirements of the Gambling Act 2005 (Premises Licences and Provisional Statements) Regulation 2007 (as amended) which states that a plan must show:

- the extent of the boundary or perimeter of the premises
- where the premises include, or consist of, one or more buildings, the location of any external or internal walls of each such building

- where the premises form part of a building, the location of any external or internal walls of the building which are included in the premises
- where the premises are a vessel or a part of a vessel, the location of any part of the sides of the vessel, and of any internal walls of the vessel, which are included in the premises
- the location of each point of entry to and exit from the premises, including in each case a description of the place from which entry is made or to which the exit leads.

5.9.2 Plans for race tracks should be drawn to scale sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations.

5.9.3 The Council appreciates that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. The precise location of where betting facilities are provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because of the difficulties associated with pinpointing exact locations for some types of track. Applicants should provide sufficient information that this Council can satisfy itself that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place.

6. Provisional statements

6.1 Provisional Statements

6.1.1 Developers may wish to apply to this Council for provisional statements before entering into a contract to buy or lease property or land to judge whether a development is worth taking forward in light of the need to obtain a premises licence. There is no need for the applicant to hold an operating licence in order to apply for a provisional statement.

6.1.2 Section 204 of the Gambling Act provides for a person to make an application to the Council for a provisional statement in respect of premises that he or she:

- expects to be constructed;
- expects to be altered; or,
- expects to acquire a right to occupy.

6.1.3 The process for considering an application for a provisional statement is the same as that for a premises licence application. The applicant is obliged to give notice of the application in the same way as applying for a premises licence. Responsible authorities and interested parties may make representations and there are rights of appeal.

6.1.4 In contrast to the premises licence application, the applicant does not have to hold or have applied for an operating licence from the Gambling Commission

(except in the case of a track) and they do not have to have a right to occupy the premises in respect of which their provisional application is made.

6.1.5 The holder of a provisional statement may then apply for a premises licence once the premises are constructed, altered or acquired. The Council will be constrained in the matters it can consider when determining the premises licence application, and in terms of representations about premises licence applications that follow the grant of a provisional statement, no further representations from relevant authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless:

- they concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage; or,
- they reflect a change in the applicant's circumstances.

6.1.6 In addition, the Council may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:

- which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional statement stage;
- which in the Council's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances; or
- where the premises has not been constructed in accordance with the plan submitted with the application. This must be a substantial change to the plan and this Council notes that it can discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

7. Permits/Temporary and Occasional Use Notices

A table setting out gaming machine entitlement is attached at Appendix C.

7.1 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits

7.1.1 Where a premises does not hold a Premises Licence but wishes to provide category D gaming machines, it may apply to the Council for this permit.

7.1.2 It should be noted that the applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use and would, therefore, exclude any premises primarily used for any other purposes, e.g. canteens, fast food takeaways, leisure centres, garages and petrol filling stations, taxi offices.

7.1.3 An application for a permit may be granted only if the Council is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre and the Chief Officer of Police has been consulted on the application.

7.1.4 The Council will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection

considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits. However, they may include appropriate measures/training for staff as regards suspected truant school children on the premises, measures/training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on/around the premises. The applicant for a Family Entertainment Centre should provide evidence that a suitable criminal record check has been conducted on all staff in his/her employment.

7.1.5 This Council will also expect, as per Gambling Commission Guidance, that applicants demonstrate:

- A full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres;
- That the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act); and,
- That staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

7.1.6 It should be noted that the Council cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.

7.2 (Alcohol) Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits

7.2.1 There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, to automatically have 2 gaming machines of categories C and/or D. The premises merely need to notify the licensing authority.

7.2.2 The Council may remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:

- Provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the Licensing Objectives.
- Gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of section 282 of the Gambling Act.
- The premises are mainly used for gaming.
- An offence under the Gambling Act has been committed on the premises.

7.2.3 If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then it needs to apply for a permit and the Council must consider that application based upon:

- The Licensing Objectives.
- Guidance issued by the Commission.
- Such matters as they think relevant.

7.2.4 The Council considers that 'such matters' will be decided on a case-by-case basis but generally the Council will expect the applicant to ensure that there are sufficient measures to protect children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, including:

- That under 18-year-olds do not have access to the adult-only gaming machines
- That adult machines are in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff
- The provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare and self-exclusion forms in both prominent and discreet areas of the premises
- ATMs and cash terminals located separately from gaming machines and displaying GamCare Helpline information

7.2.5 The Council may decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.

7.2.6 The holder of a permit must comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission, under Section 24 to the Gambling Act 2005, about the location and operation of the machine.

7.3 Prize Gaming Permits

7.3.1 The Council has the right to prepare a 'Statement of Principles' that it proposes to apply in exercising its functions under Schedule 14 of the Act which may, in particular, specify matters that this authority propose to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit.

7.3.2 The applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and that the applicant should be able to demonstrate:

- That they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations;
- And that the gaming offered is within the law; and,
- Clear policies that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm.

7.3.3 In making its decision on an application for this permit the licensing authority does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.

7.3.4 It should be noted that there are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 by which the permit holder must comply, but that the licensing authority cannot attach conditions. The conditions in the Act are:

- The limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, must be complied with;
- All chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated; and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played;

- The prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the prescribed value (if non-monetary prize); and
- Participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

7.4 Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits

7.4.1 Members Clubs and Miners' Welfare Institutes (but not Commercial Clubs) may apply for a Club Gaming Permit or a Club Gaming Machines Permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance. Members Clubs and Miners' Institutes and also Commercial Clubs may apply for a Club Machine Permit. A Club Gaming Machine Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D). Commercial Clubs may not site category B3A gaming machines offering lottery games in their club.

7.4.2 The Council has to satisfy itself that the club meets the requirements of the Act to obtain a club gaming permit. In doing so it will take into account a number of matters as outlined in the Gambling Commission's Guidance. These include the constitution of the club, the frequency of gaming, and ensuring that there are at least 25 members.

7.4.3 The club must be conducted "wholly or mainly" for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made regulations and these cover bridge and whist clubs.

7.4.4 The Council may only refuse an application on the grounds that:

- The applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
- The applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
- An offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
- A permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or,
- An objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.

7.4.5 There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Act for premises which hold a Club Premises Certificate under the Licensing Act 2003 (Schedule 12 paragraph 10). Commercial clubs cannot hold Club Premises Certificates under the Licensing Act 2003 and so cannot use the fast-track procedure. As the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities states: "Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections

to be made by the Commission or the police, and the grounds upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced." and "The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:

- That the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed under schedule 12;
- That in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or,
- That a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled."

7.4.6 There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child uses a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with any relevant provision of a code of practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

7.5 Temporary Use Notices

7.5.1 Temporary Use Notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for a Temporary Use Notice, according to the Gambling Commission, would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.

7.5.2 The Council can only grant a Temporary Use Notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence, i.e. a non-remote casino operating licence.

7.5.3 The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by Temporary Use Notices, and at the time of writing this Statement, the relevant regulations (S1 no. 3157: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that Temporary Use Notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities or equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, which in practice means poker tournaments.

7.5.4 There are a number of statutory limits as regards temporary use notices. The meaning of "premises" in part 8 of the Act is discussed in Part 7 of the Gambling Commission Guidance. As with "premises", the definition of "a set of premises" will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act "premises" is defined as including "any place". In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the Council needs to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.

7.5.5 This Council expects to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises; as recommended by the Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities.

7.6 Occasional Use Notices

7.6.1 The Council has very little discretion as regards these notices aside from ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded. The Council will though consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is permitted to avail him/herself of the notice.

8. Small Society Lotteries

8.1 The Council will adopt a risk-based approach towards its enforcement responsibilities for small society lotteries. The Council considers that the following list, although not exclusive, could affect the risk status of the operator:

- submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held).
- submission of incomplete or incorrect returns.
- breaches of the limits for small society lotteries.

8.2 Non-commercial gaming is permitted if it takes place at a non-commercial event, either as an incidental or principal activity at the event. Events are non-commercial if no part of the proceeds is for private profit or gain. The proceeds of such events may benefit one or more individuals if the activity is organised:

- by, or on behalf of, a charity or for charitable purposes.
- to enable participation in, or support of, sporting, athletic or cultural activities.

9. Further Information

9.1 Further information about the Gambling Act 2005, this Statement of Principles, the application process and related matters can be obtained from licensing@enfield.gov.uk. Or www.enfield.gov.uk.

Information is also available from:

The Gambling Commission
4th Floor
Victoria Square House
Birmingham
B2 4BP
Telephone: 0121 230 6666
Website: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport
100 Parliament Street
London
SW1A 2BQ
Email: enquiries@dcms.gov.uk

Website: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-digital-culture-media-sport

Appendix A Definitions

NOTE: In this Policy, the following definitions are included to provide an explanation to certain terms included in the Act and, therefore, in the Statement of Licensing Policy. In some cases, they are an abbreviation of what is stated in the Gambling Act 2005 or an interpretation of those terms. For a full definition of the terms used, the reader must refer to the Gambling Act 2005.

‘The Council’ means London Borough of Enfield Council, acting as the Licensing Authority as defined by the Gambling Act 2005.

‘The Act’ means the Gambling Act 2005.

‘The Licensing Authority’ the authority in whose area the premises is wholly/partly situated. The Licensing Authority (as in the issuing authority) is also a responsible authority.

‘The Gambling Commission’ a body set up by the Government as the unified regulator for gambling, replacing the Gaming Board.

‘Responsible Authority’ means a public body that must be notified of certain applications for premises licences and permits and are entitled to make representations on any of the licensing objectives.

‘Children’ means individuals who are less than 16 years old.

‘Young person’ means individuals who are aged less than 18 years old and 16 years and over.

‘Mandatory Conditions’ means a specified condition provided by regulations to be attached to premises licences.

‘Default Conditions’ means a specified condition provided for by regulations to be attached to a licence unless excluded by the Council.

‘Premises’ means any place, including a vessel or moveable structure.

‘Vulnerable person’ means (Public Health):

- children, adolescents and young adults (including students)
- people with mental health issues, including those experiencing substance abuse issues (problem gambling is often ‘co-morbid’ with these substance addictions)
- individuals from certain minority ethnic groups, such as Asian/Asian British, Black/ Black British and Chinese/other ethnicity
- the unemployed
- the homeless
- those with low intellectual functioning
- problem gamblers seeking treatment
- people with financially constrained circumstances
- those living in deprived areas.

Appendix B Access to Premises

Casinos

- The principal entrance to the premises must be from a 'street';
- No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
- No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises which holds a gambling premises licence.

Adult Gaming Centre

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises.

Betting Shops

- Access must be from a 'street' or from other premises with a betting premises licence;
- No direct access from a betting shop to another premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services. In effect there cannot be an entrance to a betting shop from a shop of any kind unless that shop is itself a licensed betting premises (for example, you could not have a betting shop at the back of a café – the whole area would have to be licensed.)

Tracks

No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre.

Bingo Premises

No customer must be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre;
- a betting premises, other than a track.

Family Entertainment Centre

No customer must be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre;
- a betting premises, other than a track.

Section 7 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities contains further guidance on this issue, which this authority will also take into account in its decision-making.

Appendix C: Summary of Machine Provisions by Premises

Premises type	Machine category						
	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	C	D
Large casino (machine/table ratio of 5-1 up to maximum)		Maximum of 150 machines Any combination of machines in categories B to D (except B3A machines), within the total limit of 150 (subject to machine/table ratio)					
Small casino (machine/table ratio of 2-1 up to maximum)		Maximum of 80 machines Any combination of machines in categories B to D (except B3A machines), within the total limit of 80 (subject to machine/table ratio)					
Pre-2005 Act casino (no machine/table ratio)		Maximum of 20 machines categories B to D (except B3A machines), or any number of C or D machines instead					
Betting premises and tracks occupied by pool betting		Maximum of 4 machines categories B2 to D (except B3A machines)					
Bingo premises ¹				Maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises categories B3 or B4		No limit on category C or D machines	
Adult gaming centre ²				Maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises categories B3 or B4		No limit on category C or D machines	
Licensed family entertainment centre ³						No limit on category C or D machines	
Family entertainment centre (with permit) ³						No limit on category D machines	
Clubs or miners' welfare institute (with permits) ⁴				Maximum of 3 machines in categories B3A or B4 to D			
Qualifying alcohol-licensed premises					1 or 2 machines of category C or D automatic upon notification		
Qualifying alcohol-licensed premises (with licensed premises gaming machine permit)					Number of category C-D machines as specified on permit		
Travelling fair						No limit on category D machines	

¹Bingo premises licence are entitled to make available for use a number of category B gaming machines not exceeding 20% of the total number of gaming machines on the premises. Where a premises licence was granted before 13 July 2011, they are entitled to make available eight¹⁰⁴ category B gaming machines, or 20% of the total number of gaming machines, whichever is the greater. Category B machines at bingo premises are restricted to sub-category B3 and B4 machines, but not B3A machines.

² Adult gaming centres are entitled to make available for use a number of category B gaming machines not exceeding 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises and any number of category C or D machines. Where a premises licence was granted before 13 July 2011, they are entitled to make available four category B gaming machines, or 20% of the total number of gaming machines, whichever is the greater. Category B machines at adult gaming centres are restricted to sub-category B3 and B4 machines, but not B3A machines.

¹⁰⁴ The Gambling Act 2005 (Gaming Machines in Bingo Premises) Order 2009

Appendix D: Schedule of Delegation of Licensing Functions and Decisions

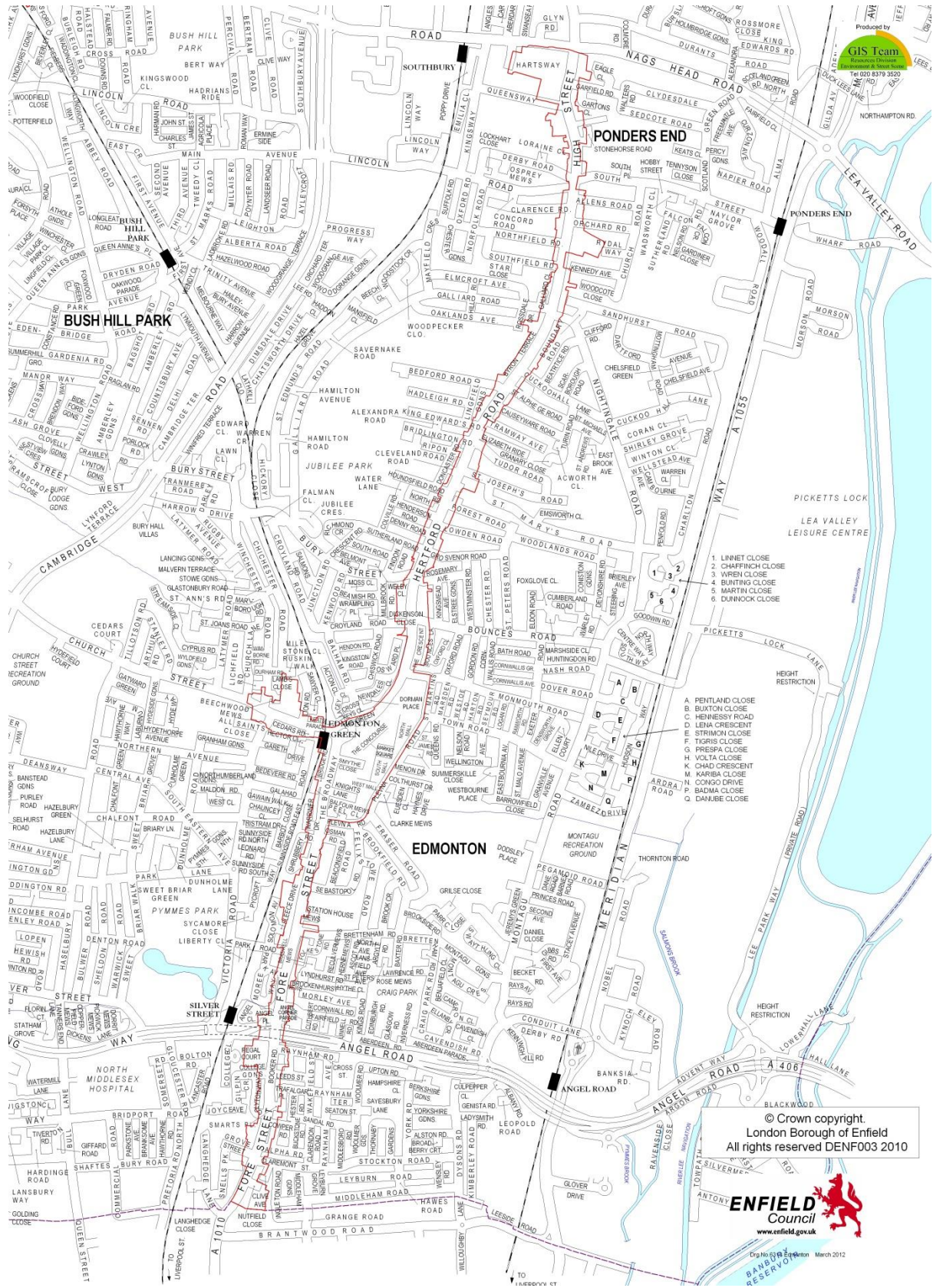
Summary of licensing authority delegations permitted under the Gambling Act, applicable to England and Wales only

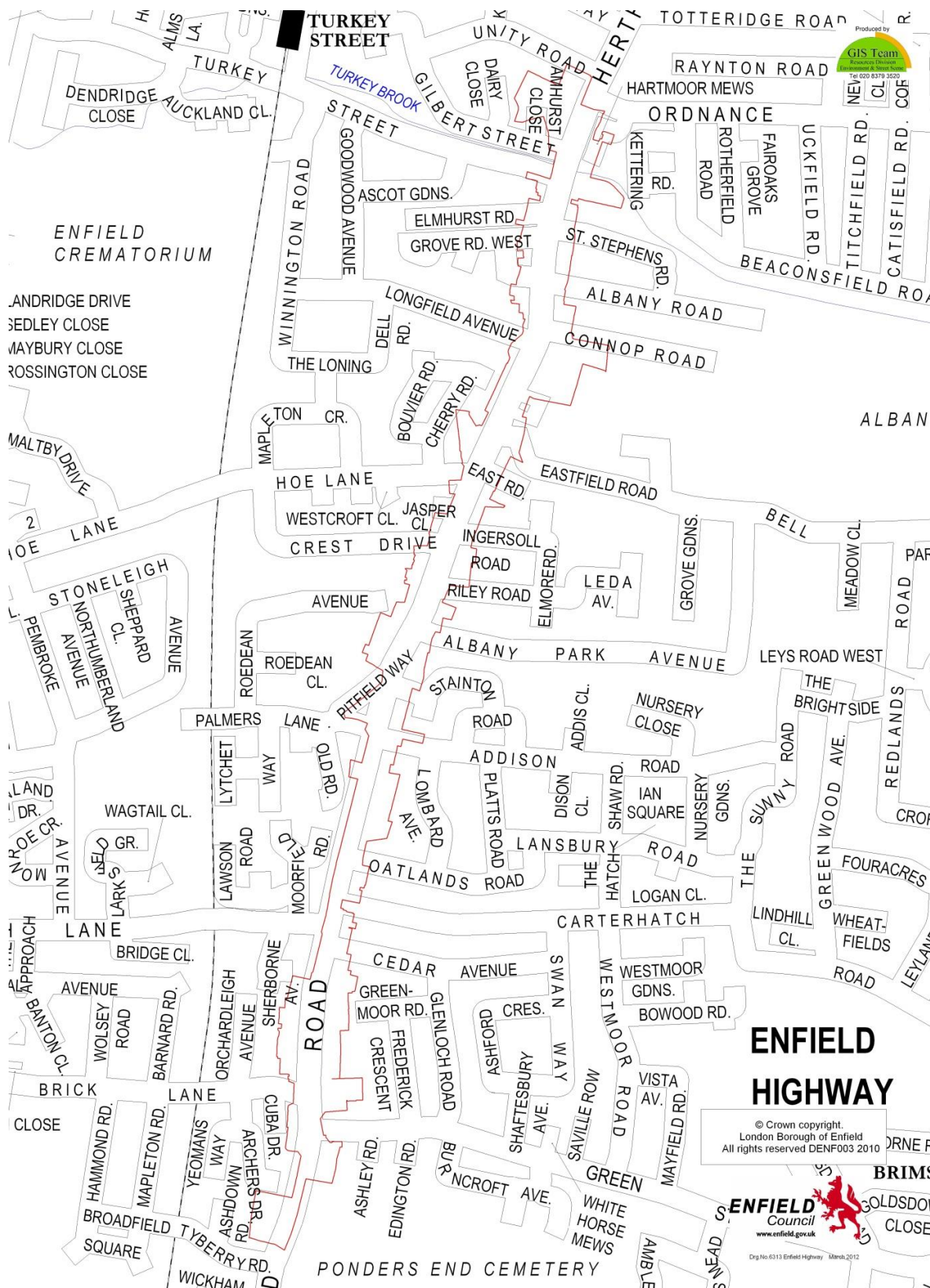
Matter to be dealt with	Full Council	Sub-committee of licensing committee	Officers
Final approval of the Licensing Authority Policy statement	X		
Changes to the Local Area Profile attached to this Policy		Full Licensing Committee	
Policy not to permit casinos	X		
Fee setting (when appropriate)		X (if delegated by full council)	
Application for premises licences		X Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		X Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		X Where representations have been received from the Commission or responsible authority	X Where no representations received from the Commission or responsible authority
Application for a provisional statement		X Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Review of a premises licence		X	
Application for club gaming/club machine permits		X Where objections have been made and not withdrawn	X Where no objections made/objections have been
Cancellation of club gaming/club machine permits		X	
Applications for other permits			X
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			X
Consideration of temporary use notice			X
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		X	

X indicates the lowest level

Appendix E: Enfield's Gambling Vulnerability Area

The Enfield Gambling Vulnerability area has been outlined in line with data that reflects both vulnerabilities that are linked to gambling related harm by evidence and research and the denser location of gambling premises. The areas covered by this are contiguous with two existing Cumulative Impact Zones (Enfield Highway and Edmonton) and the maps below show the areas covered by the Gambling Vulnerability Area.





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1 Cumulative Impact Assessment for Enfield

- 1.1 Enfield Council has undertaken an assessment of the four existing Cumulative Impact Zones (CIZs):
- Upper Edmonton
 - Enfield Highway
 - Enfield Town
 - Southgate
- 1.2 Enfield Council has also undertaken an assessment for two new CIZs:
- Bowes
 - Palmers Green
- 1.3 The assessment reviewed the evidence to support the continuation of CIZ's in the existing areas and the establishment of CIZ's in Bowes and Palmers Green. Enfield Council considers that the evidence does support the continuation and establishment of CIZs in the six areas outlined in 11.16 and 11.17 above. This evidence can be found in outlined in Annexes 2 – 7 of this policy.
- 1.4 The assessment was also put out to a public consultation, with particular engagement undertaken with key stakeholders. The consultation included the evidence outlined in Annexes 2 – 7. Key stakeholder engagement was overwhelmingly supportive of the four existing CIZs and the two new CIZs. All responses received from the public consultation were supportive of the four existing CIZs and the two new CIZs.
- 1.5 Enfield Council, as the Licensing Authority, believes that the appropriate evidence has been provided and the appropriate consultation undertaken to meet the necessary process for undertaking a Cumulative Impact Assessment as outlined in the Licensing Act 2003.

Scope of the Cumulative Impact Zones

- 1.6 Any applications for new premises licences and/or club premises certificates and/or provisional statements and any applications for variations of those authorisations for hours within the limits set out below (referred to as Core Hours) for premises and/or clubs inside the cumulative impact policy areas will generally be granted, subject to consideration of any representations about the way in which the application will promote the licensing objectives.
- 1.7 Any applications for new premises licences and/or club premises certificates and/or provisional statements and any applications for variations of those authorisations for hours outside the limits set out below (referred to as Core Hours) for premises and/or clubs inside the cumulative impact policy areas will, when subject to relevant representations, be subject to the presumption that the application will demonstrate how it will not add to the cumulative impact in the CIZ.
- 1.8 Core Hours:
- 1.8.1 Sale/supply of alcohol (off supplies only):

Monday to Sunday 08:00 to 24:00

1.8.2 Plays, Films, Indoor sporting events, Boxing or wrestling entertainments, Live music, Recorded music and/or Performance of dance:

Monday to Sunday 09:00 to 24:00

1.8.3 Sale/supply of alcohol (on supplies only or on & off supplies):

Monday to Sunday 10:00 to 24:00

1.8.4 Late night refreshment:

Monday to Sunday 23:00 to 24:00

1.8.5 New Year's Eve: Any premises or club that is licensed for both the on supply of alcohol and for regulated entertainment may remain open and provide their licensed activities from the end of licensed hours on New Year's Eve to the start of licensed hours on New Year's Day.

2 Introduction

2.1 This paper outlines the data that has been used to assess the four existing Cumulative Impact Zones (CIZs) and for the two proposed CIZs.

3 Executive Summary

3.1 The London Borough of Enfield has four Cumulative Impact Zones (CIZs) as outlined in the current Statement of Licensing Policy 2020 - 2025. The licensing authority considered that the number of premises licences in these zones was such that it was likely that granting further licences would be inconsistent with the authority's duty to promote the licensing objectives.

3.2 The London Borough of Enfield is currently considering establishing two additional Cumulative Impact Zones, in Bowes and Palmers Green wards.

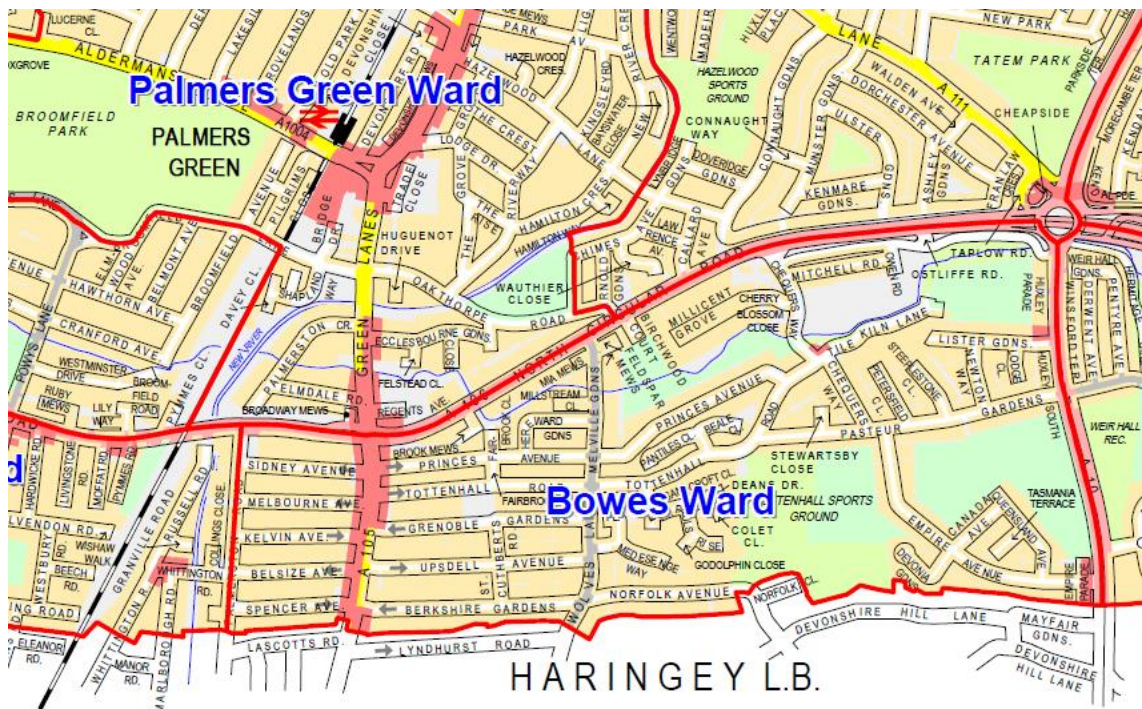
4 Cumulative Impact Assessment

4.1 A Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) may be published by a licensing authority to help it to limit the number or types of licence applications granted in areas where there is evidence to show that the number or density of licensed premises in the area is having a cumulative impact and leading to problems which are undermining the licensing objectives. CIAs relate to applications for new premises licences, club premises certificates, applications to vary existing premises licences, club premises certificates in a specified area.

4.2 Where a Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ) is adopted it creates a rebuttable presumption that licence applications for premises in the CIZ will be refused. Only in exceptional circumstances where an applicant can demonstrate that granting an application will not add to cumulative impact may a licence be granted.

5 Proposed additional Cumulative Impact Zones

5.1 It is the view of the Licensing Authority and of a number of Responsible Authorities that the areas marked on the map below in Palmers Green and Bowes are demonstrated to have a sufficient level of cumulative impact (in terms of violence, public order and criminal damage) due to the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol that Cumulative Impact Zones should be established in these areas.



6 Evidence

6.1 There must be an evidential basis for the decision to publish a CIA. This has been provided by data sets used to assess location, volume and trajectory of crime and anti-social behaviour in the three CIZs, and this will also be provided through a public consultation.

Data

6.2 In order to review the four existing CIZs (Upper Edmonton, Enfield Town, Enfield Highway and Southgate) we have used neighbourhood Police licensing and crime data sets for varying periods. The same data has been used to establish a case for the establishment of the two proposed new CIZs in Palmers Green and Bowes.

6.3 Data sets used are those most linked with cumulative impact and the licensed sector:

- All crime – to provide wider context;
- Violence against the person offences;

- Public Order offences; and,
- Criminal damage offences.

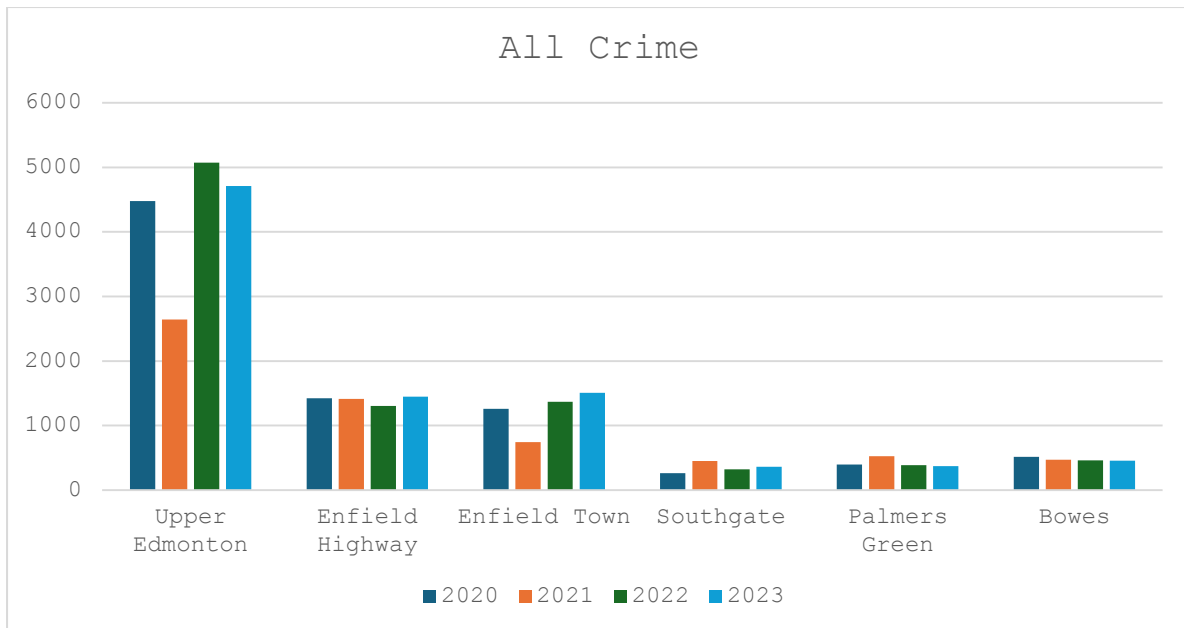
7 Data review

7.1 The data outlined below demonstrates the number and trajectory over time of the crime and anti-social behaviour reports in each of the existing and proposed CIZ areas. This aims to demonstrate the rationale and reasoning for these CIZs to be in place.

8 All Crime

8.1 As can be seen from the data below for all crime there is a relatively consistent trajectory over the four years included, with some fluctuation between years. The graph in particular outlines the three different levels of crime in the 6 areas. Upper Edmonton has the highest levels with Enfield Highway and Enfield Town at a middle level and Southgate and the two proposed areas (Palmer's Green and Bowes) at a lower, but still significant level.

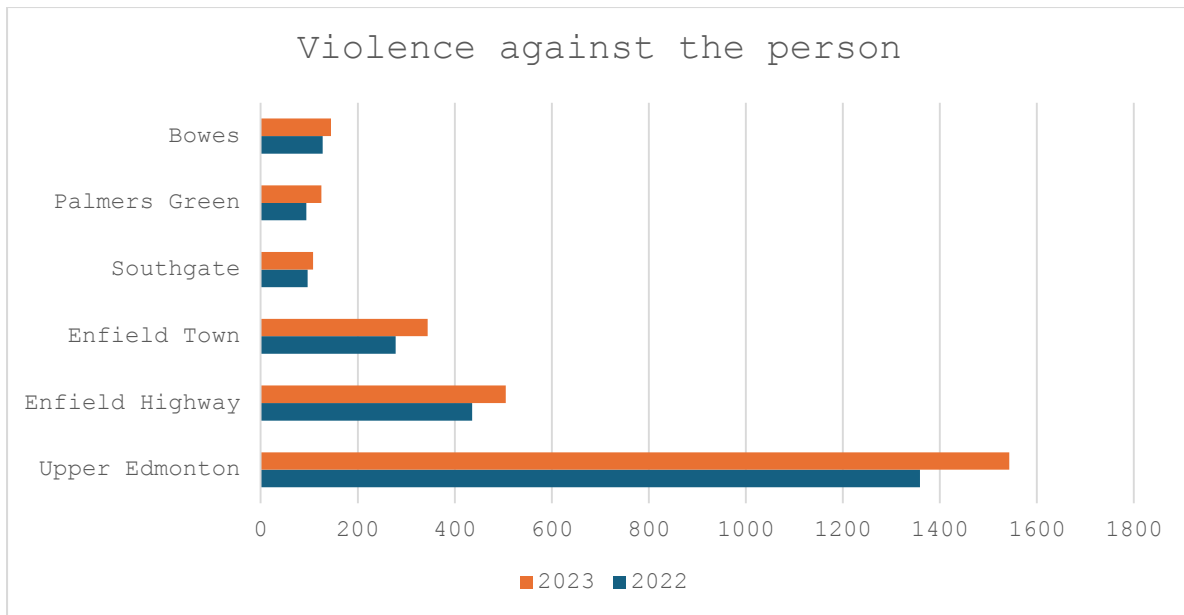
Area	2020	2021	2022	2023
Current CIZ areas				
Upper Edmonton	4477	2642	5071	4708
Enfield Highway	1426	1415	1307	1450
Enfield Town	1262	747	1368	1506
Southgate	265	452	323	365
Proposed CIZ areas				
Palmer's Green	398	526	390	372
Bowes	515	473	463	456



9 All violence against the person

9.1 It is noticeable from the below table and graph that violence against the person offences saw a slight increase in all 6 areas between 2022 and 2023. This shows a continued issue with violence in these areas.

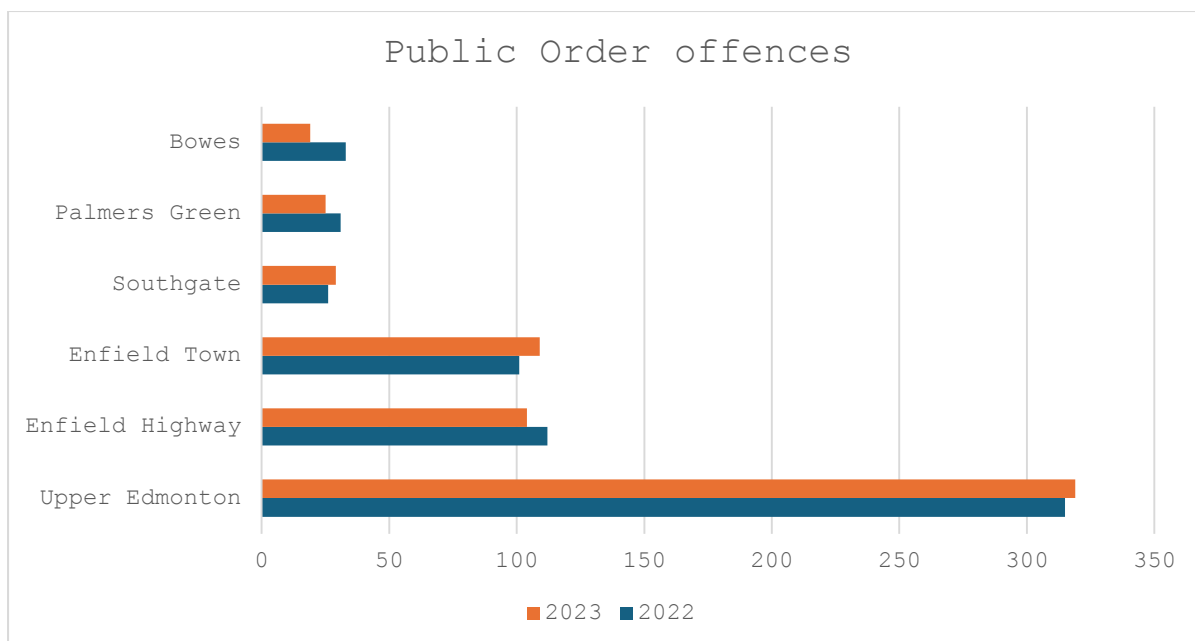
Area	2022	2023
Current CIZ areas		
Upper Edmonton	1359	1543
Enfield Highway	436	505
Enfield Town	278	344
Southgate	97	108
Proposed CIZ areas		
Palmers Green	94	125
Bowes	128	145



10 All Public Order Offences

10.1 The table and graph below show that the levels of public order offences have remained consistent between 2022 and 2023.

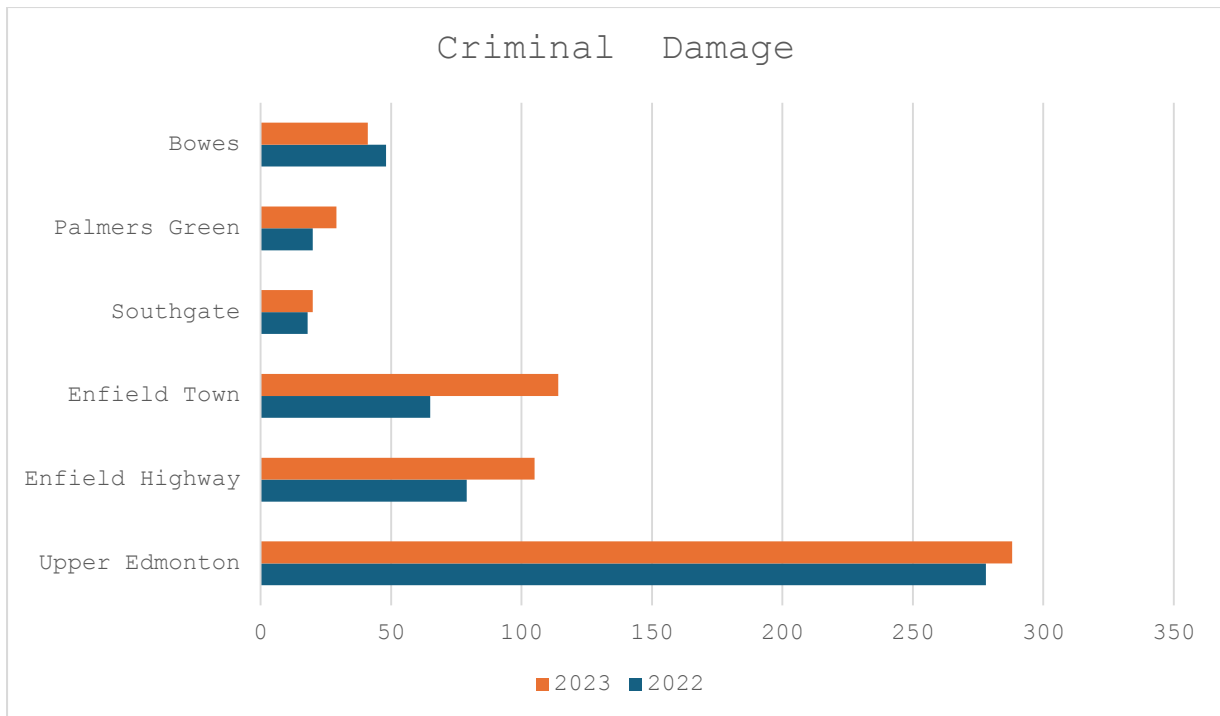
Area	2022	2023
Current CIZ areas		
Upper Edmonton	315	319
Enfield Highway	112	104
Enfield Town	101	109
Southgate	26	29
Proposed CIZ areas		
Palmers Green	31	25
Bowes	33	19



11 All criminal damage

11.1 The table and graph below show that criminal damage offences have seen an increase in most of the 6 areas.

Area	2022	2023
Current CIZ areas		
Upper Edmonton	278	288
Enfield Highway	79	105
Enfield Town	65	114
Southgate	18	20
Proposed CIZ areas		
Palmers Green	20	29
Bowes	48	41



12 Conclusion

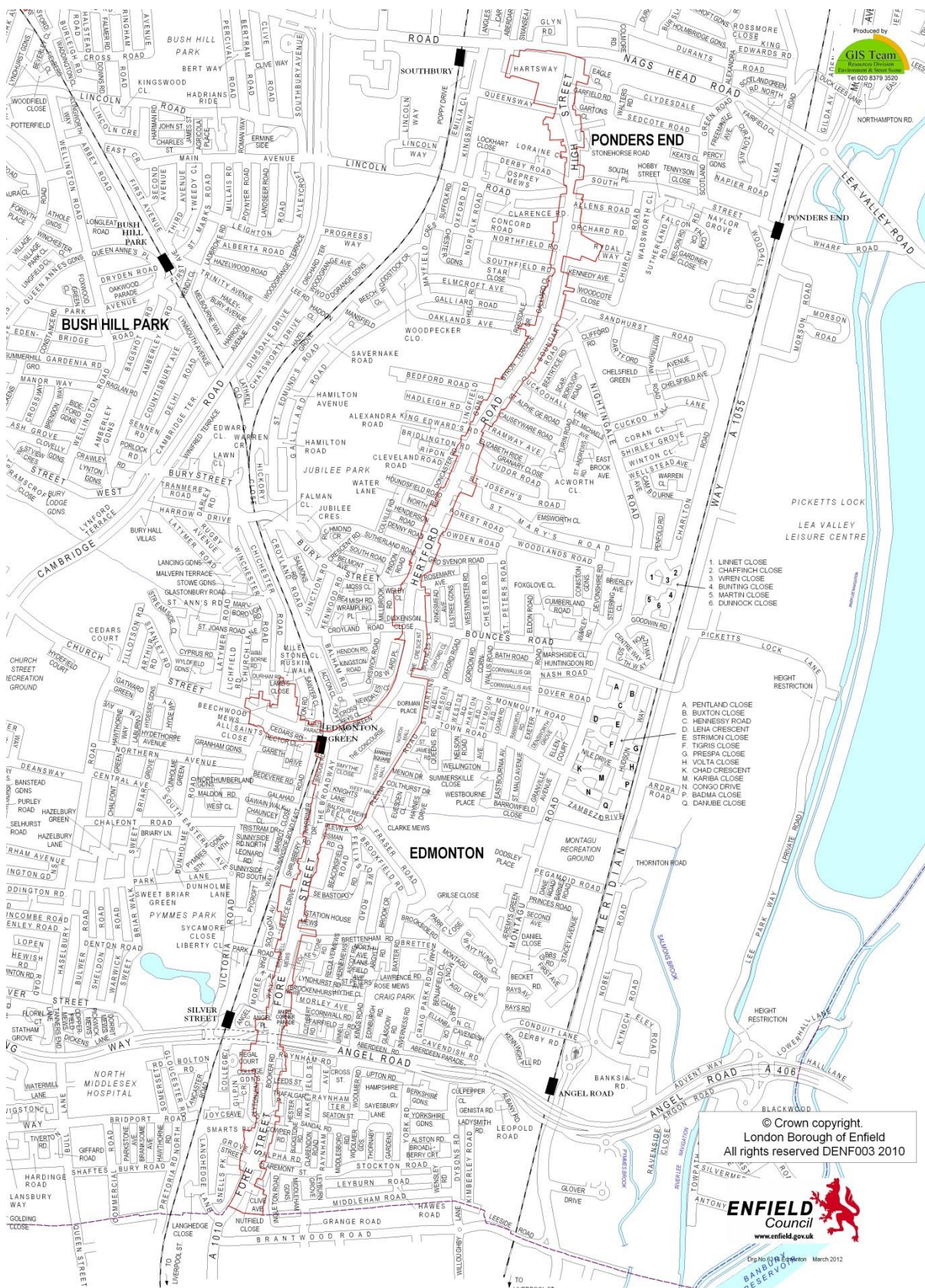
Continuation of existing CIZs

12.1 The data shows that the issues that the CIZs were established to address remain an ongoing concern for the Licensing Authority. In reviewing the data it is considered that the evidence supports the case for continuing CIZs in Upper Edmonton, Enfield Town, Enfield Highway and Southgate.

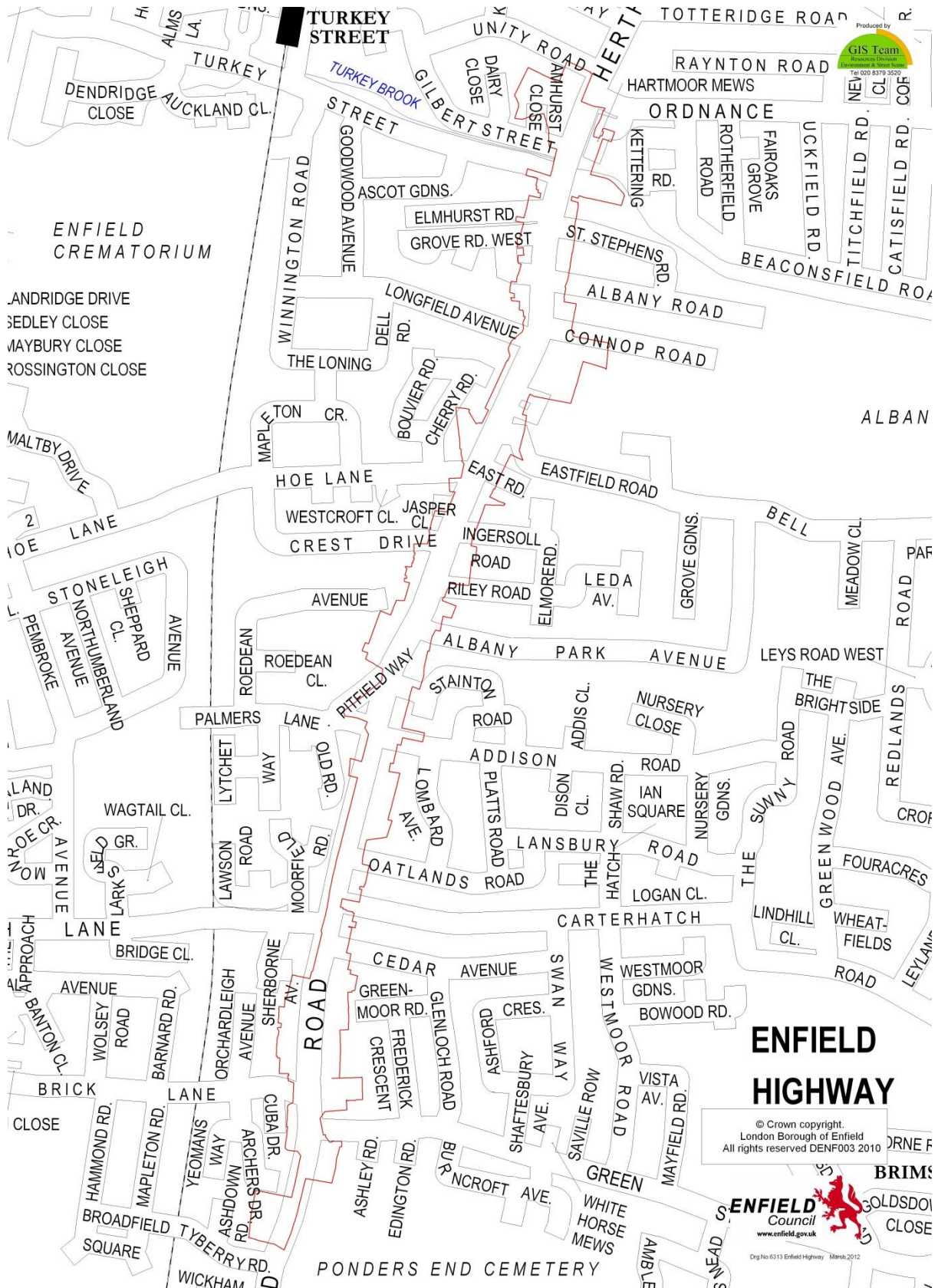
Establishment of new CIZs

12.2 The data for the two proposed CIZs (Palmers Green and Bowes) is of a higher level than the existing CIZ area in Southgate and consistent trajectory. Both of these areas have been identified by the Licensing Authority and a number of Responsible Authorities (Police and Public Health in particular) as areas of concern in terms of licensing and crime and nuisance. In reviewing the data and key stakeholder views it is considered that the evidence supports the case for establishing CIZs in Palmers Green and Bowes.

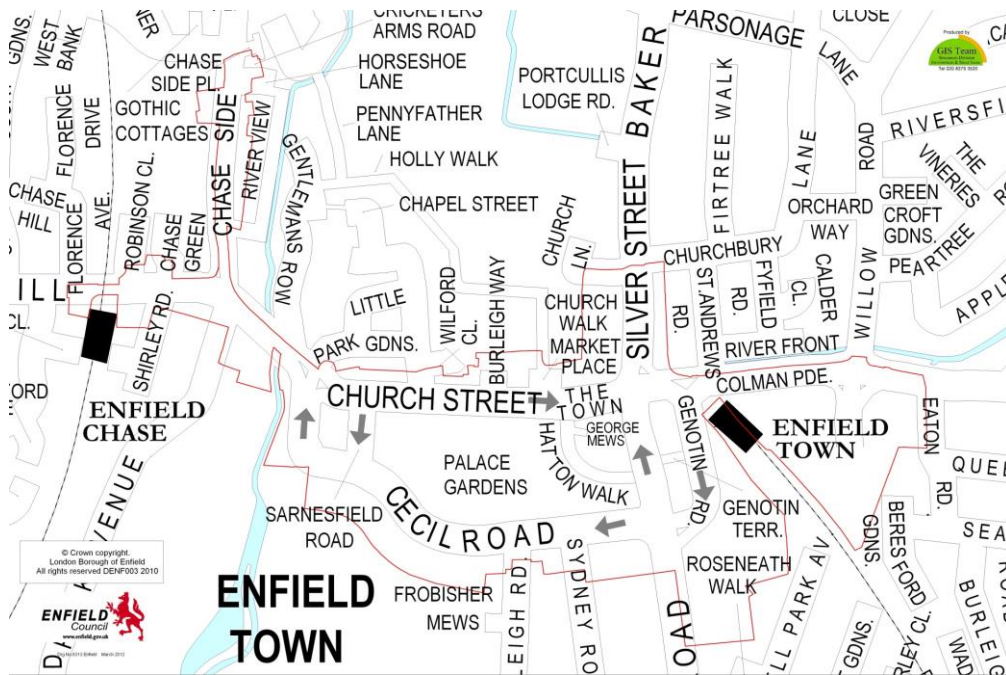
ANNEX 1 – THE EDMONTON CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE



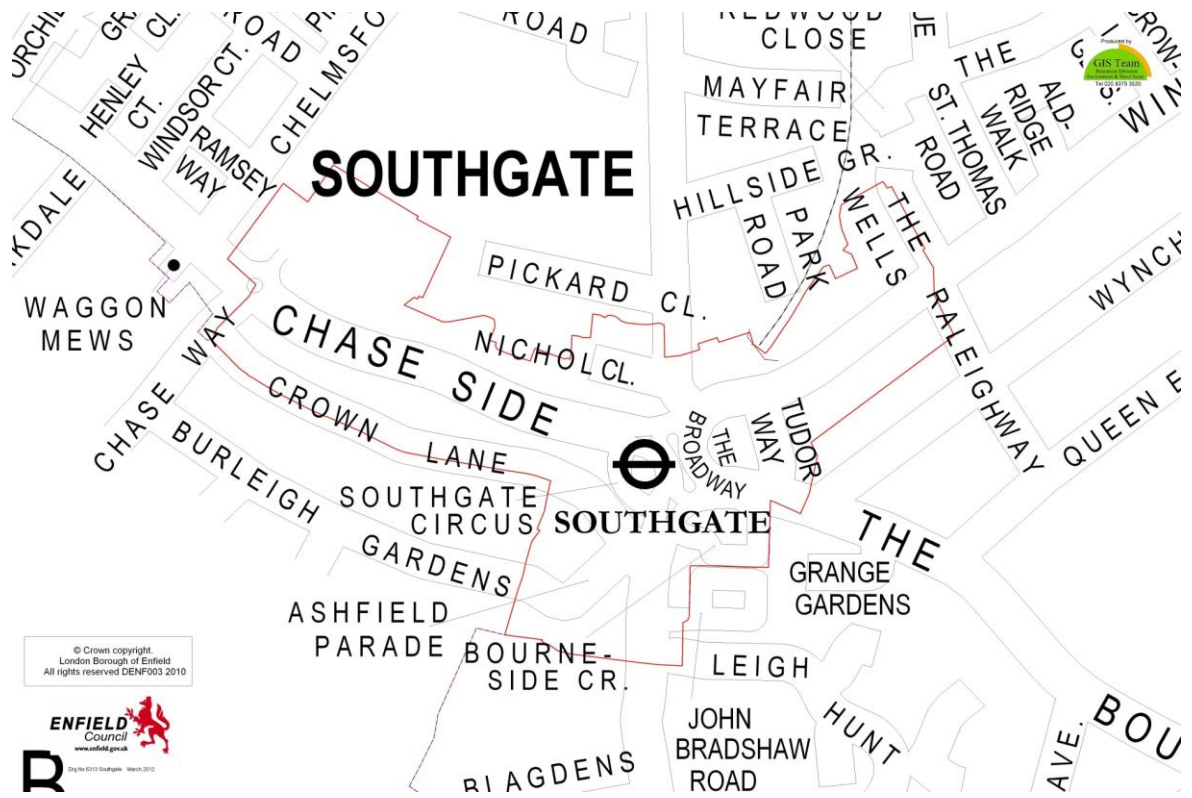
ANNEX 2: THE ENFIELD HIGHWAY CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE



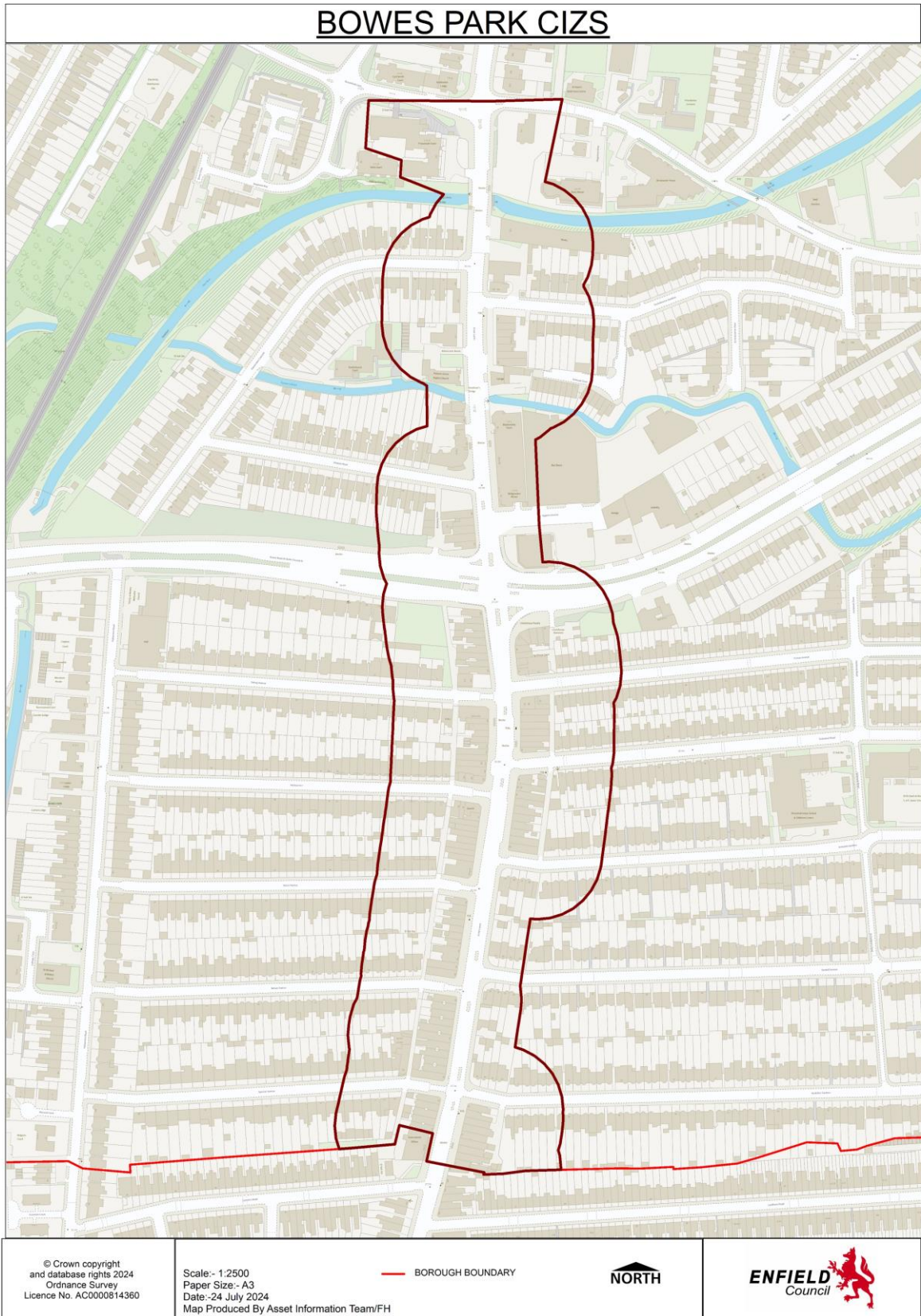
ANNEX 3: THE ENFIELD TOWN CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE



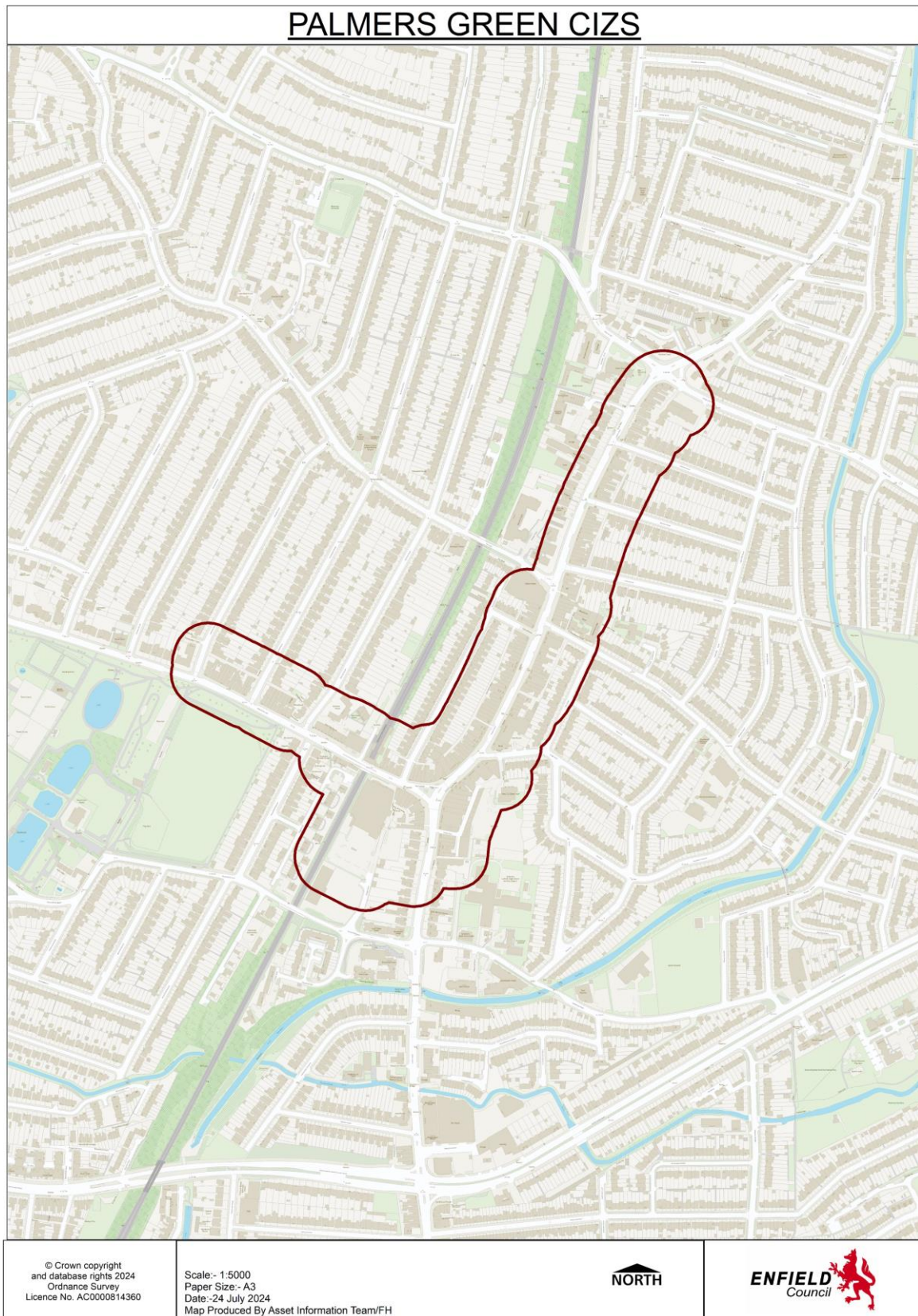
ANNEX 4: THE SOUTHGATE CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE



ANNEX 5: BOWES CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE



ANNEX 6: PALMERS GREEN CUMULATIVE IMPACT ZONE



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Enfield Gambling Local Area Profile

Introduction and Background

Responsibilities under the Gambling Act 2005 and associated guidance

The Council is the licensing authority under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) and is responsible for issuing premises licences and permits for gambling venues. When the Council exercises its functions in respect of gambling, it must have regard to the Act and its regulations, gambling codes of practice, the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy and the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Local Authorities (GLA).

The Act also requires the Council to 'aim to permit' gambling and therefore aim to issue premises licences if applications are reasonably consistent with the following licensing objectives:

- a) preventing gambling from being a source of crime and disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
- b) ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way, and
- c) protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

In its GLA, the Gambling Commission recommends the approach the Council should take to gambling licensing and regulation. In September 2015, the Gambling Commission issued a revised GLA (5th edition) with many changes for licensing authorities that fall under three broad themes:

- increased focus on risk and regulation
- greater attention to local area risk, and
- encouraging partnership and collaboration between stakeholders to mitigate risk

In addition, changes to the Gambling Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) that took effect from 31 January 2024, require all industry operators to undertake local area risk assessments to identify the risks their gambling venues pose to the licensing objectives and to take into account the Council's Statement of Gambling Licensing Policy. Industry operators are also expected to provide these local risk assessments to the Council as part of any application.

The Council's Local Area Profile

To support the Council to give effect to these requirements and guidance the Council has produced a Local Area Profile (LAP). This LAP is intended to provide a clearer

understanding of the factors in the local area in Enfield and in terms of Enfield's population to provide gambling licence applicants and operators with a clearer understanding of the risks they will need to assess for when applying for and operating a gambling licence.

The Council's LAP will have a particular focus on matters relating to the licensing objectives for:

- preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
- protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

To achieve this the LAP outlines data that is relevant to risks to children and vulnerable people, economically vulnerable people and crime and disorder.

1.2 What is a gambling local area profile?

A local area profile is an assessment of the key characteristics of Enfield in the context of gambling-related harm. The information obtained for the assessment helps to provide a better understanding of the types of people that are at risk of being vulnerable to gambling-related harm; where they are located and any current or emerging problems that may increase that risk. Our LAP will help us to develop our Statement of Licensing Policy and set out our expectations of operators of gambling premises.

1.3 Creating Enfield's local area profile

Although there is no legal requirement on the Council to complete a local area profile, we feel there is significant benefit for operators, our residents, business, visitors to Enfield and the Council to have an evidence-based awareness of the potential and actual risks of vulnerability to gambling-related harm.

In this context we have completed an assessment of the key characteristics of Enfield to identify areas of higher risk of vulnerability to gambling-related harm. In developing our local area profile, we have had regard to the research produced on the impact of gambling on vulnerable and economically vulnerable populations and on crime and disorder.

1.4 Our approach

To better understand the risks to Enfield in relation to gambling the LAP is divided into three sections:

- Risks to young and vulnerable residents;
- Risks to economically vulnerable residents; and,
- Prevention of crime and disorder.

In each section a summary of the key risks will be outlined and maps showing different aspects of risk against location and density of gambling premises will be provided. How these risks are likely to influence gambling policy in Enfield will also be outlined.

Additional factors that exacerbate risks

Three key factors that are identified in the academic research literature are exposure, proximity and density. These factors are particularly important in their impact on younger and more vulnerable people and in economically deprived areas.

In academic research literature identifies that opportunities to gamble tend to be higher in deprived areas (Evans and Cross, 2021 <https://www.abrdn.com/docs?editionId=c8d6f9b5-1c8b-4b97-9bb4-c3099938f737#:~:text=As%20of%20November%202020%2C%2021,in%20the%20least%20deprived%20decile.>). This is shown in the data and maps below for Enfield, with the highest concentrations of gambling premises being located in the most deprived areas of the borough, the areas which also have the highest levels of unemployment and households receiving Universal Credit. These premises also are shown to cluster in the most deprived areas, with higher density and proximity to the residents of these areas.

The research shows that proximity to higher density areas results in higher rates of gambling behaviours and harms suffered by residents. Residents living within 07 km of a gambling venue were twice as likely be problem gamblers as those living more than 3.1kms away (Pearce et al 2008). In particular younger people are affected by proximity and density, one study found that for 18-21 year olds the likelihood of developing gambling problems increased by 39% for every additional gambling premises inn their local area (Welte et al 2009).

With the data and mapping below this research outlines a number of areas for concern. In particular that exposure, proximity, and density have a significant effect on the ability of operators and the Council to implement the objectives set out in the act.

Gambling licensing objectives

Impact of new gambling premises

Understanding the impact of new gambling licenses in Enfield and in specific areas within the borough is important to determining the most appropriate approach for the Statement of Principles for Gambling in Enfield.

In terms of the Gambling licensing objectives it is primarily two of them that are affected by the location of gambling premises in the local area. These are:

- preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
- protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

The third objective relates more to the operation and practice of the licensed premises. This is:

- ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way

As a Local Area Profile this document focuses primarily on the first two. With proximity, density and vulnerability being the focus for the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling. And with patterns and density of crime and anti-social behaviour being the focus for being a source, associated with or supporting crime and disorder.

Protecting children and other vulnerable persons

For the purposes of the LAP the analysis for this gambling licensing objective will focus on vulnerable residents (including young people and adults who are vulnerable due to situation, health status and age) and on those who are economically vulnerable (those who are unemployed, in receipt of Universal Credit and those living in deprived areas).

Research evidence shows that people who on a low income, have a low level of educational attainment, are part of an ethnic minority or are young are more susceptible to gambling related harm.

Preventing gambling from being a source, associated with or used to support crime and disorder

For the purposes of the LAP this area of data and analysis will focus on anti-social behaviour, burglary, robbery and assault. This will help to inform any measures taken to promote this objective.

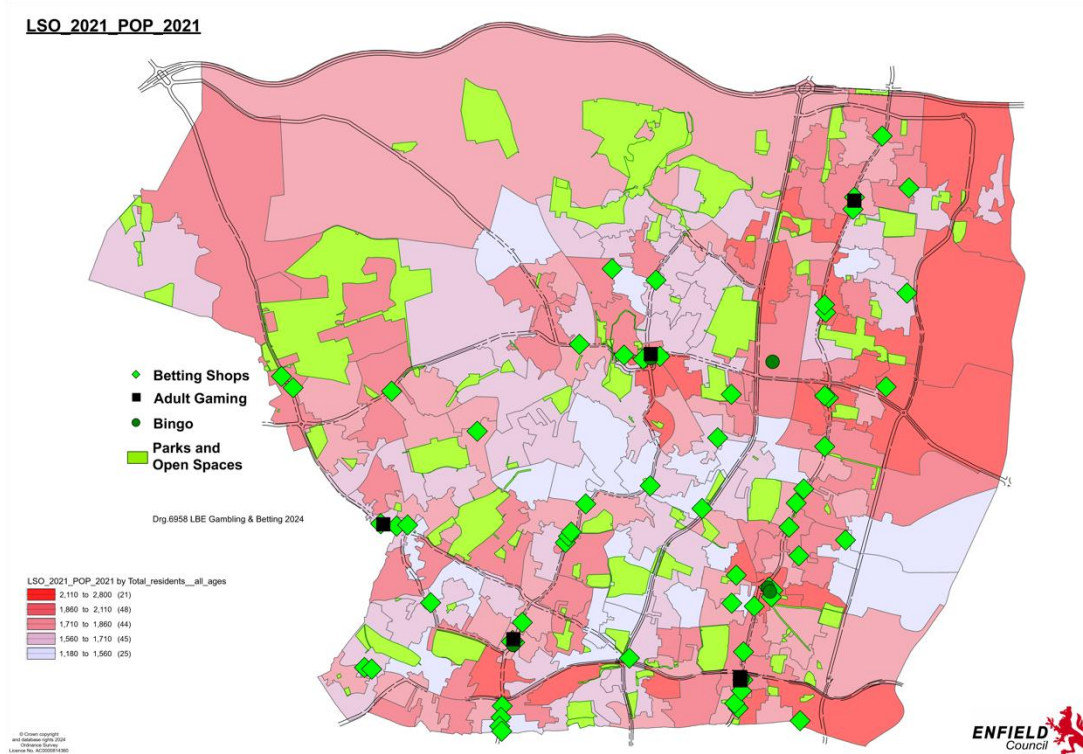
Enfield Profile

Enfield is London's northernmost Borough and covers an area of 8219 hectares (82.2 square kilometres, or 31.7 square miles). Enfield has good links to the national motorway system, the north of the borough being bounded by the M25, accessed at

junctions 24 and 25. It also has two trunk roads – the A10 (London to Cambridge) and A406 (London's North Circular Road).

In 2019, the total dwelling stock in Enfield was estimated by the Office for National Statistics at 126,255.

Approximately 40% of the Borough's area is designated Green Belt Land (predominantly in the north and west) comprising country parks, farmland and open land (including urban parks, sports fields, golf courses, allotments and school playing fields). Figure 1.1 below shows a map of the borough.



Gambling Local Area Profile

To best outline the impact and/or potential impact of gambling premises in the London Borough of Enfield this profile focuses primarily on the first two objectives, preventing crime and disorder and preventing exploitation of young and vulnerable people. To do this we have focused on three main areas of data:

- Data relating to social responsibility to young and vulnerable residents;
- Data relating to responsibilities to economically vulnerable residents; and,
- Data relating to crime and disorder.

By providing insight into how these areas of data correspond to the location and patterns of density of gambling premises within the borough the local area profile helps officers and Councillors in developing an appropriate Gambling Statement of Principles.

The Council expects matters such as the following to be considered by operators when making their risk assessment in order to demonstrate they have considered the local area. Some or many of these matters will have been considered and addressed by existing premises.

Matters relating to children and young persons, such as:

- The footfall in the local area, for example, does it predominately comprise residents, workers or visitors, is it a family orientated area, popular with children and young people;
- Significant presence of young children;
- Institutions, places or areas where presence of children and young persons should be expected such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds and entertainment venues such as bowling allies, cinemas etc.;
- Any premises where children congregate including bus stops, cafés, shops, and any other place where children are attracted;
- Areas that are prone to issues of youths participating in anti-social behaviour, including such activities as graffiti/tagging, underage drinking, etc.;
- Recorded incidents of attempted underage gambling;
- Transport links and parking facilities;
- Community centres;
- High crime area;
- Other gambling premises in the vicinity.

Matters relating to vulnerable adults, such as:

- Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling;
- Gaming trends that may mirror days for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments;
- Arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends;
- Proximity of premises which may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, mental health providers, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctor's surgeries, council housing offices, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependant people may congregate, etc.;
- Homeless or rough sleeper shelters, hostels and support services;
- Transport links and parking facilities;
- Community centres;
- High crime area;
- High unemployment area;
- Pawn broker/pay day loan businesses in the vicinity;
- Other gambling premises in the vicinity.

These matters should be considered and taken into account in the Local Area Risk Assessment that gambling licence applicants are expected to undertake. If an

application for a new licence or variation is submitted that is within 400 metres of a premises/location where children, young persons and vulnerable persons are likely to be present, then operators are encouraged to provide details of the measures to be implemented that would overcome the risks to the objectives.

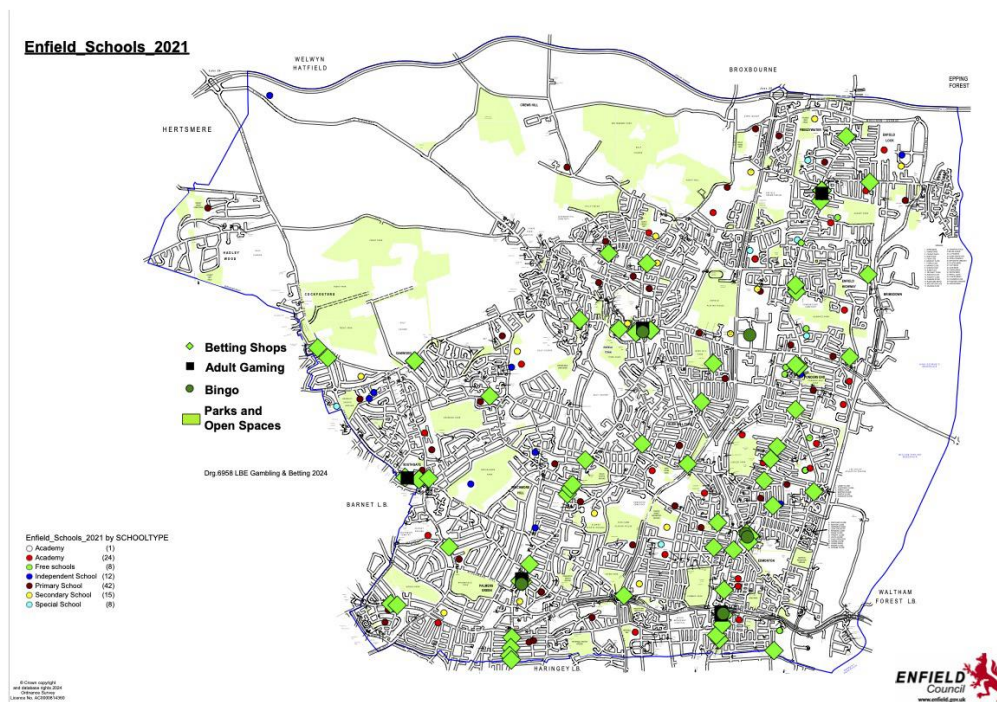
Risks to young people and vulnerable residents

This section is intended to outline the data and mapping to indicate where there are areas with higher concentrations of younger and more vulnerable people who may be less resilient to the potential negative impacts of gambling. Mapping this against concentrations of gambling premises may support more consideration of applications in those areas, and management of existing gambling premises with regard to their responsibilities as gambling licence holders.

Why are we focussing on vulnerable residents? This is both because we have a responsibility to vulnerable residents and because the evidence base outlines the increased risk of harm from gambling that vulnerable people are subject to.

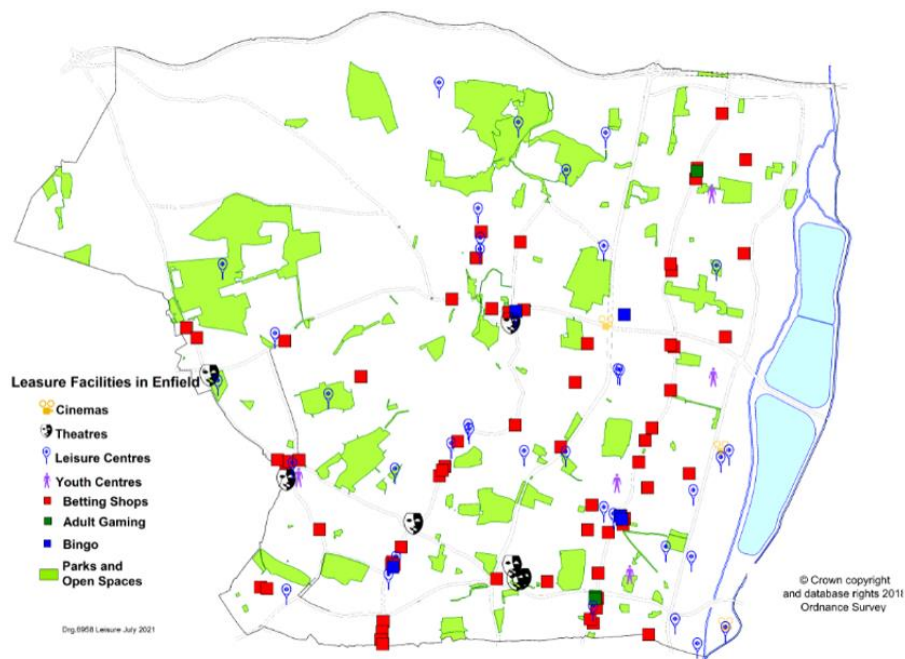
Education locations

This map shows the location of schooling across Enfield. As can be expected the concentrations of schooling match to areas of higher population, and therefore tend to correspond to some of the areas of higher gambling premises. In particular the Hertford Road corridor, Edmonton Green and Palmers Green show an overlap in concentration of schools (both academies and primary schools) and gambling premises, particularly betting shops and bingo premises. The Enfield Town area also shows some overlap also.



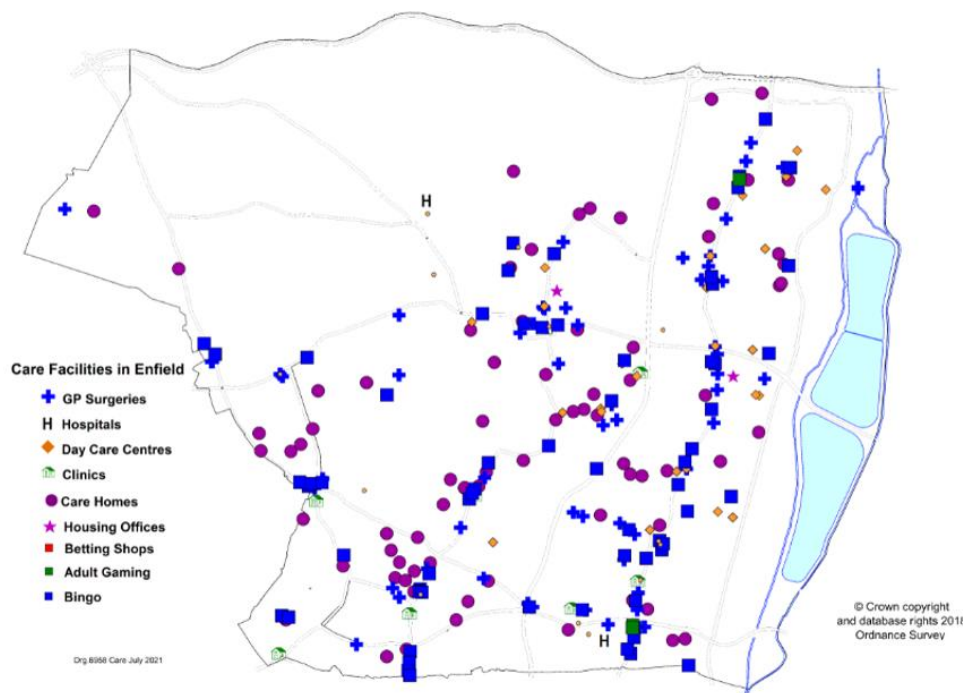
Leisure facilities

Concentrations of Youth Centres and Leisure Centres in the Hertford Road/Edmonton Green area align with concentrations of betting shops. There is also close proximity between a youth centre and betting shops in the Southgate area. Otherwise, distribution of gambling premises and leisure facilities is not particularly overlapping.



Medical centres

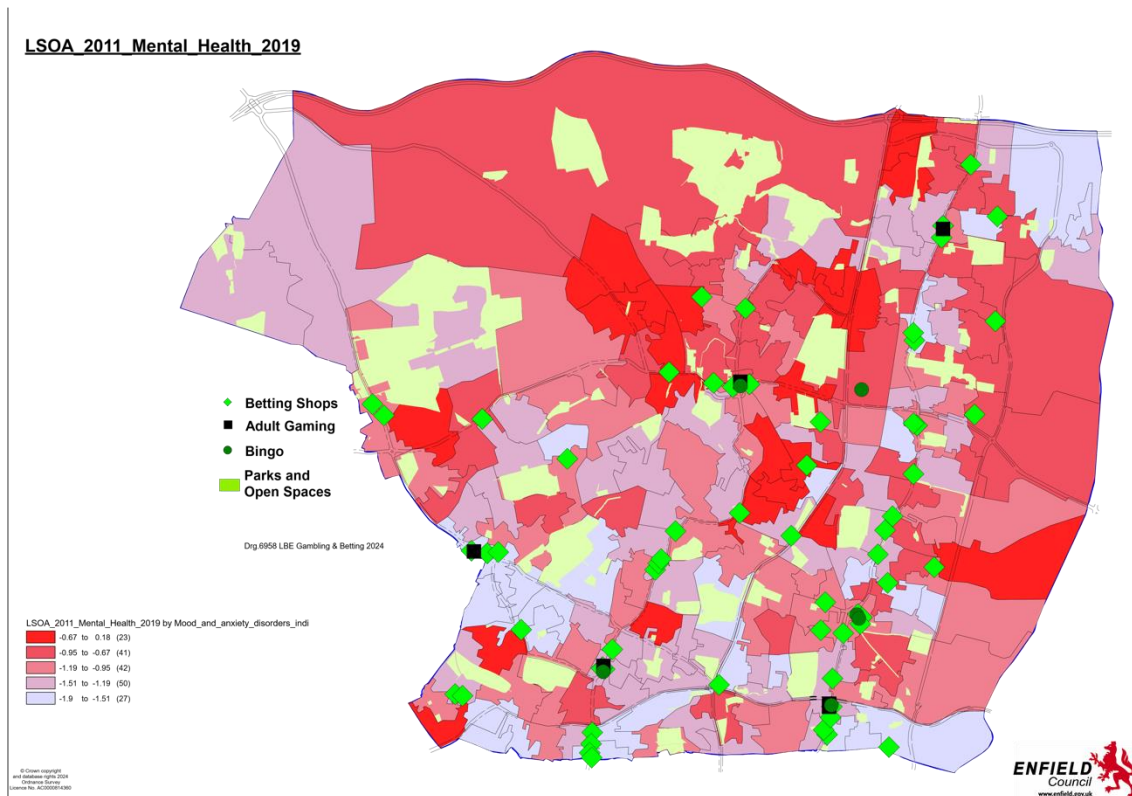
The spread of medical centres across Enfield means that there is significant amount of overlap. In particular Palmers Green has a high level of over concentration overlap between care homes and betting shops, and in the Edmonton Green area a high number of GP surgeries also ensures a high level of concentration overlap. Overall these concentrations align to population concentration in the borough and it is not clear that these concentration overlaps represent additional levels of risk.



Areas of increased mental health concern

The distribution of mood and anxiety disorders in Enfield do not show a significant alignment with higher concentrations of gambling premises. The closest concentration of gambling premises in areas of higher mental health needs are in the Enfield Town area.

However, the actual location of gambling premises of all types closely correlates to areas of high and medium mental health need. Although it is unlikely that this link is causal or an outcome of either higher mental health need or location of premises, it is a factor that creates an increased risk and needs to be taken into account by gambling licence applicants when conducting their local area risk assessments and by the Council in setting policy for gambling in Enfield.

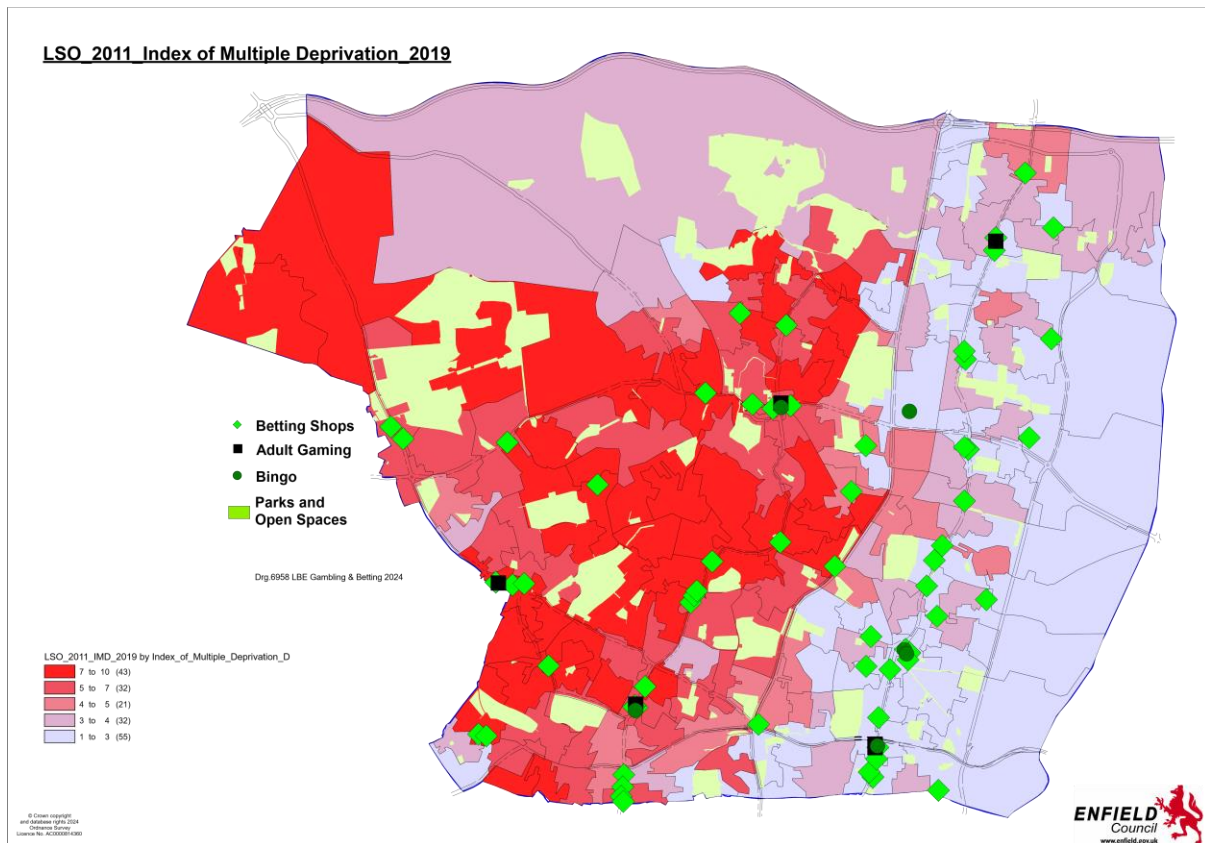


Risks to economically vulnerable residents

This section is intended to highlight any concentrations of gambling premises with areas of economic insecurity, such as areas of higher unemployment and higher Universal Credit receipt. The potential for negative outcomes or impacts of gambling not in a responsible way are likely to be significantly more impactful for those who are economically insecure, particularly as any financial impact from gambling will have more impact for those with less economic security. Mapping this against concentrations of gambling premises may support more consideration of applications in those areas, and management of existing gambling premises with regard to their responsibilities as gambling licence holders.

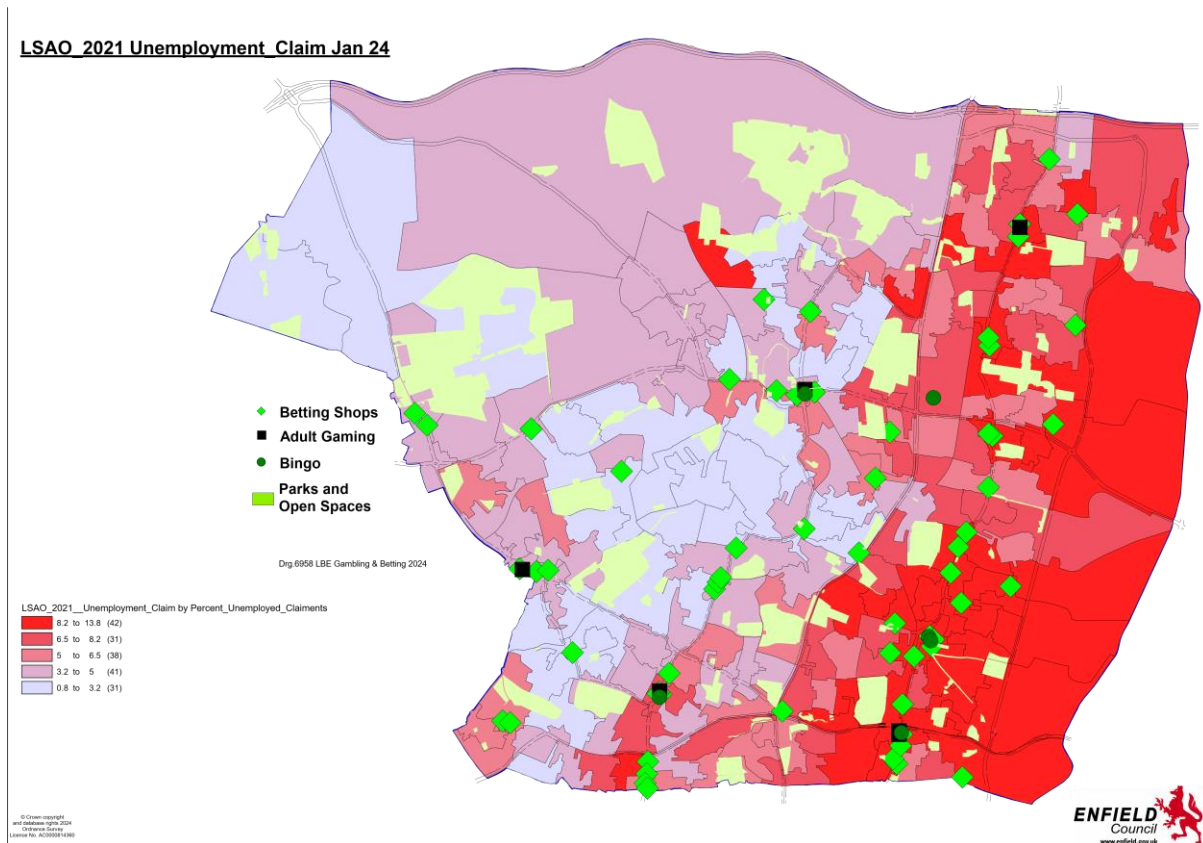
Multiple deprivation indices

The concentration of gambling premises all along the Hertford Road, taking in Edmonton Green, Lower Edmonton, Ponders End, Enfield Highway and Enfield Lock, is strongly correlated to areas of high deprivation. Approximately half of all gambling premises are within areas that have deprivation index scores below four. Given the increases potential for suffering economic harms due to gambling and the decreased ability to absorb gambling losses without suffering economic harms in these areas of higher deprivation this is an area of concern. Gambling licence applicants will need to take this into account take when conducting their local area risk assessments and the Council will also need to take this into account in setting policy for gambling in Enfield.



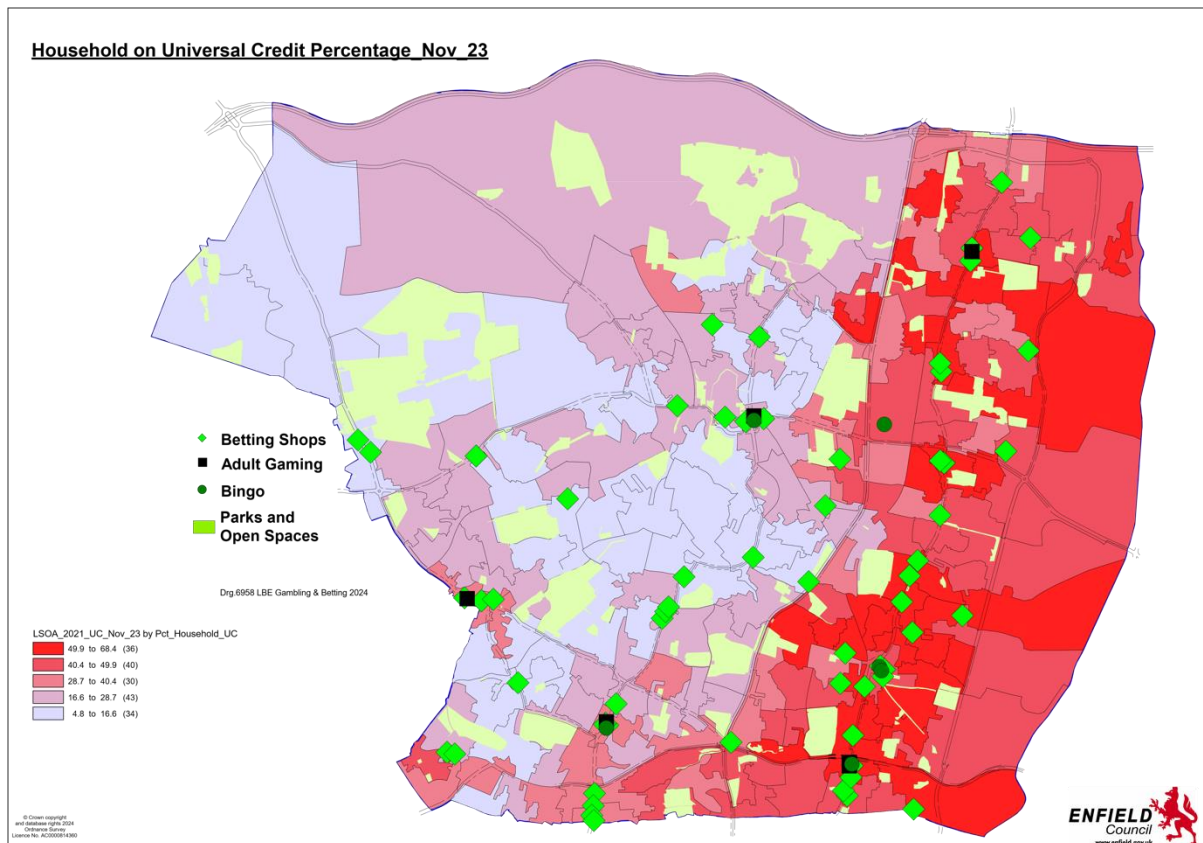
Unemployment map

The overlap of gambling premises and areas of higher average unemployment is also notable along the Hertford Road, particularly in Edmonton Green, Lower Edmonton, Ponders End, Enfield Highway and Enfield Lock. It is also more notable in Bowes, where a small area of higher unemployment matches a cluster of betting shops. Given the increases potential for suffering economic harms due to gambling and the decreased ability to absorb gambling losses without suffering economic harms in these areas of higher deprivation this is an area of concern. Gambling licence applicants will need to take this into account take when conducting their local area risk assessments and the Council will also need to take this into account in setting policy for gambling in Enfield.



Households on Universal Credit map

The concentration of gambling premises all along the Hertford Road, taking in Edmonton Green, Lower Edmonton, Ponders End, Enfield Highway and Enfield Lock, is strongly correlated to areas of high numbers of households on Universal Credit. Approximately half of all gambling premises are within areas that have between 40 and 68% of households in receipt of Universal Credit. Given the increases potential for suffering economic harms due to gambling and the decreased ability to absorb gambling losses without suffering economic harms in these areas of higher deprivation this is an area of concern. Gambling licence applicants will need to take this into account take when conducting their local area risk assessments and the Council will also need to take this into account in setting policy for gambling in Enfield.

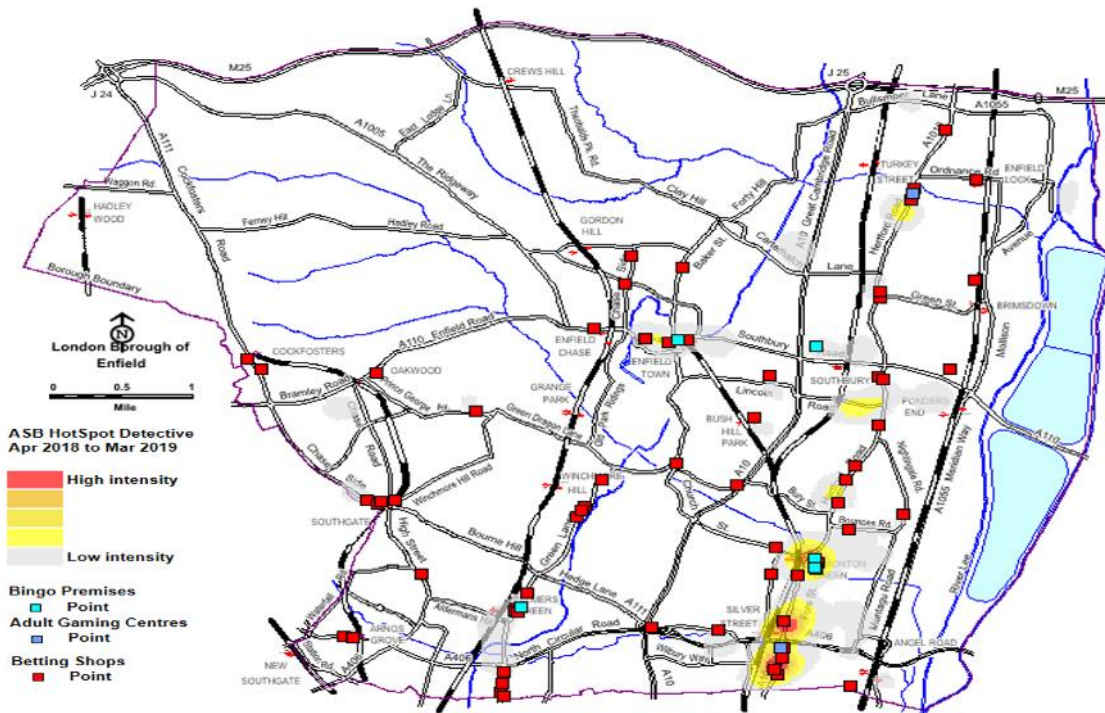


Preventing crime and disorder

Research indicates that there is a correlation between crime and concentrations of gambling premises. This is particularly notable where other factors related to crime are also present, such as area deprivation and some aspects of place management (eg. Location of bus stops, take away food shops etc.). Understanding where concentrations of crime and concentrations of gambling premises overlap is important to developing responses to this, both within the Gambling Statement of Principles and through other means at the Council's disposal.

Anti-social Behaviour map

As per a number of the other indicators and data sets, the primary concentration of anti-social behaviour incidents in Enfield are clustered along the Hertford Road, particularly in Edmonton Green, Ponders End and Enfield Lock. These clusters align closely with clusters of gambling premises – including 2 of 5 Bingo premises and 2 of adult gaming centres. Gambling licence applicants will need to take this into account when conducting their local area risk assessments and the Council will also need to take this into account in setting policy for gambling in Enfield.



Data sources

The data sources being used for the updated LAP are primarily the same as used for the previous LAP, this provides continuity and comparability, accounting for changes and allowing for comparison to a baseline. The source of each data set is noted next to it in the above list.

Conclusions

The data and mapping show clear co-location of gambling premises and:

- Locations of facilities used by younger and more vulnerable people;
- Areas of deprivation and economic vulnerability; and,
- Locations of anti-social behaviour in the borough.

The data and mapping show clear areas of concern in the borough that may need additional consideration within the Gambling Policy to ensure that the risks and potential harms are minimised.

Enfield Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

Introduction

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is to help Enfield Council make sure it does not discriminate against service users, residents and staff, and that we promote equality where possible. Completing the assessment is a way to make sure everyone involved in a decision or activity thinks carefully about the likely impact of their work and that we take appropriate action in response to this analysis.

The EqIA provides a way to systematically assess and record the likely equality impact of an activity, policy, strategy, budget change or any other decision.

The assessment helps us to focus on the impact on people who share one of the different nine protected characteristics as defined by the Equality Act 2010 as well as on people who are disadvantaged due to socio-economic factors. The assessment involves anticipating the consequences of the activity or decision on different groups of people and making sure that:

- unlawful discrimination is eliminated
- opportunities for advancing equal opportunities are maximised
- opportunities for fostering good relations are maximised.

The EqIA is carried out by completing this form. To complete it you will need to:

- use local or national research which relates to how the activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change or decision being made may impact on different people in different ways based on their protected characteristic or socio-economic status;
- where possible, analyse any equality data we have on the people in Enfield who will be affected eg equality data on service users and/or equality data on the Enfield population;
- refer to the engagement and/ or consultation you have carried out with stakeholders, including the community and/or voluntary and community sector groups you consulted and their views. Consider what this engagement showed us about the likely impact of the activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change or decision on different groups.

The results of the EqIA should be used to inform the proposal/ recommended decision and changes should be made to the proposal/ recommended decision as a result of the assessment where required. Any ongoing/ future mitigating actions required should be set out in the action plan at the end of the assessment.

Section 1 – Equality analysis details

Title of service activity / policy/ strategy/ budget change/ decision that you are assessing	Review of the Statement of Licensing Policy (Alcohol) and the Gambling Statement of Licensing Principles
Team/ Department	Licensing Team Environment & Street Scene Department
Executive Director	Perry Scott
Cabinet Member	Cllr Susan Erbil
Author(s) name(s) and contact details	Martin Rattigan <u>Martin.rattigan@enfield.gov.uk</u> 0208 132 0927
Committee name and date of decision	Cabinet 16/10/24
Date of EqIA completion	

Date the EqIA was reviewed by the Corporate Strategy Service	
Name of Head of Service responsible for implementing the EqIA actions (if any)	
Name of Director who has approved the EqIA	

The completed EqIA should be included as an appendix to relevant EMT/ Delegated Authority/ Cabinet/ Council reports regarding the service activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change/ decision. Decision-makers should be confident that a robust EqIA has taken place, that any necessary mitigating action has been taken and that there are robust arrangements in place to ensure any necessary ongoing actions are delivered.

Section 2 – Summary of proposal

Please give a brief summary of the proposed service change / policy/ strategy/ budget change/project plan/ key decision

Please summarise briefly:

What is the proposed decision or change?
What are the reasons for the decision or change?
What outcomes are you hoping to achieve from this change?
Who will be impacted by the project or change - staff, service users, or the wider community?

The proposed decision is to allow for the Statement of Licensing Policy (“Licensing Policy”) and the Statement of Principles for Gambling Licensing (“Gambling Policy”) to be republished by 28th and 31st of January 2025 respectively.

It is a statutory requirement under the Licensing Act 2003 and the Gambling Act 2005 to consult on, refresh and republish the Licensing Policy every 5 years and the Gambling Policy every 3 years.

Both policies have undergone stakeholder engagement, redevelopment to reflect legislative and guidance changes, stakeholder priorities and concerns, any other updates or improvements required, and has now been through public consultation and amended accordingly.

Each policy is intended to continue the effective management of the licensed alcohol and gambling trades within the borough to ensure these are available to those who use them responsibly and are of minimal negative impact to residents and other businesses in the borough.

Both policies have an impact on businesses and the wider community.

Section 3 – Equality analysis

This section asks you to consider the potential differential impact of the proposed decision or change on different protected characteristics, and what mitigating actions should be taken to avoid or counteract any negative impact.

According to the Equality Act 2010, protected characteristics are aspects of a person's identity that make them who they are. The law defines 9 protected characteristics:

1. Age
2. Disability
3. Gender reassignment.
4. Marriage and civil partnership.
5. Pregnancy and maternity.
6. Race
7. Religion or belief.
8. Sex
9. Sexual orientation.

At Enfield Council, we also consider care experience and socio-economic status as an additional characteristic.

“Differential impact” means that people of a particular protected characteristic (eg people of a particular age, people with a disability, people of a particular gender, or people from a particular race and religion) will be significantly more affected by the change than other groups. Please consider both potential positive and negative impacts, and provide evidence to explain why this group might be particularly affected. If there is no differential impact for that group, briefly explain why this is not applicable.

Please consider how the proposed change will affect staff, service users or members of the wider community who share one of the following protected characteristics.

Detailed information and guidance on how to carry out an Equality Impact Assessment is available [here](#). (link to guidance document once approved)

Age

This can refer to people of a specific age e.g. 18-year olds, or age range e.g. 0-18 year olds.

Will the proposed change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people of a specific age or age group (e.g. older or younger people)?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

It is unlikely to have a significant impact on any specific age group. Under 18 year olds are by law not allowed to purchase alcohol or to gamble, however, many licensed businesses will cater to under 18 years olds with other offers (eg. Families dining at a pub or restaurant etc). However, there is no obvious differential impact.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None required.

Disability

A person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on the person's ability to carry out normal day-day activities.

This could include: physical impairment, hearing impairment, visual impairment, learning difficulties, long-standing illness or health condition, mental illness, substance abuse or other impairments.

Will the proposed change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people with disabilities?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

It is unlikely that this consultation or policy will have a differential impact on people with disabilities. It is unlikely that the policy will change the experience people with disabilities have in licensed or gambling premises.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None required.

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Gender Reassignment

This refers to people who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing, or have undergone a process (or part of a process) to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on transgender people?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

It is unlikely that the either policy will have a differential impact those undergoing or having gone through gender reassignment.

However, the Licensing Policy does include a section outlining an expectation that licensees consider ways in which they can protect vulnerable groups, including trans people, from violence, intimidation and exploitation in the night time economy.

Mitigating actions to be taken

No further actions required.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

Marriage and civil partnerships are different ways of legally recognising relationships. The formation of a civil partnership must remain secular, where-as a marriage can be conducted through either religious or civil ceremonies. In the U.K both marriages and civil partnerships can be same sex or mixed sex. Civil partners must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people in a marriage or civil partnership?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

There will be no differential impact relating to marital status in either policy.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None required.

Pregnancy and maternity

Pregnancy refers to the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on pregnancy and maternity?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

There will be no differential impact relating to pregnancy and maternity in either policy.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None required.

Race

This refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people of a certain race?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

There will be no differential impact relating to people of a certain race in either policy.

Mitigating actions to be taken
None required.

Religion and belief
Religion refers to a person's faith (e.g. Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Sikhism, Hinduism). Belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live.
Will this change to service/policy/budget have a differential impact [positive or negative] on people who follow a religion or belief, including lack of belief? Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.
There will be no differential impact relating to religion or a belief, including lack of belief, in either policy.
Mitigating actions to be taken
None required.

Sex
Sex refers to whether you are a female or male.
Will this change to service/policy/budget have a differential impact [positive or negative] on females or males? Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.
There will be no differential impact relating to sex in either policy.

Mitigating actions to be taken
None required.

Sexual Orientation
This refers to whether a person is sexually attracted to people of the same sex or a different sex to themselves. Please consider the impact on people who identify as heterosexual, bisexual, gay, lesbian, non-binary or asexual.
Will this change to service/policy/budget have a differential impact [positive or negative] on people with a particular sexual orientation?
Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.
There will be no differential impact relating to sexual orientation in either policy. However, the Licensing Policy does include a section outlining an expectation that licensees consider ways in which they can protect vulnerable groups, including trans people, from violence, intimidation and exploitation in the night time economy.
Mitigating actions to be taken
No further actions required.

Care Experience
This refers to a person who has spent 13 weeks or more in local authority care.
Will this change to service/policy/budget have a differential impact [positive or negative] on people with care experience?
Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.
There will be no differential impact relating to care experience in either policy.

Mitigating actions to be taken
None required.

Socio-economic deprivation
This refers to people who are disadvantaged due to socio-economic factors e.g. unemployment, low income, low academic qualifications or living in a deprived area, social housing or unstable housing.
Will this change to service/policy/budget have a differential impact [positive or negative] on people who are socio-economically disadvantaged?
Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.
There will be no differential impact relating to socio-economic disadvantage in either policy.
However, the Gambling Policy introduces a Gambling Vulnerability Area which is intended to reduce any additional impact of new gambling premises on those suffering socio-economic deprivation in the Edmonton and Enfield Highway areas.
Mitigating actions to be taken.
None required.

Section 4 – Monitoring and review

How do you intend to monitor and review the effects of this proposal?

Who will be responsible for assessing the effects of this proposal?

The Licensing Policy is required to be reviewed within 5 years of publication and republication. The Licensing Policy is in use as part of the Licensing process continuously and is monitored continuously.

The Licensing Team is responsible for assessing the effects of the Gambling Policy.

The Gambling Policy is required to be reviewed within 3 years of publication and republication. The Gambling Policy is in use as part of the Gambling Licensing process continuously and is monitored continuously.

The Licensing Team is responsible for assessing the effects of the Gambling Policy.

Section 5 – Action plan for mitigating actions

Any actions that are already completed should be captured in the equality analysis section above. Any actions that will be implemented once the decision has been made should be captured here.

Identified Issue	Action Required	Lead officer	Timescale/By When	Costs	Review Date/Comments
No issues have been identified.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Enfield Licensing Policy and Gambling Policy: Substantive submissions and responses

The Enfield Statement of Licensing Policy and Enfield Statement of Principles for Gambling Licensing consultation took place from the 17th of May 2024 to the 12th of August 2024. The consultation took place online with respondents asked to provide email responses to the consultation. The online consultation received 24 (20 & 4) responses, plus one received on the Licensing Policy after the closing deadline for the consultation.

Recommended changes and amendments in response to the consultation are outlined in the third section and an amended copy of the Licensing Policy and Gambling Policy are appended.

Statement of Licensing Policy

Consultation responses

Submitter	Section	Submission comment	Response comment
1. (resident)	Cumulative Impact Policies	I live on Melbourne Avenue N13. I agree with the policy and with the need for Bowes and Palmers Green to be included in cumulative impact policy. Whilst I did not see specifics about this in terms of the above areas, I agree that the area has changed significantly with the types of premises opening up and the increase of crime/ anti social behaviour. Overall the document is detailed and covers all areas and is needs to be updated to address changing landscape. Of course the key issue is enforcement. Hopefully resources will be available for this.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZs. • Support overall for the Licensing Policy <p>Amendments needed.</p>
2.(resident)	Cafes, VAWG, Entry and Exit, CIZs	<p>In response to the consultation I am writing to express my support for the introduction of a cumulative impact zone in Palmers Green.</p> <p>As a resident on Lakeside Road, my family and I are increasingly dismayed at the increasing number of male-only cafes on Alderman's Hill and Green Lanes and would welcome measures to stop any more from opening. The cumulative impact on the areas below is vast and created an unwelcoming and hostile environment, which families and in particular women are choosing to avoid. For example, many residents and families walk now on the park side of Alderman's hill to avoid groups of men and cigarettes smoke. Friends who used to visit the area no longer do.</p> <p>Anti-social behaviour such as the items below are an openly visible daily occurrence. They are well documented by residents and complaints to the police, the council, councillors and parking services teams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loitering in groups and blocking pavements for passers by - smoking and drinking on the pavements and spilling into Broomfield Park - openly discarding rubbish and cigarette butts on the pavements and roadsides - parking illegally on double yellow lines and across residents drives - leering at passing women - unwelcoming and overpowering behaviour towards passers by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green. <p>Amendments made.</p>

		<p>- openly dealing drugs on residential streets and through car windows - excessive noise</p> <p>This is largely a residential, family area full of children and older residents. The community does not want more male-only bars, cafes and gambling joints. Children are walking to school around here and families are trying to earn an honest living.</p> <p>I would therefore support any measures that can help stop any further negative impact on the area. Please let me know if you have any questions.</p>	
3.(resident)	Cafes, VAWG, Entry and Exit, CIZs	<p>I am writing to provide feedback on the draft Licensing Policy Statement currently under consultation. While I appreciate the comprehensive approach outlined in the policy, I believe there are critical issues that need to be addressed to ensure the well-being and comfort of all residents in the Enfield area.</p> <p>1. Loitering Outside Shops:</p> <p>It has come to my attention that loitering outside certain shops, particularly cafes bars (i.e. 'Castle Coffee' on 63 Chase Side, London N14 5BU; 'Grande Caffe Bar' on 2 Station Parade, Barnet EN4 0DL) has become a significant issue. Groups of people congregate outside these establishments, making fellow residents feel uncomfortable and intimidated. This situation is exacerbated by the specific type of 'cafe bars' that have been opening in Enfield, which are frequented almost exclusively by young adult males. These cafes have become focal points for gatherings where individuals spend extended periods outside, often engaging in behaviour that creates an unwelcome atmosphere based on ethnicity or gender. Anti-social and intimidating loitering, which obstructs a public right of way, as well as smoking in a pavement area should be explicitly prohibited.</p> <p>2. Menacing Behaviour:</p> <p>Residents, particularly women, have reported experiencing menacing stares and unwelcome advances from these groups. This behaviour not only creates an uncomfortable environment but also raises concerns about public safety. The Licensing Policy should include measures to restrict the number of people allowed to stand outside licensed premises to prevent such intimidating congregations.</p> <p>3. Consideration of Similar Businesses:</p>	

		<p>Additionally, it is important that the Licensing Authority considers the presence of similar businesses (i.e. Cafe Bars) within the area before granting new licenses. Over-concentration of the same type of establishments can lead to increased anti-social behaviour and negatively impact the community. A thorough assessment should be conducted to ensure that new licenses are only granted when they add genuine value to the local area and do not exacerbate existing issues.</p> <p>4. Inclusive Operation of Venues:</p> <p>Licensing should also examine how venues will operate to ensure they are inclusive for all residents and not exclusively serve a specific group of people. Many of the recent 'cafe bars' appear to cater solely to young males from a specific ethnic background, which can contribute to an unwelcoming environment for other community members. Venues should be encouraged to adopt inclusive practices that promote diversity and welcome patrons from all backgrounds.</p> <p>5. Enforcement of Licensing Conditions:</p> <p>It is crucial that the council sets out and makes available to residents how it intends to take action where there is a breach in licensing. Clear guidelines on enforcement actions will reassure residents that their concerns are taken seriously and that there are mechanisms in place to address any violations of the licensing terms.</p> <p><u>Proposed Additions to the Licensing Policy:</u></p> <p>Restricting Loitering: Implement clear guidelines on the number of people permitted to gather outside licensed premises. Establishments should be required to manage and disperse crowds to maintain public order.</p> <p>Behavioural Conduct: Introduce policies that mandate licensed premises to actively discourage and report any menacing or discriminatory behaviour observed outside</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section O: Outside Spaces, particularly 11.56, addresses the issue of loitering and intimidation and nuisance issues for the wider public. Also Section S: Dispersal and Entry, particularly para 11.70 addresses the issues of managing issues of dispersal and entry. • Section L: Violence Against Women and Girls, and Section
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		<p>their establishments.</p> <p>Assessment of Similar Businesses: Include a clause in the Licensing Policy that requires a review of existing similar businesses in the vicinity before approving new licenses. This will help maintain a balanced and diverse local economy while preventing the negative impact of over-concentration.</p> <p>Inclusive Operation: Require that venues demonstrate how they will operate inclusively, ensuring their services are accessible and welcoming to all residents, rather than catering exclusively to a specific demographic.</p> <p>No smoking signage: For licenses that have a pavement license - where furniture can be placed outside on the pavement - the premises should include clear no smoking signage. Smoking is prohibited, as noted in the Standard Condition sets out by the Pavement Licence (Business & Planning Act 2020)</p> <p>Enforcement and Accountability: Clearly outline the council's approach to enforcing</p>	<p>M: Violence Against Vulnerable People in the Nighttime Economy address the need to ensure that licensees should directly address intimidatory and discriminatory behaviour in their premises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not possible to do this under the Licensing Act 2003, other than via cumulative impact which does not differentiate between business types. • It is not possible under the Licensing Act 2003 to restrict a licensed premises to cater to one specific demographic and this is relatively common for licensed premises to cater to a specific demographic, cultural group, style or preference. As long as they do not specifically exclude anyone, they are not required to create a welcoming environment for them. • The Licensing Policy clearly indicates a requirement to abide by all other regulations and legislation, particularly on smoking. • Section G: Enforcement outlines
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		<p>licensing conditions and handling breaches. Make this information readily available to residents to ensure transparency and accountability in the licensing process.</p> <p>I hope these points will be considered in the final version of the Licensing Policy Statement. Ensuring a safe and welcoming environment for all residents should be a top priority, and these measures will contribute significantly to achieving that goal.</p> <p>Thank you for considering my feedback. I look forward to seeing a revised policy that addresses these important issues.</p>	<p>the Council's approach to enforcement.</p>
4.(resident)	<p>Cafes, VAWG, Entry and Exit, CIZs</p>	<p>The amount of 'cafes' that have appeared in Southgate and Palmers Green to name a couple of areas is appalling.</p> <p>I and my 3 girls never walk around Southgate any more because of the threatening and leering behaviour of the men that frequent these cafes. School girls from Ashmole & Southgate secondary schools are shouted and disgusting things are said.</p> <p>They have turned a lovely area into a no go zone for girls/women.</p> <p>I think it's very obvious what these men do all day long and nothing is done about their threatening and unpleasant behaviour.</p> <p>It would be for the council to step in and put a stop to these cafes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green. <p>Amendments made.</p>
5.(resident)		<p>Enfield Council should review giving licenses to any further businesses which include cafe bars, barbers and nail shops or gambling establishments. The worst offenders are all the new male only cafes and bars, which are rumoured to be fronts for money laundering. Whether this is true or not, the fact is that the number of all male cafe bars in Southgate, Palmers Green and now Winchmore Hill is detrimental to the family feel of the high street and as a woman, I feel excluded from these establishments. As do many others.</p> <p>These high streets are close to becoming no go areas to women. I work locally and also live in the borough and can say that these establishments make the area extremely unattractive and I have considered moving elsewhere.</p> <p>There are so many positive and inclusive businesses that have opened up and we should be attracting more.</p> <p>I also think that there should be more care about what the shop fronts look like. The newly opened Lemon grocery store in Palmers Green is an eyesore and as much as the shop is very nice, the outside is so unattractive and uninviting. So is the new</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green. <p>Amendments made.</p>

		<p>furniture store across the road. Surely businesses could be advised on keeping in with the period feel or get advice on acceptable design? There should be a focus on attracting national businesses to open branches as well as more independent shops. There are many young people who could do with some encouragement to open a start up, like what is happening to Oxford Street after Westminster decided to do something about all the poor quality retailers.</p>	
6. (resident)		<p>Much to many of the same sort of cafes. All dominated by males. Southgate is being destroyed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green. <p>Amendments made.</p>
7. (resident)		<p>Response to Public Licensing Consultation</p> <p>Growing Numbers of Cafe Bars We have observed an over-concentration of similar cafe bar establishments, which has led to increased anti-social behavior and negatively impacted the community. For example, Ashfield Parade in Southgate is dominated exclusively by these cafe bars, catering primarily to young to middle-aged males. A thorough assessment is necessary to ensure that new licenses genuinely add value to the local area and community, rather than being granted indiscriminately.</p> <p>Loitering Loitering in groups outside these cafe bars has become a significant issue. Licensing should address loitering, excessive smoking, blocking public pathways, and anti-social behavior. This is especially important near schools and areas frequented by families.</p> <p>Inclusive Operation of Venues Venues should be encouraged to adopt inclusive practices that promote diversity and welcome patrons from all backgrounds. Currently, many of these establishments cater exclusively to young males, creating an unwelcoming and intimidating environment for other community members.</p> <p>Lack of Community Engagement It is also expected that applicants will canvass the views of their neighbors and local residents, as this can clear up any ambiguities and develop a relationship based on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green. <p>Amendments made.</p>

		<p>mutual cooperation before an application is made. This may be facilitated by making direct contact with neighbors and any local group that represents residents or businesses. This will also assist the applicant in understanding at the outset what the community believes is acceptable in their area.</p> <p>Unfortunately, there appears to be a significant lack of adherence to this clause. The absence of proactive engagement with the community by the applicants has resulted in misunderstandings and a lack of mutual cooperation. This oversight must be addressed to ensure that future applications are better aligned with the community's expectations and needs.</p> <p>We urge the licensing authority to enforce this requirement rigorously, ensuring that applicants engage meaningfully with local residents and businesses before proceeding with their applications. This will help foster a more cohesive and supportive community environment.</p>	
8. (resident)		<p>As a resident of Palmers Green, I would also like to bring to your attention the same issue is not solely in Southgate.</p> <p>There are a number of day/evening cafes along Aldermans Hill and Green Lanes. They all look very pleasant but they is an intimidating feel to them as they are mainly occupied by men only who sit outside, this is making access to the premises difficult with an appearance of being off limits.</p> <p>I enjoy going to a cafe for a chilled coffee or beverage and so along Cannon Hill, even here there is a cafe that is predominantly groups of loud males. It is intimidating and unfriendly.</p> <p>Please limit the number of these premises within a small section to allow a full and enriched choice of shops for the community.</p> <p>This isn't restricted just to cafe's, there are a large number of continental supermarkets too, which equally dominate each high street! I agree an enriched environment is important but please don't allow the diversity if cafes and supermarkets to flood the environment forcing people to the internet. Please look at your costs for these premises, are they too high? Is it these premises can only afford them? Both cafes and supermarkets are open early till late, is this the only they can make a living?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green. <p>Amendments made.</p>
9. (resident)		<p>I understand the council are considering making Palmers Green, including the parade of shops along Aldermans Hill as far as Lakeside Road, a Cumulative Impact Zone. I am very much in favour of this proposal. With the decline of retail</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green.

	<p>there are more and more cafes and bars opening up which have the potential to encourage the congregation of people who may behave in an anti-social manner. This is obviously a particular concern with businesses which are selling alcohol. In Grovelands Road we have already had considerable problems with customers of local cafes and bars behaving in an anti-social manner. It therefore seems highly desirable to limit the further proliferation of bars, etc selling alcohol. I feel sure that this will also be a benefit for the more central parts of Palmers Green in Green Lanes, etc.</p>	<p>Amendments made.</p>
<p>10. (resident)</p>	<p>I am uncomfortable about the fact that there are far too many of the same type of cafes and bars now in Southgate and I understand that you are considering allowing more to open up. Southgate used to be a family area but now there are a large number of Eastern European men who spend their days drinking coffee in these cafes/bars and ogling at passers-by - this is intimidating and uncomfortable when you are just trying to walk past. Whilst Southgate is a diverse and multi-cultural area generally, the excess proportion of cafes catering to one type of clientele only is not diverse at all. It encourages a group mentality and anti-social behaviour which is detrimental to the majority of the residents of Southgate and makes the centre a no-go area for those of us who have lived here for many years.</p> <p>Please consider the residents of Southgate and take our views into consideration. You should be encouraging more shops to open up as well as a more varied selection of bars and restaurants that are not solely cafes selling coffee. I find it quite amazing that so many of these 'coffee shops' are being allowed to open up - not wanting to cast aspersions on the owners of these premises but does anyone actually look into their finances to make sure their business is actually legitimate?</p> <p>I have been a resident of Southgate for 23 years now having brought my children up and sent them to school in the area, but I now feel so out of place when I walk up to the high street (Chase Side) that I am eager to get home as quickly as possible. Surely you should be wanting people to pass time in their local town centre and spend money to make Southgate more profitable. By favouring one specific place of business you are focusing on a small percentage of the population of the area but because there are so many of the same type of establishment it looks to many of us that this is the majority of people that reside in the area which it most certainly is not.</p> <p>I employ you to see sense and not keep giving licenses to yet more of the same cafes/bars.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green. <p>Amendments made.</p>

11. (resident)	<p>I would like to write to you about the have your say policy here: https://www.enfield.gov.uk/consultations/licensing-policy-statement</p> <p>I want to say I have written in time and time again about the "coffee shops" bars and restaurants in Bowes area. I live around Berkshire Gardens and everyone knows in the area about the same troubleshoot places. They all have the same pattern, either no customers or a few men sat outside all day. They harass everyone in the area, make it feel unsafe and take up space for businesses that could be used for social hubs or much local shops or services.</p> <p>Not that anyone pays attention but there was a murder on this road last year: https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/articles/c04x9m4jzvm0</p> <p>This just exposed what everyone around here already knows, drugs, weapons and young women are being run out of these businesses and they have a front that is set up by: Noel Samaroo https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/09856182/filing-history</p> <p>Who also has his own legal problems. People wrote and complained begged Enfield to not give an new license to B7 you did: https://www.enfieldindependent.co.uk/news/24425084.enfield-council-grants-green-lanes-cafe-bar-alcohol-licence/#:~:text=A%20cafe%20has%20been%20granted,third%20bar%20that%20serves%20alcohol%E2%80%9D.</p> <p>This place is a lot quieter than before (although there is gambling being held in the back) the fact its always empty shows they do not have the customers to pay the business rates and the money must be coming in else where.</p> <p>Overall Enfield has been asleep at the wheel and the whole of the green lanes street is run over with either salons, barbers or these all day alcohol serving coffee shops. There is not enough business to keep more than 3 of each of this type of business on this road yet you find 5 or 6 of each, not including the wood green side of the border.</p> <p>There are cars constantly parked in the road or on the pavement (always blacked out expensive cars) meaning buses can't stop or the whole area feeling safe. I have</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green. <p>Amendments made.</p>
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		<p>been followed home, cat called, seen them praying on young teenage girls coming home from school, my husband has been offered drugs, to come gamble or to have a fight... always the same, no change and its only getting worse.</p> <p>You only have to see Google reviews to know these businesses are not legit or why they change their name once a year. I would love to see the council do something but everytime people raise concerns its ignored.</p> <p>This policy is a good step forward but its not enough and far too late because these businesses are already set up</p> <p>I look forward to getting another empty response,</p>	
12 (resident)		<p>Please accept this email in support of the proposed Palmers Green CIZ.</p> <p>The number of ethnic cafes and bars that have recently opened in the area has had a negative impact on the local area and community, with visitors coming from other areas to these establishments. This has resulted in significant increase of anti-social behaviour incidents, pollution and parking issues. This once thriving and pleasant to live area has become a dangerous and unattractive place. A lot of long term residents have now started to look for ways to relocate and leave the area.</p> <p>Me and my family look forward to the introduction of the CIZ which we all hope would have a positive impact on our quality of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green. <p>Amendments made.</p>
13. (resident)		<p>Please accept this email in support of the proposed Palmers Green CIZ.</p> <p>The number of ethnic cafes and bars that have recently opened in the area has had a negative impact on the local area and community, with visitors coming from other areas to these establishments. This has resulted in significant increase of anti-social behaviour incidents, pollution and parking issues. This ones thriving and pleasant to live area has become a dangerous and unattractive place. A lot of long term residents have now started to look for ways to relocate and leave the area.</p> <p>Me and my family look forward to the introduction of the CIZ which we all hope would have a positive impact on our quality of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green. <p>Amendments made.</p>
14. (resident)		<p>Please accept this email in support of the proposed Palmers Green CIZ.</p> <p>The number of ethnic cafes and bars that have recently opened in the area has had a negative impact on the local area and community, with visitors coming from other</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green.

	<p>areas to these establishments. This has resulted in significant increase of anti-social behaviour incidents, pollution and parking issues. This ones thriving and pleasant to live area has become a dangerous and unattractive place. A lot of long term residents have now started to look for ways to relocate and leave the area.</p> <p>Me and my family look forward to the introduction of the CIZ which we all hope would have a positive impact on our quality of life.</p>	<p>Amendments made.</p>
<p>15. (resident)</p>	<p>I am an enfield resident (born in enfield) and have been living in Winchmore hill/Palmers green area for the last 12 years.</p> <p>I understand that Enfield Council is currently reviewing its Licensing Policy Statement, and although i have never written to the council or government in the past I felt compelled to do so on this occasion.</p> <p>The decline of Enfield particularly palmers green high street and aldermans hill, even in the last 5 years is astonishing. This is even with an action group which is working hard and actively trying its best to improve the area.</p> <p>Long Established and family friendly businesses are failing at an alarming rate, any new interest from legitimate businesses are not welcome due to landlords letting their properties to cafe/bars/lounges all of the same ilk.</p> <p>Myself and many of my friends are considering moving out of the area in the next year as the balance has just tipped too far now. These cafes and bars are mainly empty all day apart from a couple of men that sit and smoke outside.</p> <p>What is going on? Although everyone knows what is going on but are unable to verbalise it.</p> <p>Why should we continue to pay a fortune to live in these so called desirable roads when this is what we have on our door step - providing nothing to the local hardworking families in the area. There is an over concentration and every empty unit turns in to the same thing it's disheartening and very depressing for us that live here - there appears to be no limit.</p> <p>We were hoping 5 years ago Palmers green was up and coming instead it's rapidly declining. Action needs to be taken otherwise you will have a mass exodus and will be left with a ghost town in all the main streets in enfield as hardworking tax paying families will move away from the borough and you will be left with empty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green. <p>Amendments made.</p>

		<p>cafe/bar/lounges.</p> <p>Thank you in advance for considering our feedback.</p>	
15. (resident)		<p>I'm looking into this: https://www.enfield.gov.uk/consultations/licensing-policy-statement</p> <p>I am interested in the bowes area and the impact this can have. The Green lanes area has been swamped by anti social "coffee shops" with men drinking all day and gambling inside.</p> <p>I would like to know what this is going to do with places that already have licenses even though they had complaints?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green and Bowes. <p>Amendments made.</p>
16. (resident)		<p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>I write to you with regards to Enfield Council's Licensing Policy. I have a number of concerns that I would like to be taken into account. Please see my comments below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk and harm to women & public safety: This should be of utmost importance at ALL times of the day and night. I am deeply concerned about the over-concentration and ever-growing number of the same type of cafe bar establishments in the borough (e.g. Southgate, Palmers Green, Winchmore Hill). These cater almost exclusively to males, and as a woman I am sad to say that it has become incredibly intimidating to walk down the local high street. Being leered at by the men in/outside these cafes isn't something that women should have to tolerate and the licensing policy must reflect this. Such establishments should be more closely vetted and subsequently monitored by the council. Licenses should be refused and/or measures put in place where necessary. Furthermore, thorough assessment should be conducted to ensure that new licenses are granted to legitimate businesses, that are INCLUSIVE, diverse, and add genuine value to the local area. 2. Antisocial behaviour and public nuisance: In recent years we have seen a marked increase in anti-social behaviour in the borough. Much of this is concentrated around the aforementioned cafes as well as some pubs and restaurants. Loitering, littering, excessive noise, and illegal parking (blocking roads and/or pavements) for example, have become commonplace. The council should introduce a simple and ANONYMOUS reporting system where residents can securely report incidences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green and Bowes. <p>Amendments made.</p>

		<p>Continuous and repeated offending should be investigated by the council, and measures put in place/licenses revoked as necessary. This is especially important in residential areas and near schools.</p> <p>3. Traffic congestion and illegal parking: Dangerous and illegal parking has become a significant issue outside cafes, as well as outside certain pubs and restaurants in the area. This is causing increased congestion, noise and anti-social behaviour (e.g. beeping horns and road rage). Licensing should take into account whether high streets have sufficient parking to accommodate the patrons of so many cafes etc. In locations where there is persistent offending, measures should be taken to issue penalties to individuals and the council should investigate the source of the problem. Establishments should be held responsible if their patrons consistently park illegally (e.g. fines, limiting or revoking licenses).</p> <p>4. Inclusive Operation of Venues: The arrival of these cafes, has contributed to the decline of our previously diverse, inclusive, and vibrant high streets and has created an unwelcoming and intimidating environment for other community members. Legitimate businesses and genuine customers are avoiding the area. Venues should be encouraged to adopt inclusive practices that promote diversity, welcoming patrons from all ages, genders and backgrounds.</p> <p>5. The proposed introduction of two new Cumulative Impact Zones in Bowes and Palmers Green: The link on the Enfield.gov website for the Cumulative Impact Zones Review Document is broken, so I have not been able to read this. Could you please email me a working link?</p> <p>Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you for taking the time to receive my feedback and I look forward to hearing from you in due course.</p>	
17. (charity)		<p>The only thing I would suggest maybe is expanding on the proactivity of women's safety to something about challenging perpetrating behaviours/holding those perpetrating VAWG accountable in a safe manner. And/or something about victim/survivor being provided with support (leaving this open to mean a multitude of things, e.g., a safe space). Everything else looks good to me.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional wording in Section L on page 27 has been added. As follows: 11.42 We expect all licensed premises to build an atmosphere of transparency and safety for women who work at night and engage in leisure in the licensed trade. This may include challenging behaviour that

			<p>enables intimidation and violence against women in the licensed trade and providing support to those that experience these behaviours in licensed premises. Training for staff to support this is recommended.</p>
<p>18. (Councillor)</p>		<p>Please find my comments on the policy consultation. As an elected member I would have expected to be explicitly invited to comment but I have not found a member who was aware of this important consultation. I therefore request an extension to the consultation period.</p> <p>I have read the policy and I am specifically interested in cumulative impact areas. I am led to believe Aldermans Hill and Green Lanes are the subject of potential new areas to be included. The map I have seen is the area I am concentrating upon</p> <p>The consultation document states,</p> <p>'Proposed additional Cumulative Impact Zones It is the view of the Licensing Authority and of a number of Responsible Authorities that the areas marked on the map below in Palmers Green and Bowes are demonstrated to have a sufficient level of cumulative impact (in terms of violence, public order and criminal damage) due to the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol that Cumulative Impact Zones should be established in these areas.'</p> <p>Data attached in the consultation document support the above proposal.</p> <p>Recent licence applications on Aldermans Hill have received negative comments from residents as a result of; Concerns on crime and disorder arising from businesses in a clustered area which provide alcohol. Public safety arising from spillage onto outside pavement areas including smoking on the pavement. Public nuisance from increased noise and cars taking up parking space. Children being exposed to increased number of alcohol based premises.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green and Bowes. <p>Amendments made.</p>

		<p>As a result I believe that establishing a new cumulative impact zone would enhance the objectives of the licensing authority</p> <p>In addition businesses need to encourage local resident use of areas and enhance the area. If clustering of one type of business takes place this is not likely to enhance an area as the diversity of retail offer diminishes. Residents want safe, encouraging sustainable business which create a welcoming area. Using a cumulative impact zone is a way to presume a diversity of offer and minimise the downside of a single type.</p>	
19. (Councillor)		<p>Support for Addition of Palmers Green to CIZ for Alcohol Sales</p> <p>I fully support the addition of Palmers Green to the CIZ for alcohol sales. Highfield residents routinely raise concerns about antisocial behaviour on/around Green Lanes resulting from alcohol and also drug use. Associated crime is also a significant problem in this area. Domestic burglaries, car theft and shop theft being the main issues. Additional considerations in place for the management of alcohol sales in this area would go some way to alleviate these problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green and Bowes. <p>Amendments made.</p>
20. (resident)		<p>I would like to stress my concern regarding the changed landscape of Enfield under the current administration and licensing team.</p> <p>I have been overwhelmed, as a woman, by the preponderance of male only cafes en masse, consuming the borough of Enfield. It is no longer a safe space for women and we have had to change our shopping habits and leisure activities, in an attempt to stay safe. Outdoor seating has exacerbated the intimidation women feel. Ashfield parade is a no go area as is Southgate high street, with men at castle coffee leering at school girls as they wait at the bus stop.</p> <p>I have requested reported incidents of harrassments at these places, under the freedom of information act, from the police; the statistics received and in double digits - and these are just the incidents reported - are firmly on the shoulders of Enfield licensing who have allowed this to occur.</p> <p>Enfield is no longer inclusive and with unchecked and unlicensed HMOs, also a consequence of current council inaction, the borough is predominantly male and anti female.</p> <p>The high streets are no longer vibrant and varied, nor do they welcome families. Enfield council have filled our high streets with barbers, betting shops and male only cafes. As a woman I feel isolated and uncomfortable and have been sexually harassed five times this year, walking down an Enfield high street. This does not happen to me in other borough's well planned and family orientated high streets.</p> <p>Enfield licensing processes and inaction and lack of strategy have left me vulnerable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the new proposed CIZ in Palmers Green and Bowes. <p>Amendments made.</p>

Gambling Policy

Statement of Licensing Policy consultation responses

Submitter	Section	Submission comment	Response comment
1. (organisation)	General	Many thanks for including the United Council of Racecourse Bookmakers in your circulation of Gambling Principles Statement for Enfield Council, we represent the on-course bookmaking sector and are satisfied with the content of your proposed document.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No amendment needed
2. (resident)	General	Over the years there have been many applications for gambling venues in Enfield town. Previously slots have always been turned down on the basis that there are so many schools in the area. What changed. Please don't grant any more.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Area Profile did not indicate a high enough need/risk in terms of vulnerability to young people in the Enfield Town area to justify additional measures.
3. (Councillor)		<p>In addition I support the comments of Cllr Steven's re gambling.</p> <p>Proposed Addition of Palmers Green to Enfield Gambling Vulnerability Area</p> <p>There is a rationale for adding Palmers Green to the Enfield Gambling Vulnerability Area outlined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palmers Green has deprived individuals and families living in the area and the High Street (Green Lanes) is a destination for residents from a wider catchment. There are deprived residents living in the area. Palmers Green has been targeted by gambling companies. One slot machine venue has sadly been followed up by an application for another. There are betting shops in addition and more gambling venues may be applied for. As things stand residents and their representatives have limited capabilities to resist any proliferation of applications.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal to add Palmers Green to the Gambling Vulnerability Area is unfortunately not supported by the evidence of either vulnerability or gambling premises concentration in that area. The Palmers Green Area has a number of gambling premises, but not in the same numbers as the areas covered by the Gambling Vulnerability Area. Palmers Green is also in the lower vulnerability range for mental health and wellbeing, Index of Multiple Deprivation, unemployment rates and receipt of Universal Credit. Palmers Green and Bowes may well be areas to observe and to reassess prior to the republishing of the Gambling Policy in three years time.
4. (Councillor)		<p>Dear licencing,</p> <p>Thankyou for sharing these updates on the updated licencing policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the Gambling Vulnerability Area. The proposal to add Palmers Green to the Gambling Vulnerability Area is unfortunately

		<p>for members to review. On the whole I support the updates, in particular, as Highfield Councillor, the inclusion of Palmers Green in Enfield's listed Cumulative Impact Zones (CIZ) for alcohol sales. I would additionally suggest however that there is rationale for including Palmers Green in Enfield Gambling Vulnerability Area.</p> <p>Support for Creation of Enfield Gambling Vulnerability Area in Eastern Corridor</p> <p>I fully support officers' proposal to create the Enfield Gambling Vulnerability Area in the areas indicated along the Hertford Road / Fore Street eastern corridor, corresponding to areas with highest deprivation. It has been a source of concern to see gambling establishments, particularly slot machine venues, proliferate in Enfield in recent years. It's clear looking at where they are situated that gambling companies deliberately target deprived neighbourhoods, where they can get the most custom by exploiting vulnerable individuals on low incomes.</p> <p>Proposed Addition of Palmers Green to Enfield Gambling Vulnerability Area</p> <p>There is a rationale for adding Palmers Green to the Enfield Gambling Vulnerability Area outlined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palmers Green has deprived individuals and families living in the area. They are however masked in the statistics shown in the maps by affluent neighbours. There are high economic inequalities within the ward to making decisions based on averaged for the population means economically vulnerable individuals lose out. • Palmers Green has been targeted by gambling companies. One slot machine venue has sadly been followed up by an application for another. These will be situated next to multiple betting shops (not dissimilar to where I live in Enfield Wash). These companies would not be looking to slot machines in Palmers Green if there was not a sufficient population of vulnerable people on low incomes to provide customers. 	<p>not supported by the evidence of either vulnerability or gambling premises concentration in that area.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Highfield residents have raised concerns about the proliferation of gambling venues in Palmers Green. This will inevitably have a detrimental impact on local vulnerable families and associated crime for all residents. A substantial number raised objections to the application for a second slot machine venue, both writing to the council and passionately in-person at Ward Forums.	
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Recommended changes and amendments in response to the consultation

Licensing Policy

Recommended changes and amendments in response to the consultation

Section	Change	Reference in policy
Cumulative Impact Zones: Times	Address concerns re an accumulation of licensed premises operating in the day time by removing the core hours for the CIZs so the CIZs operate at all hours.	Section J: Page 25
Cumulative Impact Zones: Conditions	Address issues relating to public nuisance caused by blocking of footpaths and concerns re intimidation of women – by creating new model conditions for CIZ areas. Additional model conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training of staff relating to protection of women, girls and vulnerable people, • designation of smoking area, and • entry and exit of premises. 	Appendix 9: Page 57 & 58.
Violence against Women and Girls	Additional wording in Section L on page 27 has been added. As follows: 11.42 We expect all licensed premises to build an atmosphere of transparency and safety for women who work at night and engage in leisure in the licensed trade. This may include challenging behaviour that enables intimidation and violence against women in the licensed trade and providing support to those that experience these behaviours in licensed premises. Training for staff to support this is recommended.	Section L: Page 27

Gambling Policy

No changes are recommended to the Gambling Policy as a result of the consultation.

In particular the proposed inclusion of Palmers Green into the Gambling Vulnerability Area is not supported by the evidence in the Local Area Profile. The Palmers Green Area has a number of gambling premises, but not in the same numbers as the areas covered by the Gambling Vulnerability Area. Palmers Green is also in the lower vulnerability range for mental health and wellbeing, Index of Multiple Deprivation, unemployment rates and receipt of Universal Credit. Palmers Green and Bowes may well be areas to observe and to reassess prior to the republishing of the Gambling Policy in three years time.



London Borough of Enfield

Report Title	Enfield Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2024-26
Decision Taken By	Cabinet
Date of Meeting (if applicable)	16 th of October 2024
Cabinet Member	Cllr Abdullahi
Executive Director / Director	Tony Theodoulou, Executive Director of People Anne Stoker, Director of Children and Families
Report Author	Ivana Price
Ward(s) affected	All wards
Key Decision Number	KD 5809
Classification	Part 1 Public

Purpose of Report

1. This report presents the Youth Justice Strategic Plan for 2024/26 that was submitted to the Youth Justice Board (YJB) in July 2023. The YJB requires for Youth Justice Plans in England only to be signed off by the full Council in accordance with Regulation 4 of the 'Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000'. The Plan is appended to this report.

2. Recommendations

To recommend to Full council to:

- I. Agree the vision and strategic priorities for delivery of Youth Justice Services in Enfield as set out in the Youth Justice Strategic Plan for 2024/26.
- II. Note the governance and partnership work arrangements, 'Child First' approach, resourcing of Youth Justice Service delivery, performance, and achievements of the service and partnership, risks, and improvement plan.
- III. Approve the attached Youth Justice Strategic Plan for 2024/26.

Background

3. The Plan sets out how Enfield Council and its statutory partners will deliver the Youth Justice Service (YJS).

4. The YJS is a statutory service, established under Section 37 of the Crime and Disorder Act in 1998 with the principal aim of preventing offending and re-offending by children and young people. The service is accountable for its work to the Youth Justice Board (YJB) within the Ministry of Justice. The work of the Youth Justice Service is overseen by Enfield Youth Justice Service Management Board (YJSMB), which is a statutory Board with local accountability to Enfield Safeguarding Partnership and Safer, Stronger Communities Board. The CEO of the Council appoints a Chair of the Board. The Board is responsible for the production and oversight of the Youth Justice Plan delivery. The delivery of the Youth Justice Service is subject to His Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP).

5. Local authorities have a statutory duty to submit an annual Youth Justice Plan relating to their provision of Youth Justice Services. Section 40 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, sets out the Youth Justice partnership responsibilities in producing a Plan. It states that it is the duty of each local authority, after consultation with the partner agencies, to formulate and implement an annual Youth Justice Plan, setting out how Youth Justice Services in their area are to be provided and funded, how they are to be composed, how they are to operate, and what functions will be carried out.

6. The YJB permits, if it is not possible to achieve a full sign off of the Plan at the point of submission deadline, for the Plan to be submitted with the approval of the Board Chair with confirmation of full sign off submitted later. The sign off by the Chair is accepted as an indication that the wider Management Board have approved the submitted Plan.

7. The YJS Plan has been produced in line with the YJB guidance that prescribes the format and areas to be covered by the Plan hence the length of the document.

8. Enfield Youth Justice Strategic Plan has been submitted to the YJB in July 2024 with a full approval of the Chair of the Youth Justice Strategic Management Board.

9. The Plan outlines the delivery of Youth Justice Service in Enfield. The Youth Justice Service works with children aged 10-18 who have committed offences and have been either given an Out of Court Disposal by the Police, or a Post Court Disposal. The service also works with victims. The delivery of the Youth Justice Service must comply with the Youth Justice Board's National Standards of Practice.

10. The Plan sets out Enfield's vision to provide high quality responsive Youth Justice Service that see children as children, treat them fairly and help them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. We aim to keep children safe, prevent offending and create safer communities with fewer victims.

11. The Plan sets out the following key strategic priorities for 2024/26:

- Continue to prevent FTE (First Time Entrants), reduce re-offending and use of custody for children in Enfield and keep victims safe and their voices heard.
- Safeguard and maximise welfare and health and well-being outcomes for all children within Youth Justice System.
- Continue to embed 'Child First' approach across the system whilst ensuring robust risk management of children, enabled by effective multi-agency approach.
- Continue to drive improvements across our Youth Justice System in response to local needs and HMIP inspection recommendations.
- Relentlessly focus on the prevention of serious youth violence.
- Drive the delivery of our Disproportionality Pledge across the system with more specific focus on capturing impact.

12. The vision and strategic priorities for the Plan were agreed by the Board in May 2024. All statutory partners have been fully engaged in the co-production of this Plan, including Health, Police, Probation, and the Local Authority.

13. The HMIP inspected Enfield Youth Justice Service in November 2023. The inspection findings were positive, with an overall rating 'Good' and 'Outstanding' workforce whilst providing helpful recommendations for further improvement. There were only three recommendations made by the HMIP, one was for the Metropolitan Police to implement Outcome 22 and the other two for the Youth Justice Service to improve assessment and planning in response to risk. This is a positive achievement as benchmarking of inspected Youth Justice Services within family of relevant LAs highlights that there is only one other Youth Justice Service achieving 'Good' overall rating, see table 1.

Table 1

LA	Overall judgement
Enfield	Good
Croydon	Requires improvement
Greenwich	Good
Birmingham	Requires improvement
Haringey	Not inspected yet
Barking and Dagenham	Requires improvement
Luton	Requires improvement
Reading	Not inspected yet
Nottingham	Requires improvement
Hillingdon	Requires improvement

14. An Improvement Plan in response to the inspection findings have been submitted to and approved by the HMIP in May 2024. The Improvement Plan is embedded within the Youth Justice Strategic Plan and delivery of it is overseen by the YJSMB.

15. The Plan is child focused and sets a strong commitment to adopting a 'Child First' approach as per expectations from the Youth Justice Board. It highlights positive progress made in delivering the service and across partnership work. It also highlights its strong engagement ethos, listening to the voice of a child, involving children in service evaluation, commissioning, and co-production of services. The Plan will be produced in a child version accessible by children and this will be co-designed with children.

16. The Plan describes governance arrangements that support and oversee delivery of the Youth Justice Service in Enfield. Delivery of the Youth Justice Service is overseen by the Youth Justice Strategic Management Board (YJSMB) that has ultimate accountability to the Safer, Stronger Communities Board and a safeguarding accountability to the Enfield Safeguarding Partnership. The Board and partnership working within the delivery of the Youth Justice Service is well led by an independent Chair. The Board is well established. The HMIP inspection recognised many strengths of the Board such as links across various governance strands and strategic boards being well established and enabled by strong relationships with appropriate challenges and culture that is open, transparent and creative.

17. The Plan commits to appropriately resource the delivery of the Youth Justice Service. The overall resourcing envelope is forecasted to be £ £3,861,833 in 2024-25. This includes funding contributions from the Youth Justice Board, Council, Integrated Care Board, Police, Probation, Supporting Families Grant and MOPAC. The Plan outlines the diverse range of services and interventions that will be made available to support rehabilitation of children involved in offending, such as Public Health commissioned Substance Misuse Service for children, Health in Justice commissioned by the ICB (Nurse, Clinical Psychologist, Liaison and Diversion Clinician and Speech and Language Therapist), dedicated Police team, Education, Training and Employment Coordinator, Virtual School Teacher, Youth Guardian, access to Summer University and Mentoring, St Giles Worker, Re-settlement Worker, dedicated Out of Court team alongside of Post Court team, Dedicated Court Officer, Restorative

Justice and Victims worker, Family Coaches, Practice Consultant, Group Worker, Referral Order Panels Coordinator, Probation Worker and Intensive Youth Support Officer). Delivery of the Youth Justice Service will also further be enabled by joint working protocol with Social Care and Special Education Needs and Disabilities Services, enabling better coordination, information sharing and support for children.

18. The Plan summarises in detail performance progress against previous year's Plan and highlights many successes such as:

- First Time Entrants were reduced into Youth Justice by 11.5% (from 78 children to 69 children). This was enabled by a significant partnership effort providing diversionary and early interventions. There has been a continued focus on expanding Early Help support to children and families. Through attracting external funding from a range of sources such as DfE, VRU, MOPAC and YJB, the Council with partners have increased mentoring offer to vulnerable children, launched Turnaround Project support children at the cusp of offending, launched two Youth and Family Hubs to provide 'one stop shop' service to families with children of all ages with focus on Start for Life services, expanded parenting programmes through introducing new evidence based parenting and digital support to parents through Solihull and launched new Early Help Directory to signpost professionals and families to services and support.
- The service and wider partnership have continued to invest in public health approach to prevent violence. Some of the new partnership initiatives successfully launched last year included: Vanguard Project – providing clinical support to children at risk of exploitation and violence, CAPVA Project - providing support to families with children and adolescents who are violent to their parents/carers, Schools Robbery Project; Youth Capacity Building project and launch of 'Save Me' film and educational resource to reduce risk to exploitation.
- The service has continued to successfully defer children from Court to Out of Court Disposal scheme, preventing unnecessary criminalisation of children. The delivery of Out of Court Disposals has been recognised as a 'Good' scheme by the HMIP inspection with an 'Outstanding' feature.
- The service has continued to make a significant effort through effective work in Court to reduce number of children in custody. This has been validated by feedback from judiciaries to the HMIP inspectors, stating *"In general, the quality of YJS staff who attend the court are well informed, compassionate, and caring members of Enfield YJS, who speak eloquently giving the bench all the information we require to make a fair and just outcome when sentencing youths.* Whilst there was an increase in the number of children entering custody last year (from 3 to 10), this was due to the seriousness of offences committed by those children.
- Resettlement support for children in custody was reviewed and strengthened with clear pathways with diverse range of interventions in place and each child is supported by a dedicated Resettlement worker. The HMIP inspection rated resettlement support as 'Good'.

- In response to a high number of children on remands, the Youth Justice Service has been working closely with London Accommodation Pathfinder Project that resulted in opening of new LAP accommodation in Barnet last year as an alternative to custody.
- Strong focus has been maintained by the service and its partners on reducing re-offending through prioritising partnership efforts and resources into the YouthXtra project.
- There has been a significant effort made in strengthening partnership work with Housing and social care to ensure that children involved in offending live in a suitable accommodation. This is positive against the backdrop of housing challenges experienced in Enfield that can present significant implications for safeguarding children within youth justice system.
- The service has continued to maintain its Restorative Justice Kitemark, reflecting its commitment to work restoratively with victims and offending children. All victims have been contacted and offered restorative justice.
- The Joint Working Protocol with SEND Services has been effectively embedded within the practice and the service has been positively recognised for how it supports children with SEND needs in the Ofsted SEND inspection in 2023 and through achieving the SEND kitemark with commendation in October 2023.
- A Joint Working Protocol with social care has been reviewed and strengthened through the introduction of joint supervision to ensure a coordinated approach to risk management and care planning between social care and the Youth Justice Service.
- Expansion of the Virtual School support for children involved in offending, enabled by multi-agency work and a pilot of the dedicated Advisory Teacher, has had a positive impact on reducing number of children on a part time timetable, prevention of suspensions and improved school attendance for children under the age of 16.
- The facilities, information, and resources available to deliver Youth Justice Service have been recognised by the HMIP inspection as 'Outstanding'. The Youth Justice Service has moved from Claverings to the Thomas Hardy House in May 23, which has enabled co-location with social care teams and enhanced secure way working with high-risk children.
- There has been a significant drive to embed 'Child First' approach within service delivery and partnership work. This has resulted in a number of improvements such as diversification of reparation work made available to children that is more personalised and educational whilst repairing harm to the community, better engagement with children in co-production of services and deeper understanding of children's lived experiences, introduction of the AQA accreditation of learning through the interventions provided to children. All staff and key partner agencies have been trained

and challenged to a 'Child First' approach within their work with children. For instance, the Council has been working with the Met Detention through the Engage Project to develop 'Child First' custody in the Wood Green that will come to a fruition in the latter part of 2024.

- The Board and partnership have maintained its focus on driving its Disproportionality Pledge. There has been continued investment in ETIPS, embedding trauma informed response within schools, Youth Justice, and partners' work. For instance, all Wood Green custody staff have been proactively trained in trauma informed approach by the Virtual School that was positively received. The Safeguarding Partnership have delivered training to partners on Anti-Discrimination Practice and Adultification. The HMIP positively recognised partnership efforts stating: *The development of the pledge and subsequent action plan are excellent examples of how aspirations are translating into meaningful actions for children. The service is aspirational for children and proactively provides opportunities for Black, Asian and minority ethnic children to achieve their potential. The pledge does not sit in isolation and is underpinned by work across Enfield Council to support those who face structural disadvantage and reduce inequalities caused by discrimination and poverty.*"
- An annual youth survey highlighted high levels of children's satisfaction with support provided by the service. 100% of children said they felt listened to and supported and 95% of children rated their service experience as outstanding or good. This was further validated by positive feedback given by children to the HMIP inspectors that highlighted: *"Enfield YJS has a range of systems for gathering and responding to the views of children and their parents and carers. These result in meaningful changes to service delivery."*
- The continued investment in a bespoke workforce development for Youth Justice Service workforce, enabled by a comprehensive training offer and introduction of a clinical support to reduce vicarious trauma alongside of caring management support, enables our workforce to thrive and be responsive to children's needs. The HMIP inspection rated our workforce as 'Outstanding', stating: *"Staff are skilled, knowledgeable and empowered to deliver personalised services to children."*

19. The Plan highlights key challenges and risks for delivery of the Youth Justice Service and robust mitigating measures that will be adopted to reduce adverse impact on service delivery.

20. The Plan includes a comprehensive and ambitious improvement Plan that sets out clear actions that will be taken within service delivery and at partnership level in response to each strategic priority for 2024//26. The improvement plan will be regularly reviewed by the Service and YJSMB.

21. In summary, the Plan demonstrates brilliant achievements in the previous year in the local landscape of complex children's needs that come into the Youth Justice System, high levels of violence and systemic challenges such as disproportionality and access barriers to education, employment, and training opportunities faced by many children. This has been enabled by strong

partnership work, appropriate resourcing by the Council and partners and system leadership. The Plan sets an ambitious vision and priorities for the next two years for the service and partnership. It fully commits to listening to children and embedding a 'Child First' approach. The Plan commits sufficient resources and will be supported by a mature Board, led by an independent chair, leading for excellence.

Preferred Option and Reasons For Preferred Option

22. N/A

Relevance to Council Plans and Strategies

23. The YJS Plan is strongly aligned to the following priorities reflected within Enfield Council's Plan, Investing in Enfield 2023-26:

- Strong, healthy, and safe communities; and
- Thriving children and young people.

24. The YJS Plan also supports delivery of the Community Safety Plan 2022-2025 in the following areas:

- Tackling violence in all its forms
- Keeping young people safe and reducing their risks from crime

25. The Plan contributes towards the Council's Early Help for All Strategy 2020-24 in the context of prevention and early intervention with focus on preventing crime and poor outcomes for children involved in the Youth Justice System.

26. The Plan contributes to the delivery of our Fairer Enfield Policy 2021-25 and our equalities objectives to deliver positive interventions to reduce serious youth violence in Enfield. The work reflected within the Plan in relation to tackling over representation of young black boys within the Youth Justice System and tackling health inequalities faced by children within Youth Justice also contributes toward our equalities objectives to overcome racism in Enfield.

Financial Implications

27. The delivery of the Youth Justice Service in Enfield is fully costed and appropriately resourced by all statutory partners, Police, Probation, Health, and the Local Authority. The Plan outlines the financial envelope for delivery of the service.

This budget will be monitored as part of the Council's financial monitoring process.

The Head of the Youth Justice Service is provided with financial information relating to the Youth Justice Service, which is reported to the Youth Justice Strategic Board on a quarterly basis.

Legal Implications

28. The Council has a duty under s40 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to formulate a Youth Justice Plan.

Under section 40 (1) of the Act, each local authority shall, after consultation with relevant parties formulate and implement for each year a youth justice plan setting out —

- (a) how Youth Justice Services in their area are to be provided and funded; and
- (b) how the Youth Offending Team or teams established by them (whether alone or jointly with one or more other local authorities) are to be composed and funded, how they are to operate, and what functions they are to carry out. Under Regulation 4 of the 'Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000, youth justice plans must be signed off by the full council. To ensure payment of the Youth Justice Grant is not delayed, the Youth Justice plan is to be submitted by 30th June each year. Where the sign off is outside the date, which will be in this case, the plan can be submitted with confirmation that the sign off will be at a later date.

This duty has been complied with by the formulating of the Youth Justice Strategic Plan 24-26.

This is a key decision as the cost of resourcing the plan exceeds £500,000

Equalities Implications

29. Our Equality Impact Assessment of the Plan highlights there are no adverse implications arising for the following protected characteristics – age, disability, gender re-assignment, religion, pregnancy and maternity, sex, sexual orientation, and the additional Enfield characteristic - disadvantage caused by a socio-economic deprivation. Our assessment highlights in relation to the additional Enfield characteristic of 'Care experience' further work needs to take place to build on our commitment to preventing criminalisation of looked after children and care leavers. This action will be taken forward by the Youth Justice Service and its partners and will be to the Corporate Parenting Board.

Public Health Implications

30. Public Health, alongside NHS Health colleagues, is a statutory partner within the YJSMB with representation from the Director of Public Health (DPH). Alongside ensuring the discharge of statutory requirements, the DPH also provides specialist advice to support the YJSMB in improving the health of the youth justice cohort. Additionally, Public Health commissions the Young People Substance Misuse Service (currently provided by the charity Humankind) which provides substance misuse treatment for all children, including those known to Youth Justice Service.

31. For many pre-existing reasons, children and young people who come into contact with the Youth Justice Service generally have poorer health and face health inequalities when compared to their peers – this is evidenced by the Enfield Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) as well as a detailed cohort health needs assessment undertaken by Public Health in 2023/24. All the recommendations generated from this needs assessment have been accepted by the YJSMB and ICB; and Public Health will support their implementation. Alongside this, many elements of the Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2024-2026 (for example, implementing a child-first/trauma-informed-practice approach, and taking a public health approach to serious youth violence) are designed to improve the health and reduce the pre-existing health inequalities faced by children within Youth Justice System.

Safeguarding Implications

32. The Youth Justice Strategic Management Board (YJSMB) has a safeguarding accountability to the Safeguarding Enfield Partnership. Safeguarding Enfield Partnership Manager is an active Board Member of the YJSMB.

Significant proportion of children supported by the Youth Justice Service are known to Social Care. To ensure that both, Social Care and Youth Justice Service are effectively safeguarding children, a Joint Working Protocol between Social Care and Youth Justice Service has been implemented and is regularly reviewed. The protocol enables timely information sharing, coordination of care planning and risk management strategies, which is further enabled by an introduction of joint case supervision to keep children safe.

The Youth Justice Service has a reporting accountability for serious incidents to the Youth Justice Board. There is a local protocol in place to track serious incidents notifications, ensuring that consideration is given to undertake local reviews and lessons learnt in response to the reported incidents.

Crime and Disorder Implications

33. The Plan demonstrates how the Council and its statutory partners (Police, Health, and Probation) continue to discharge its duties under Section 37 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, establishing the delivery of Youth Justice Service with the principal aim of preventing offending and re-offending by children and young people.

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Appendices

- Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2024-26
- EQIA

Departmental Reference Number

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YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGIC PLAN

2024-2026



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1. INTRODUCTION, VISION, AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

1.1 INTRODUCTION BY THE CHAIR OF THE YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE MANAGEMENT BOARD (YJSMB)

I am delighted to publish the Youth Justice Plan 2024-26 for the London Borough of Enfield. This is my third year Chairing the YJSMB.

Significant focus of the last year has been on ensuring strong leadership and management across the youth justice system, working to our agreed strategic priorities, and ensuring our collective resources are used as effectively as possible to reduce offending and re-offending in Enfield. I am proud of what we have achieved.

As a partnership, we have continued to focus on reducing first time entrants through building on our investment in prevention and diversion. This has been reflected in a reduction of first-time entrants. Whilst we have seen a positive impact on the reduction of re-offending of the YouthXtra scheme, this area continues to be a main focus and continued priority. Whilst there was a small increase of children that entered custody, this was due to the seriousness of offences they committed. The work of the YJS with children in the secure estate and our resettlement support has been strong and positively recognised by the HMIP inspection.

We have continued to ensure that we commission the right services to support all children whilst preventing re-offending and custodial outcomes. This was positively recognised by the HMIP inspection. Whilst it is important to ensure we have the right resources to support our most vulnerable children, it is also critical in the current climate of fiscal challenges that the public sector face that we collectively ensure that we deliver value for money.

We have continued to strengthen our out of court disposal work, increased the use of community resolutions by the Police, embedded Trauma Informed Child First approach within the service and continued to scrutinise the quality and effectiveness of our work. This has been validated by the HMIP inspection, rating our Out of Court Disposal scheme as 'Good' with an outstanding feature.

As a wider partnership, we have continued to champion the public health approach to the prevention of serious youth violence. This led to the development of a clear action plan to ensure we continue to invest in evidence-based interventions that focus on reducing risk factors to serious violence. This area of work continues to be our top priority and we will relentlessly focus on tackling the underlying causes of the problem as a partnership.

I am pleased to report that the Board is fully committed to accelerating our work on owning Child First principles, as well as tackling disproportionality. All partners have signed up and are shaping their work to reflect these important challenges. We recognise that as a system there are many challenges that we need to tackle, and we will focus on capturing the impact of our work in the coming year.

In 2024-26, as this ambitious plan articulates, we aim to intensify our pursuit for excellence, to deliver outstanding youth justice services, committed to the children and community that we serve.



Geraldine Gavin
Chair of the YJSMB

1.2 VISION AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2024-26

Our vision is aligned with the Youth Justice Board vision.

Our vision is for a Child First youth justice system: a youth justice system that sees children as children, treats them fairly and helps them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. This will prevent offending and create safer communities with fewer victims.

1.3 OUR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Our vision is for a Child First youth justice system: a youth justice system that sees children as children, treats them fairly and helps them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. This will prevent offending and create safer communities with fewer victims.

1.

Continue to prevent FTE, reduce re-offending and use of custody for children in Enfield and keep victims safe and their voices heard.

2.

Safeguard and maximise welfare and health and well-being outcomes for all children within youth justice system.

3.

Continue to embed Child First approach across the system whilst ensuring robust risk management of children, enabled by effective multi-agency approach.

4.

Continue to drive improvements across our youth justice system in response to local needs and HMIP inspection recommendations.

5.

Relentlessly focus on the prevention of serious youth violence.

6.

Drive delivery of our Disproportionality Pledge across the system with more specific focus on capturing impact.

2. LOCAL CONTEXT

2.1 POPULATION SIZE

Enfield has an estimated 327,224 residents. It is the eight largest London Borough by population. The most populous wards in Enfield are Haselbury, Enfield Lock and Edmonton Green which are among the wards with the highest levels of deprivation. Enfield has a population of 88,813 children and young people aged 0-19, representing 27% of the overall population. Enfield has the fifth largest youth population in London. 51% of children and young people aged 0-19 are male and 49% are female.

2.2 DIVERSITY

Enfield's population of children aged 10-17 is highly diverse, see table 1.

TABLE 1: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 10-17

ETHNIC GROUP	NUMBER	%
Asian or Asian British	4,074	10.7%
Black, Black British, Caribbean, or African	9,986	26.2%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	4,029	10.6%
White	15,108	39.6%
Other ethnic group	4,951	13%
Total	38,148	100%

According to the 2021 Census, over 90 languages are spoken as a main or only language by Enfield residents aged three years and over. The Autumn 2023 School Census recorded 92 languages or dialects spoken by at least 10 pupils at Enfield schools. Just over half of pupils in Enfield's state schools have English as a first language. The top five (non-English) languages spoken by Enfield school pupils in 2023 were Turkish, Somali, Albanian/Shqip, Bulgarian and Polish.

Christianity (all denominations) was the most common religion in the borough (46.4%) at the time of the 2021 Census, followed by 'no religion' (19.8%) and Muslim (18.6%). Enfield has the largest percentage of Alevi of any local authority area.

2.3 DEPRIVATION

Enfield is the 9th most deprived London boroughs, sitting in the lowest 25%, with a stark east to west divide. 10% of households in Enfield have an annual gross household income of less than £15,000 (2023), and 32.3% have an income lower than £30,000. 15% of children under 16 are in low-income families (this means any family earning less than 60% of the national median pay), which is lower than the London (15.8%) average. In Enfield's maintained schools in 2022/23, 31% of pupils in primary schools, 32% pupils in secondary schools and 56% of pupils in special schools were eligible for free school meals.



2.4 SOCIAL CARE

Many children supported by the Youth Justice Service are also known to children's social care. Table 2 illustrates a proportion of children known to social care in each respective quarter.

TABLE 2

CHILDREN KNOWN TO SOCIAL CARE	2023/24			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
YOS 074a Children in Need	21	9	12	10
YOS 074b Child Protection	8	2	4	5
YOS 074c Looked After Child	9	17	17	20

2.5 PROFILE OF CHILDREN INVOLVED IN OFFENDING

Enfield YJS and partnership review the profile of children involved in offending on an annual basis to ensure there are appropriate services commissioned and support provided to meet the needs of children. The profile of children involved in offending during April 2022 to March 2023 highlights similar trends and themes from the previous year. There were overall 166 children involved with Youth Justice Service, which represents 12% decrease from the previous year 2021/22. Out of Court disposals continue to be more prevalent (57%) than post Court, which is positive, diverting children away from the youth justice system. The most represented age group within Out of Court disposal is 15-16-year-old children. The most prevalent offences within Out of Court cohort were drugs, violence, and theft. The most prevalent Out of Court Disposals continue to be Triage and Community Resolutions, which are delivered outside of the Youth Justice Service via the Turnaround Project in Early Help.

There was a 13% increase in violent offences for children within the post Court cohort. The most prevalent age group of children within the post Court cohort was 15-16 age category. The most typical offences committed by these children were violence, robbery, drugs, and theft in that order. The most typical post Court disposal continues to be a Referral Order.

Only a small number of children re-offended. There were 32 children who went on to re-offend, committing 126 re-offences, averaging 3.9 re-offences per child. Re-offending children are typically black boys, committing violence offences, experiencing multiple vulnerabilities (such as having mental health issues, special education needs, speech and language difficulties, substance misuse and not engaged in employment, education, or training) and are known to social care. More than half of the children re-offended within the first three months. The latest published re-offending benchmarking data is showing Enfield as the second lowest re-offending in the family and lower than the national and London rate, which is very positive. This coincides with introduction of the YouthXtra (previously known as Youth IOM).

The profile highlights an over representation of minority ethnic groups of children. Black children are:

- 1.8 times as likely to become a first-time entrant than white children;
- 1.5 times as likely to receive a diversionary intervention than white children; and
- 2.4 times as likely to receive a court disposal than white children.

Whilst the data highlights that black children receive harsher outcomes than their white counterparts, the disproportionality needs to be understood much wider than being solely within the youth justice system as these children often face disadvantage and discrimination long before they enter the criminal justice system.

3. GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP, AND PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS

The HMIP inspection report of Enfield Youth Justice Service, published in 2024, highlights: “The governance and leadership of the YJS supports and promotes the delivery of a high-quality, personalised, and responsive service for all children.”

3.1 GOVERNANCE

The Enfield Youth Justice Service Management Board is well established and a mature board. It provides strategic and system leadership for the delivery of local youth justice services. The Council’s CEO appointed a new experienced chair in September 2021 to lead the board. The Board is well attended by a wide range of partners, enabling effective partnership working driving the Youth Justice Strategic Plan.

The YJSMB has clear terms of reference that reflect the YJB guidance on Youth Justice governance and leadership. The terms of reference outline how the partnership is meeting statutory requirements for the oversight of Youth Justice Services. The meeting frequency of the Board has been revised from quarterly meetings to a bi-monthly meetings to create more capacity for the work of the Board.

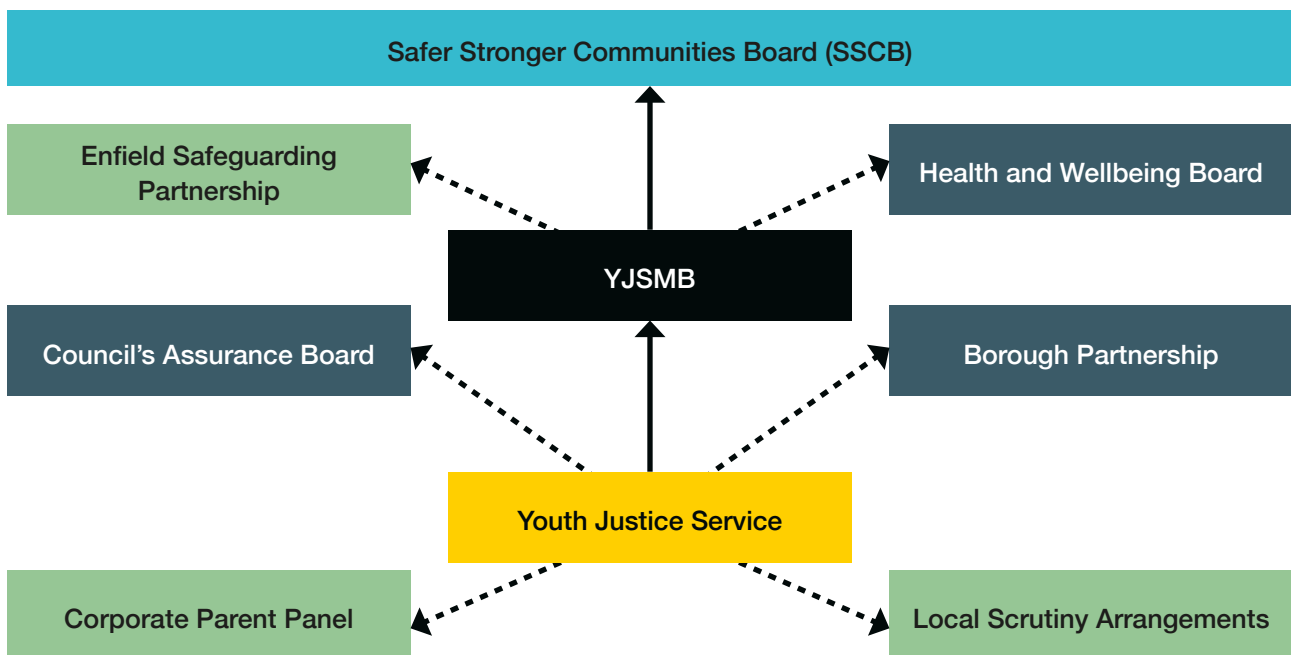
Diagram 1 illustrates the governance arrangements for the service and the YJSMB. The YJSMB is accountable to the Safer and Stronger Communities Board (This is Enfield’s statutory Community Safety Partnership).

It also has a link and escalation line to the Health and Wellbeing Board and Enfield Safeguarding Partnership. There is also an interface with the Borough Partnership, which incorporates partners across the NHS, Local Authority and voluntary sector and has an important role in shaping services that protect the health and wellbeing of all residents and young people (including young people involved in youth justice).

In addition to the YJSMB, the Youth Justice Service regularly reports to and is held accountable to:

- the Council’s Assurance Board, chaired by the Council’s Chief Executive. It reports on the service improvement work and any risks to the delivery of highly effective youth justice service.
- the Corporate Parent Panel, chaired by the cabinet member for children and education services. It reports on the effectiveness of the provision of support for children in care who are within the criminal justice system, with a focus on preventing unnecessary criminalisation of children; and
- the local scrutiny process as and when required.

DIAGRAM 1



There is a strong alignment of the YJSMB vision and strategic priorities with the following key Council's and wider partnership strategies and work:

- **Council Plan 2023-2026** – setting an ambition to develop strong, healthy, and safe communities and helping children and children to thrive.
- **Community Safety Plan 2022-2025** – focusing on keeping children safe and reducing their risk from crime is one of the key priorities.
- **Early Help for All Strategy 2021-2025** – pledging to work with partners to provide support and early help as soon as possible to prevent problems escalating whilst also providing best start for life services.
- **Fairer Enfield 2021-2025** – setting out clear commitments to tackle inequality, support an inclusive workplace and communities and create new opportunities for everyone in Enfield.
- **Enfield Joint Health and Well Being Strategy** – currently being refreshed.
- **Public Health approach to reduction of serious youth violence** – supporting the work and our focus on prevention of first-time entrants and reducing risks to serious youth violence; and developing local Drug and Alcohol Misuse Delivery Plan.
- **The NCL Population Health & Integrated Care Strategy** – sets out our collective approach to improving the health of our population. It describes our shared vision for an integrated system focused on prevention, early intervention, and proactive care.
- **The NHS long term plan** – sets the ambition to improve experiences of children and young people in the youth justice system through investing in additional support for the most vulnerable children and young people in, or at risk of being in, contact with the youth justice system.
- **Safeguarding Vulnerable Adolescents Strategy 2023-2026**, led by the Safeguarding Enfield Partnership, sets a strong commitment to strengthening our approach to tackling extra familial abuse.
- **Enfield Serious Violence Duty Strategy 2024-25**, sets out the ambition to prevent and tackle serious violence in Enfield, creating a safer borough for all.

3.2 LEADERSHIP

Structurally, the Youth Justice Service, is part of the Children and Family division, located within the People's department, which includes Education, Adult Social Care, Public Health, and Community Safety services. The structure enables strong alignment and collaboration with social care and public health. The Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety provides strategic leadership and support for the Head of Youth Justice Service and their management team. The structural location of Youth Justice Services alongside of Community Safety further enables strategic and operational synergies, maximizing the use of resources and intelligence to prevent first time entrants, drive the re-offending strategy and a robust response to serious youth violence.

The service benefits from a strong and committed leadership of the Head of Youth Justice, who is supported by a Deputy Head function and three Operational Managers. There is a strong social work spine reflected within the Head and Deputy Head functions to ensure robust safeguarding of children and public. Appendix 1 contains Youth Justice Service structure.

The HMIP inspection report quoted: "The head of service is highly regarded across the partnership and seen as a strong advocate for the service. She has used her influence to help partners understand how their work contributes to youth justice outcomes. She uses her authority well to challenge assumptions and decisions when necessary. Relationships between the staff, team managers and senior leaders are strong. This has led to staff being confident that leaders can support their work and to provide the services that children need."

Political leadership champions, supports and scrutinizes the delivery of service. The Cabinet member for Children Services is a coopted member of the Youth Justice Strategic Management Board. The service presents every year information to the Crime Scrutiny Committee and the Children and Young Peoples Education Service Scrutiny Committee.

3.3 PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS AND RESOURCES

The Youth Justice Service and its partnership has a strong strategic alliance and collaboration with key strategic partnerships whilst being accountable to the local Community Safety Partnership (SSCB – Safer Stronger Communities Board), see table 3.

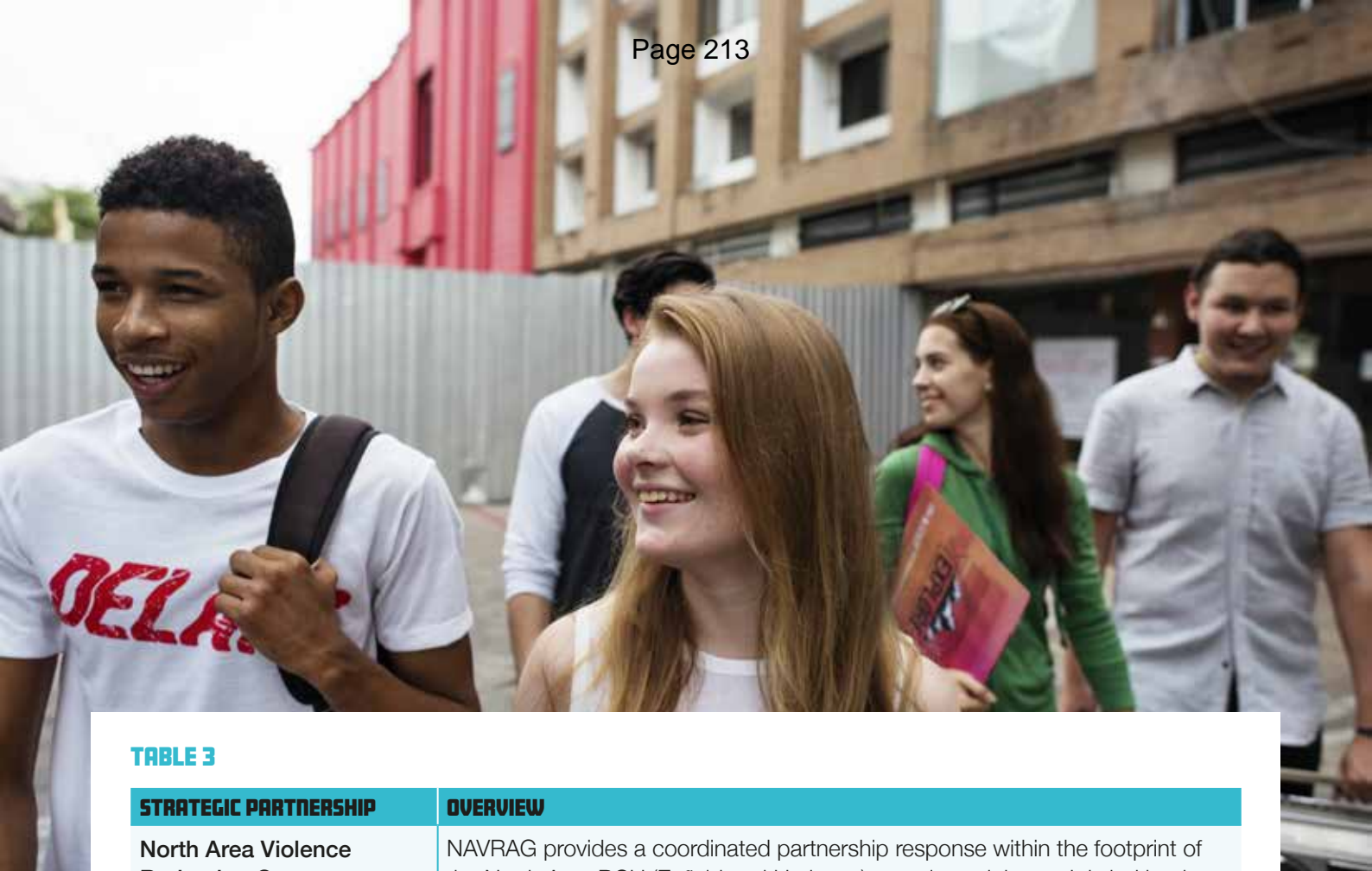


TABLE 3

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP	OVERVIEW
North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRAG)	<p>NAVRAG provides a coordinated partnership response within the footprint of the North Area BCU (Enfield and Haringey) to serious violence. It is led by the BCU and uses a problem orientated partnership approach to tackle serious violence, using enforcement, prevention, and early intervention approaches.</p> <p>This group oversee the Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan mandated by our Serious Violence Duty Strategy.</p>
Joined Health and Social Care Commissioning Board (JHSCB)	<p>The JHCSB brings together children and adult services with ICB to ensure there are agreed joint commissioning priorities and work. This incorporates commissioned services within Youth Justice.</p>
Vulnerable Children's subgroup within Enfield Safeguarding Partnership	<p>This is a subgroup under the Safeguarding Enfield Partnership, focusing on bringing partners together to drive delivery of Enfield's Safeguarding Adolescents Strategy 2023/26.</p>
SEND Partnership Board	<p>This partnership enables effective joined up working between all services, including Youth Justice Services and SEND in line with the SEND code of practice in the context of the local deliver plan.</p>
Violence against Women and Girls strategy group (VAWG)	<p>VAWG is responsible for driving delivery of the strategy through a partnership approach, ensuring there is a coordinated approach to commissioning and delivery of DA services. It also oversees Night-time Safety Charter work.</p>
Multi-Agency Children Exploitation (MACE)	<p>MACE provides a strategic oversight for the work of children who are sexually and criminally exploited, regularly missing, and involved in violence.</p>
Early Help Strategy for All Board	<p>This Board is responsible for prevention and early intervention work, including development of Family Hubs and Start for Life services, Community Hubs, public health approach to prevention of serious youth violence.</p>
Combating Drug and Alcohol Partnership	<p>This partnership is accountable for agreeing the strategic analysis, action and direction required to address drug and alcohol related health and crime improvements for the Enfield community. It is responsible for setting annual strategic priorities in accordance with local need and the requirements of the National Drug Strategy, 'From Harm to Hope', (December 2021).</p>

The Youth Justice Service attends and collaborates with a range of multi-agency partnership meetings that provide support for the delivery of Youth Justice Services, see table 4.

TABLE 4

MULTI-AGENCY PARTNERSHIP MEETINGS	OVERVIEW
Peer Performance Challenge Group (PPCG)	The PPCG provides regular co-ordination of partnership activity on behalf of the Safer and Stronger Communities Board (SSCB). The group will adopt a performance focus for the delivery of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) for both adults and young people, commissioned and grant funded programmes, spotlight on emerging challenges and Community Safety Partnership projects, as directed by the SSCB.
GRIP	Daily intelligence meetings with Police with a focus on information sharing and reducing serious youth violence and safeguarding children.
SAFE	Daily intelligence meetings with Police with a focus on information sharing and reducing serious youth violence and safeguarding children.
YouthXtra	A multi-agency panel that oversees children identified at risk of re-offending and ensures there is a coordinated approach of provision with additional support and information sharing to reduce the risk of re-offending.
Y2A	A multi-agency transition panel that enables effective and timely transition of children to adult probation services.
STAAH panel	A multi-agency panel that oversees leaving care children and children in youth justice who are not in employment, education or training and aims to remove barriers to the employment, education, and training pathways.
ETE panel	A multi-agency educational panel that is chaired by the Virtual School Headteacher that oversees educational outcomes for all children under the age of 16 within youth justice.
Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements Group (MAPPA)	This group is responsible for managing children that commit violent and sexual offences.
Youth Scrutiny	Partnership meeting with a focus on scrutinising the decision making and delivery of Out of Court Disposals. It is chaired by the YJSMB Chair.
Health in Justice	Partnership meeting between the ICB, health providers and Youth Justice, overseeing delivery of health provision within youth justice.
National Referral Mechanisms (NRM) panel	Enfield has a delegated authority to make local decisions, which enables swift decisions making, positively impacting on children within Youth Justice Service.
Court User Group	7 borough network meeting with Youth Court judiciaries.

4. UPDATE ON THE PREVIOUS YEAR

(PROGRESS ON PRIORITIES OF PREVIOUS PLAN AND PERFORMANCE OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR)

4.1 PROGRESS AGAINST PREVIOUS YEAR'S STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Last year has seen a tremendous amount of work and achievements at both partnership and service delivery. Last year's Plan set out clear deliverables against each strategic priority for partnership and service to drive improvements to our youth justice system. A detailed rag rated Plan, capturing progress against all deliverables can be found in appendix 2.

Table 5 provides highlights key achievements against each priority area of the Plan.

TABLE 5

KEY SUCCESS - ACHIEVEMENTS AT PARTNERSHIP AND SERVICE DELIVERY
<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Continue to invest into highly effective prevention and diversion with focus on preventing first time entrants and teen violence in line with our public health approach to serious youth violence and the violence reduction duty.</p>
<p>The partnership has continued to invest into providing a strong prevention and early intervention offer to prevent children getting involved in risky behaviour that may lead to offending. This has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer University, engaging 1,173 young people in constructive learning activities diverting them from boredom and risky behaviour during school holidays, which represents 43% increase from previous year. • Holiday and Food Activities programme for children eligible to free school meals in areas of high deprivation and crime engaging 7,077 children, which is 2% increase on previous year. • Turnaround Project successfully identifying and supporting 72 children at the cusp of offending. • Engage Project in Wood Green custody supported 618 children in custody and provided further support to 275 children within the community. • Inspiring Young Enfield Mentoring offer has been expanded through accessing additional funding from the GLA of £704,484. Over 500 young people have benefited from Inspiring Young Enfield mentoring scheme. <p>Our prevention services work jointly to identify children involved in risky behaviour and at risk of exploitation. For for instance our NHS funded Vanguard Project works closely with schools, youth services, social care, and youth justice to provide clinical support to children in community settings, provided by a team of clinicians and youth workers. Our Oasis mentors, funded by Community Safety are placed in the North Middlesex Hospital and work closely with NHS staff to identify vulnerable children who have been victims of violence and connect these children with an appropriate support within community upon their discharge form hospital.</p> <p>There has been a continued strong partnership focus on reducing risks of serious youth violence through investing into a diverse range of initiatives reflecting our public health approach to prevention of youth violence, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taskforce in Orchardside school supporting children, involved in offending and risky behaviour. • E-TIPS led by Education Psychology, supporting schools to embed trauma informed approach. • Targeted schools' anti-robbery project led by Community Safety and Youth Service. • Preventative programme of work delivered by Safer Schools officers. • Nexus programme, delivered by Secondary Behaviour Support Service, supporting schools to prevent permanent exclusions. • Introduction of the new weapons protocol for schools. • Project Dove working with children at risk of violence identified by schools and primary care settings. • Mentoring provided in A&E by Oasis Hadley and funded by Community Safety. • Capacity building project within Youth Services supported by Community Safety to train children as Young Leaders.

KEY SUCCESS - ACHIEVEMENTS AT PARTNERSHIP AND SERVICE DELIVERY

- CAPVA Project, enabled by Community Safety attracting additional VRU funding to identify and support parents/carers that experience child adolescent to parent violence and abuse.
- Opening two new Youth and Family Hubs in areas of deprivation and high levels of violence to provide youth and family support with focus on increase access to Start for Life Services.

Enfield Serious Youth Violence Duty Strategy has been published and is underpinned by a Strategic Needs Analysis with Crest (commissioned by Home Office to review all London Strategic Needs Assessment) positively commenting on comprehensive needs analysis of children involved in offending in Enfield, which was produced by the Youth Justice Service. As key priority of the Strategy is addressing the underlying drivers of serious violence through prevention and early help and there is significant progress with community safety and Public Health needs to identify the reachable moments where interventions can be most effective.

Delivery of Out of Court disposals have been reviewed and strengthened and this has been positively recognised by the HMIP inspection as a strong scheme. The service has reviewed the needs of children involved in offending and has worked extensively with partners and Board to ensure that the right interventions/services are provided and commissioned to meet the needs of the children. This has been positively recognised by HMIP inspection, rating facilities, information, and resources as outstanding.

Overall, there has been a reduction in first time entrants from previous year, which is a positive testament of the wider partnership effort on investment in prevention work. Enfield has the highest number of victims of serious youth violence in London and therefore tackling serious youth violence is our top priority for the coming year.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2:

Effectively safeguard and promote the welfare of all children within youth justice with a specific focus on safeguarding children detained in police custody, reducing the number of children in custody, preventing remands, providing effective resettlement support whilst reducing risks to re-offending.

As a partnership, we have continued to invest into developing support in teachable and reachable moments for children in Wood Green custody. We have redesigned the L&D post with CAMHS and Haringey Council to ensure we provide early screening and support for mental health concerns for detained children, and it is aligned to the Engage scheme. We have increased the capacity of our Clinical Psychologist from 0.6 to 1 ft to support children within Youth Justice Service. We have continued to commission and deliver effective Appropriate Adults Support scheme, supporting 256 detained children. The Virtual school has trained all Police custody teams in Trauma Informed Practice.

Children within the Youth Justice Service benefit from a comprehensive health screening and support further enabled by a dedicated Nurse, Education Psychologist, Speech and Language Therapist and Substance Misuse worker.

Trauma Informed Practice is strongly embedded within work of the Service and Partnership.

Resettlement support was reviewed and strengthened with clear pathways with diverse range of interventions in place.

The number of children remanded continues to be high. There has been a regular scrutiny of each remand within the performance reports presented to the YJSMB to provide assurance that the service is doing the maximum to avoid unnecessary remands.

Whilst there has been an increase in children receiving custody last year, this was due to the seriousness of offences committed and therefore each custody outcome was appropriate.

London Pathways accommodation project was successfully launched and is operational in Barnet as an alternative to custody.

The work with children in custody and our resettlement support has been rated as 'good' by the HMIP inspection. YouthXtra project has continued to reduce re-offending of the cohort of children identified at risk of re-offending through providing additional support and supervision to identified children. A Joint Working Protocol with social care has been reviewed and strengthened through the introduction of joint supervision to ensure a coordinated approach to risk management and care planning between social care and Youth Justice Service. This was positively recognised by the HMIP inspection.

KEY SUCCESS - ACHIEVEMENTS AT PARTNERSHIP AND SERVICE DELIVERY**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3:****Continue to promote and embed a child first approach across the youth justice system.**

At partnership level, we have continued to learn and consider 'Child First' approach within the work of our local youth justice system. The Board has benefited from training on 'Child First,' delivered by an external consultancy. Further training was also provided to a wider safeguarding partnership and Out of Court Disposal Youth Scrutiny panel which was positively received. Enfield Safeguarding Partnership has commissioned and provided a number of Adultification training events. Our Board members have met children from the Youth Justice Service to learn about their lived experiences. Our Safeguarding Ambassadors have produced Stop and Search video of children's lived experience that was shared with the Board and Scotland Yard. This has resulted in the development of local Stop and Search Group with Police. All staff within Youth Justice Service have received training on 'Child First' practice and the service has continued to champion and embed 'Child First' sensitive language. The service has launched the use of AQA to accredit learning of children supported by the Youth Justice. 80 children had their learning from interventions provided by Youth Justice Service accredited. Our reparation offer of work continues to be diversified. We have developed for example following new reparation projects – horticultural work in Myddelton House Gardens, supporting Felix project rescuing surplus food and giving this to community organisations, and volunteering work in London Food Bank. All of our reparation work now reflects 'Child First' principles and ensuring these projects provide learning opportunities as well as helping children to give back to the community with children being matched to projects that interest them. The service has embedded 'Child First' within delivery of Out of Court Disposals with the decisions making panel being trained in 'Child First.' This has resulted in a number of positive escalations in decision making to the Police in the instances where decision making did not uphold a "Child First" principle. The service has hosted an open day for Magistrates to present the work the service is doing whilst also briefing Magistrates on 'Child First.' This included children presenting to Magistrates, sharing their lived experience and positive achievements.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4:**Continue to drive disproportionality action plan across the youth justice system informed by an understanding of local needs and our pledge.**

The Board have engaged in a number of learning and challenge events on disproportionality, reviewing local data that resulted in the Board adopting the Disproportionality Pledge underpinned by a plan of actions for partners and service to take.

The partnership continued to embed Trauma Informed Practice with 22 E-TIPS champions trained across 9 services and 96 partners have accessed E-TIP training. 70 schools across Enfield have accessed the programme to date and 579 school staff accessed training and 3,975 pupils were reached through the E-TIPS implementation in schools.

At service level, there is a strong offer of bespoke programmes that include:

- Black Male Identity rolling programme, delivered by YJS practitioners who are from black ethnic background,
- an arrangement with 7 London Boroughs that share a Youth Court to monitor sentencing outcomes by ethnicity,
- bespoke group work programmes focusing on knife crime / teen violence and training addressing issues of disproportionality and Adultification.

There have been positive improvements made to ensure there is a strong and consistent health justice offer in recognition of health inequalities that children in youth justice face. The service audits scrutinises and reviews the response to the diversity of needs of children coming to Youth Justice Service to inform practice improvement work. The Joint Working Protocol with SEND service has been strongly embedded within the practice and the service has been positively recognised for how it supports children with SEND needs in the recent Ofsted SEND inspection and through achieving the SEND kitemark with commendation in October 2023.

The Joint Working Protocol with Social Care has ensured that every effort is made to prevent unnecessary criminalisation of children in care.

The service has continued to successfully defer children from Court to Out of Court disposal scheme, preventing unnecessary criminalisation of children.

KEY SUCCESS - ACHIEVEMENTS AT PARTNERSHIP AND SERVICE DELIVERY**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5:**

Deliver high quality Youth Justice Services that are responsive to local needs of children and enabled by effective governance, partnership, leadership, commissioned services, workforce development and quality assurance.

The Board has continued to mature and strengthen its focus and impact through reviewing its terms of reference and implementing an annual Board plan of work. The Board has established a strong connectivity with the Youth Justice Service workforce with the Chair of the Board regularly attending staff meetings and meets on a monthly basis with the Head of Service. There are also two staff representatives that attend the Board. Board members have actively championed the needs of children within Youth Justice in their own organisations. For instance, the ICB Commissioner has increased the funding for the Clinical Psychologist from 0.6 to 1 fte in response to local needs. Partners have continued to provide many resources (in cash and in kind) to support delivery of Youth Justice Services. Community Safety has continued to fund the delivery of group work projects to support children at risk of re-offending through the YouthXtra scheme. Public Health has provided a Public Health Consultant to work with the service and partners to undertake a needs analysis of children to inform future service provision. The Virtual School has provided a dedicated leadership and support for children who are not in employment, education, or training. A new Advisory Teacher post has been piloted to support Case Managers to remove barriers to education, employment, and training for children.

The service has continued to invest in development of its workforce, enabled by the workforce development plan and a comprehensive training offer. The Staff survey highlighted an increase in staff reporting higher level of satisfaction and improvement of supervision and induction process. There has been an increase in volunteers through a targeted recruitment campaign with support from the Board that resulted in increasing volunteers from 4 to 24. In response to staff experiencing vicarious trauma, an additional clinical support was commissioned to support staff. There are monthly action learning sets helping staff to learn and reflect on their practice. All staff have benefited from Motivational Interviewing training.

Youth Justice Service business support was aligned with wider Business Support Service to provide more resilience in day-to-day support.

A comprehensive quality assurance framework is in place to continuously review and drive service improvements. There has been an investment in developing a dedicated practice lead post that was successfully recruited to maintain practice standards and continuous improvement.

Overall, the quality of Youth Justice Service delivery was rated as 'Good' by the HMIP inspection, which validates many strengths of partnership support for delivery of Youth Justice Service and the actual work of the service.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 6:

Continue to drive effective practice and providing effective support for children within Youth Justice with specific focus on improving safety, health and education outcomes, our trauma informed practice, restorative justice, and victim support.

A new Safeguarding Adolescent Strategy has been implemented. Additional funding has been secured through the Violence Reduction Duty funding to commission a system review of contextual safeguarding. The local authority successfully applied for a devolved National Referral Mechanism that resulted in 27 referrals with outcomes confirmed swiftly, due to local decision making. The partnership has reviewed arrangements for joint working with Humankind, a newly commissioned substance misuser service, implementing a co-location of substance misuser workers with the Youth Justice Service. Public Health has undertaken a review of needs of children within Youth Justice to inform future commissioning and service provision.

The service has implemented a local protocol to report serious incidents to ensure there is a systematic approach to reviewing practice and identify learning through a partnership approach. The Virtual School model of support for children with ETE within Youth Justice Service has been successfully implemented, ensuring every child has a clear ETE plan in place. The Service has undertaken a National Standards assessment of its work in court, which identified court practice as overall strong whilst also noting minor areas of practice to improve. The service has continued to embed Trauma Informed Practice through action learning set and support of clinicians, this has been positively recognised by the HMIP inspection.

The service has continued to invest into a dedicated victim and restorative justice support and holds a Restorative Justice kitemark. There is a dedicated Victims worker that contacts every victim to offer victim support through restorative justice.

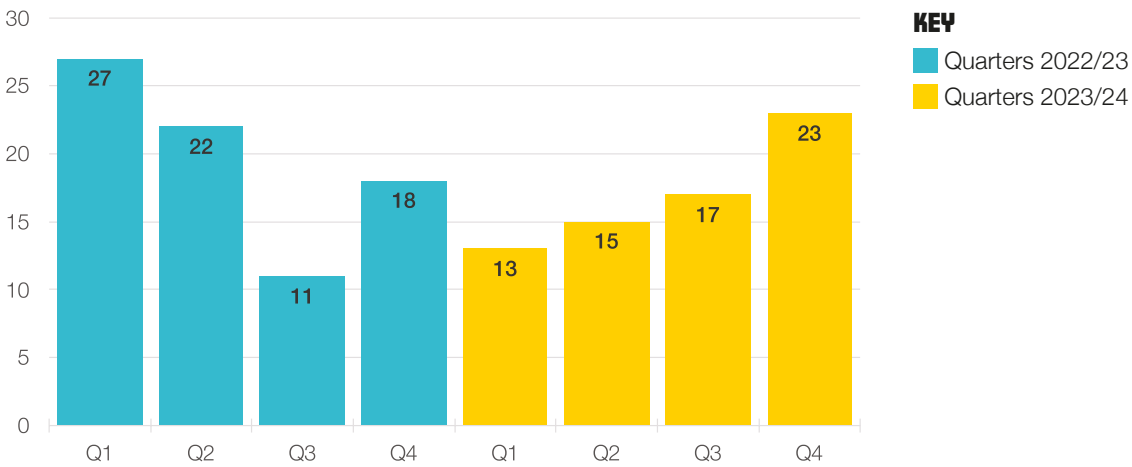
4.2 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS DURING 2023-2024

4.2.1 PREVENTING FIRST TIME ENTRANTS

There were 69 children in total as first time-entrants in 2023-24, see table 6. This represents an 11.5% reduction from 78 children in the previous year, which is positive and a reflection of partnership effort to invest into prevention and Early Help work. Of the FTE total, 15 children received pre court disposals and 53 received a post court disposal. Whilst Enfield continues to use a wide range of diversionary interventions to prevent children coming into the youth justice system, the frequent use of Community Resolutions has also impacted on this decrease.

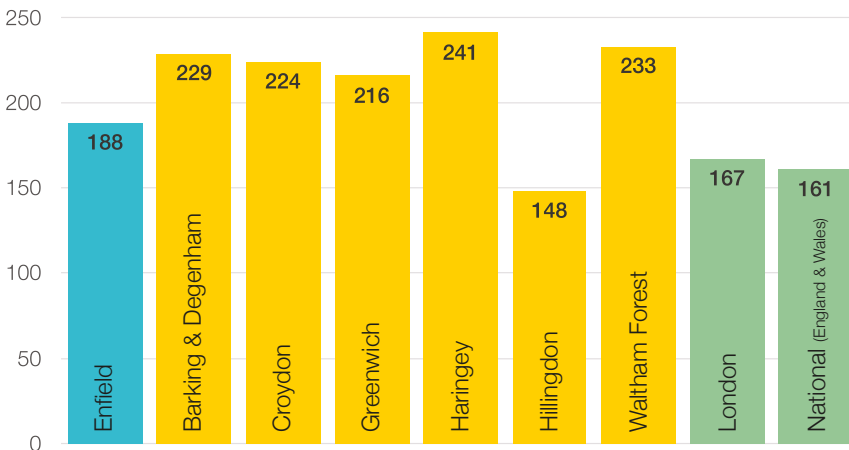
TABLE 6: TOTAL FIRST-TIME ENTRANTS TO THE YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEM (LOCAL DATA)

First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the criminal justice system are classified as offenders. These are young people (aged 10-17), resident in England and Wales, who received their first, caution or conviction, based on data recorded from (Local) CVYJ Database or published statistics are from the Police National Computer.



The table 7 positively highlights that Enfield had the 2nd lowest First Time Entrants in the benchmarking family of YOTs. However, Enfield continues to have higher FTE than both the London and National level.

TABLE 7



4.2.2 CUSTODY

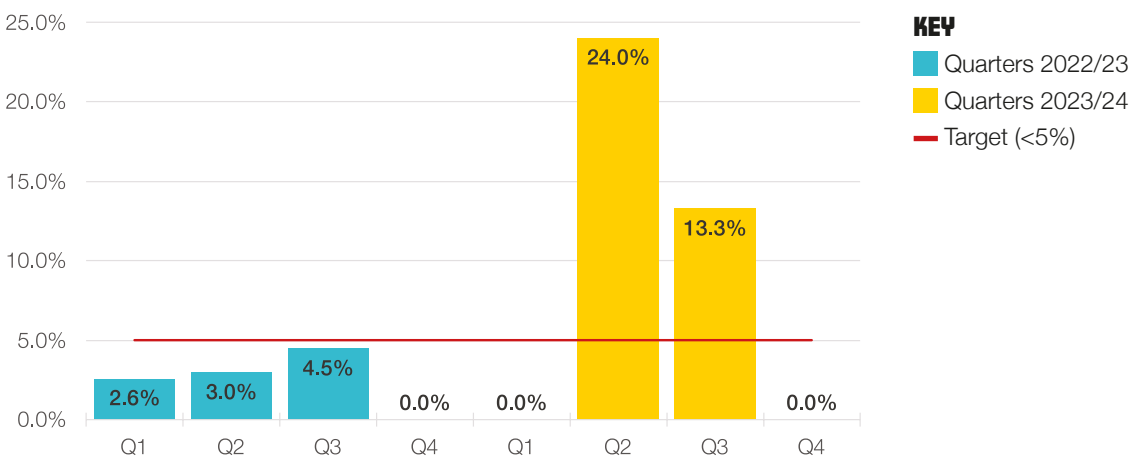
There were 10 children that received custodial sentences during 2023/24, see table 8. Whilst this is a threefold increase than the previous year, the attributing reasons for this are:

- two children sentenced to custody during the year received a further custodial sentence whilst serving their sentence in custody; and
- children committing violence offences that warranted custodial outcomes.

A deep dive into the children sentenced to custody has highlighted many complexities within these children's lives.

TABLE 8: PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE SENTENCED AT COURT WHO ARE GIVEN A CUSTODIAL SENTENCE

Custody is reserved for the most serious offenders or those that wilfully and persistently fail to comply with community orders. A custodial Sentence consists of a mandatory custody period of the offender and then a licence programme within the community.

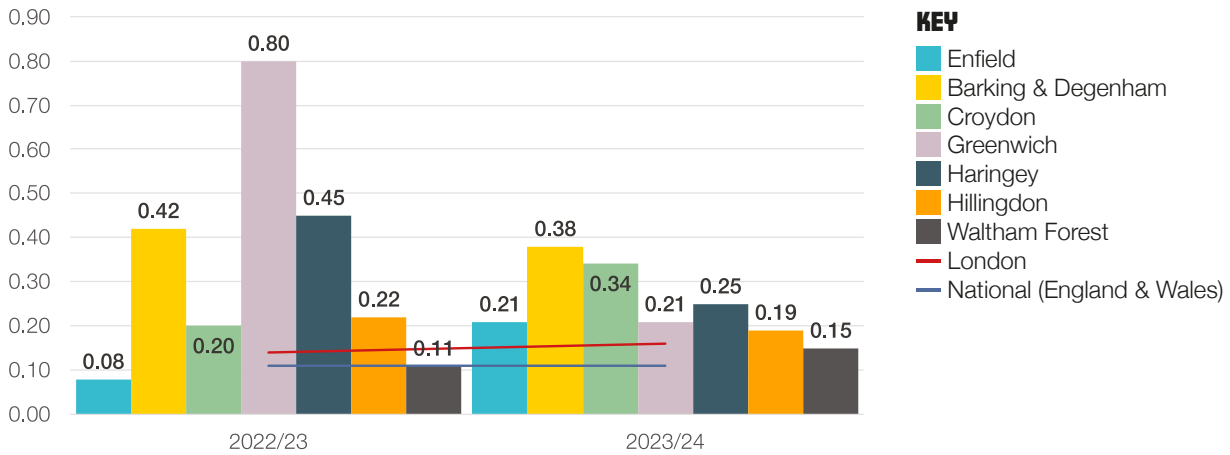


QUARTERLY PROFILE

YEAR	QUARTER	VALUE	TARGET	CUSTODIAL	SENTENCED	STATUS
2022/23	Q1	2.6%	<5%	1	38	✓
	Q2	3%	<5%	1	33	✓
	Q3	4.5%	<5%	1	22	✓
	Q4	0%	<5%	0	23	✓
2023/24	Q1	0%	<5%	0	21	✓
	Q2	24%	<5%	6	25	●
	Q3	13.3%	<5%	4	30	●
	Q4	0%	<5%	0	26	✓

The YJB benchmarking data for quarter 4 2023/24, see graph 1 shows that Enfield and Greenwich jointly had the fourth highest custody rates in the benchmarking family of Youth Justice Service. Enfield was slightly above both the London and National rates. It is worth noting that Enfield has the fourth highest youth population and the highest volume of victims of serious youth violence in London.

GRAPH 1

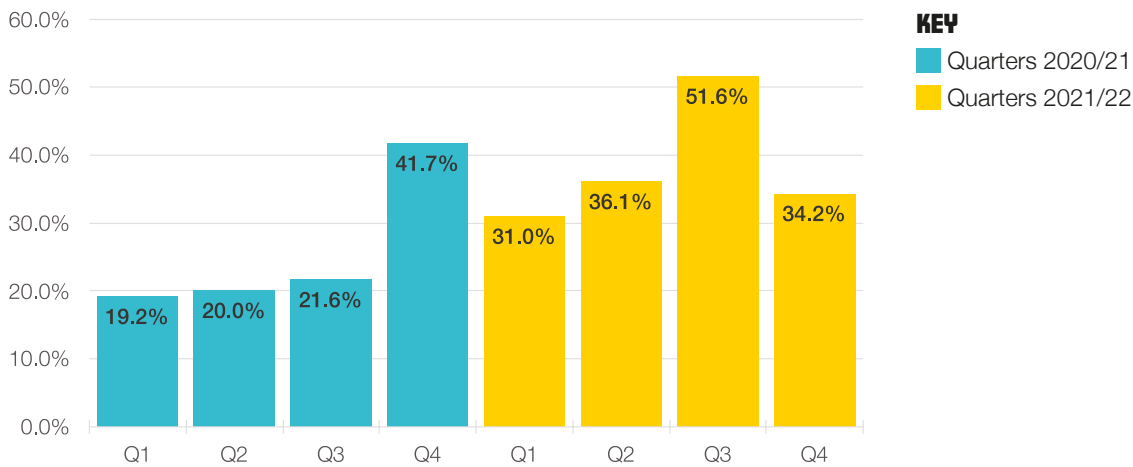


4.2.3 RE-OFFENDING

The re-offending of the tracked cohort of children known to the Youth Justice Service in 2021/22 shows a range of 31%-51.6% re-offending. As this period covers the pandemic period, a caution needs to be exercised when making a judgement on the Youth Justice Service capacity to manage re-offending business as usual. It is also important to note that Court’s functioning during this period had limitations too.

TABLE 9: RE-OFFENDING FOR ENFIELD (YOUTH JUSTICE BOARD)

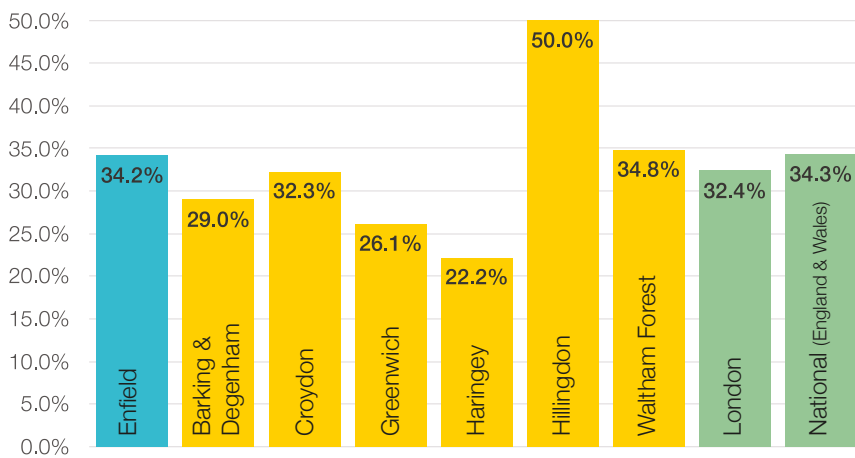
Youth Justice Board data identifies young people convicted within a specific cohort, if these young people committed an offence within 12 months of that original conviction which results in conviction of 18 months from original conviction. Then they will be included within the Re-Offending cohort



RE-OFFENDING LOCAL AUTHORITY COMPARATOR FOR Q4 2021/22 COHORT

The latest published benchmarking data for re-offending for quarter 2 of the 2021/22 tracked cohort of children, see table 10, places Enfield as the fourth highest in the benchmarking family of the Youth Justice Service and slightly above the London rate and below the National average rate.

TABLE 10



The introduction of the YouthXtra re-offending project in 2022 has strengthened our approach to reducing re-offending. Children assessed at high risk of re-offending are supported through the YouthXtra scheme that provides enhanced support, surveillance and supervision through a multi-disciplinary approach and close working with Police and wider partners. Table 11 highlights the number of children that benefited from the scheme and positive impact in terms of reducing risk to re-offending.

TABLE 11

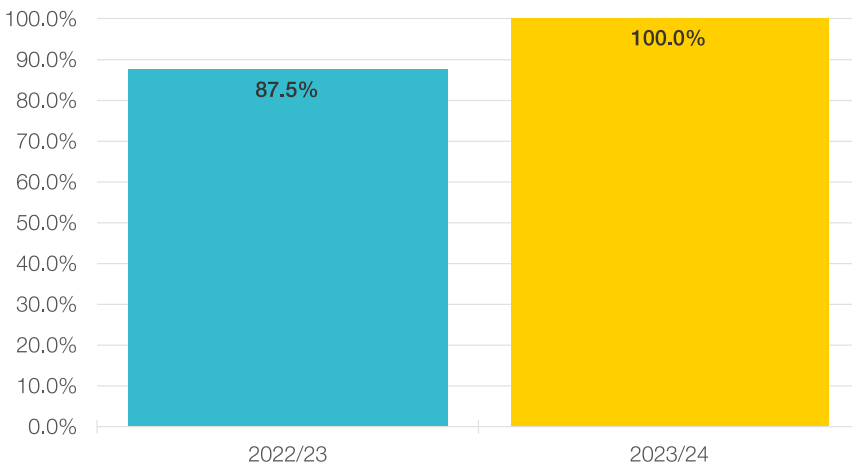
INDICATOR	2022/23				2023/24			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
YOS 073a YouthXtra Current Caseload	16	18	25	25	20	16	19	22
YOS 073b Number of new YouthXtra cases: referrals received in month	7	11	6	6	3	5	15	8
YOS 073c Number of YouthXtra cases discussed at Panel	7	11	6	17	0	0	15	8
YOS 073d Number of closed YouthXtra cases	1	2	1	6	9	7	1	5
YOS 073e Number of re-offences whilst subject to YouthXtra management	11	8	20	26	12	4	3	14
YOS 073f Number of YouthXtra proven re-offences	4	13	8	16	8	0	2	3
YOS 073g YouthXtra cases closed within past 12 months where proven re-offending	12	2	7	2	5	2	3	6
YOS 073h Number of YouthXtra cases closed within past 12 months	0	17	25	2	11	6	6	6



4.2.4 SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION

The majority of children supported by the Youth Justice Service live in suitable accommodation. Enfield Housing continues to experience challenges around the demand vs supply of affordable and suitable accommodation for families. This has resulted in many families living in temporary accommodation or being placed outside of the Borough. This presents implications for effective support for children known to the Youth Justice Service. There has been a continued focus on information sharing and collaborative working within Housing between Youth Justice Service and Social Care to ensure there is a coordinated approach to the provision of housing for vulnerable children and their families.

TABLE 12: PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE ACCESS TO SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION (EXCLUDING REMANDS AND CUSTODY)



5. RISKS AND ISSUES

The Youth Justice Service continues to maintain a risk register in line with the Council's risk management policy, which is regularly reviewed and updated. The service has a business continuity plan that is regularly reviewed.

The YJSMB Board has adopted consistent oversight of key risks that present strategic/ partnership implications for the delivery of Youth Justice Services. The rationale for this is that:

- risk management cannot be confined only within either the Council or its Youth Justice Service;
- risk management cannot be performed on an ad hoc basis inside operational silos of an individual partner agency or at the point of the production of the Youth Justice Plan; and
- ownership of risk needs to be shared across the partnership.

The Chair of the Board is the owner of the risk management log, ensuring there is an effective risk management strategy in place, co-produced and co-owned by the YJSMB partnership.

Key risks for the Youth Justice Service are profiled within the risk register, see table 13.



TABLE 13

RISK AREA	DESCRIPTION OF RISK	CURRENT ASSESSMENT	PLANNED ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	RISK OWNER
Inadequate resourcing impacting on service provision	YJB and partners funding being reduced impacting on Council and partnership ability to deliver the service and not meeting the statutory requirements.	Likelihood 1 Impact 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeking early clarification from the YJB on any funding changes. Regular meetings with YJB. Implement SLA with partners and ensure there is an annual review in place to enable good resource planning and take mitigating actions. YJSMB having a regular oversight of the resourcing/budget of the Youth Justice Service. Escalation to the YJSMB to intervene if partner/s are not discharging their statutory duties. 	Head of YJS	Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety
	Reduction of Council funding impacting on ability to deliver high quality service.	Likelihood 2 Impact 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to review our resources and service design to ensure it is fit for purpose. Undertake benchmarking of YJS service resourcing to ensure value for money within service delivery. 	Head of YJS	Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety
	Staffing issues (sickness and turnover) affecting stability of workforce thus quality of service.	Likelihood 3 Impact 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review attrition rate and implement workforce development programme. Timely and agile recruitment. 	Head of YJS/Head of EH, Youth and CS	Director of Children and Families
	Inability to permanently recruit experienced case workers due to shortage of labour supply.	Likelihood 3 Impact 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of agency staff. Use of Matrix to head hunt for permanent role at a cost. Management oversight of recruitment process applied in close collaboration with HR. Recruitment Strategy in place. 	Head of YJS	Head of EH, Youth and CS
	YJB Turnaround funding ending by March 25, resulting in loss of prevention work.	Likelihood 3 Impact 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability planning at partnership level to integrate the principles and concept of Turnaround into existing prevention work. 	Head of YJS Head of Early Help	Head of EH, Youth and CS
	Disruption of supply of seconded in or commissioned posts into the service with home agencies not able to provide timely replacement impacting on continuity of service delivery. (i.e., Probation secondees from NPS impacting on quality and timeliness of transfers, Police impacting on OOCs, health in justice)	Likelihood 3 Impact 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear SLA in place that are regularly reviewed. Risks escalated and managed through alternative arrangements. Escalation to the YJSMB to intervene. Health in Justice partnership review meetings. Bank staff backfill arrangements or alternative pathways agreed for a limited period. 	Head of YJS	Head of EH, Youth and CS
	Inability to recruit and retain enough volunteers to delivery Referral Order Panels.	Likelihood 3 Impact 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong ongoing recruitment campaign in place. Escalation to the Board and involvement of partners to expand recruitment campaigns. Contingency plan to maintain continuity. 	Head of YJS	Head of EH, Youth and CS

RISK AREA	DESCRIPTION OF RISK	CURRENT ASSESSMENT	PLANNED ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	RISK OWNER
Demand led pressure	Demand led pressure impacting on devolved remand cost budget.	Likelihood 3 Impact 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of the effectiveness of work in court and quality of practice and accountability to the YJSMB. Robust bail support packages to be implemented to avoid unnecessary remand. Re-balancing of resources if required. 	Head of YJS	Head of EH, Youth and CS
	Increased caseloads.	Likelihood 1 Impact 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular caseload monitoring and information share with the YJSMB on a regular basis. Resource re-balancing. 	Head of YJS	Head of EH, Youth and CS
Overspending on budget	Risk of not delivering balanced budget (excluding performance against remand budget).	Likelihood 2 Impact 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly budget monitoring in place. Reducing agency spend. YJSMB having a regular oversight of the budget reports. Review of service design vs demand. 	Head of YJS	Head of EH, Youth and CS
Not delivering required service improvements and not sustaining the impact of the improvements	Quality assurance not being embedded consistently to enable effective practice.	Likelihood 1 Impact 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular strategic QA meetings in place. QA framework underpinned by a clear QA programme with focus in improving NS practice, including regular case file auditing programme, quality circles and practice observations. Workforce development plan in place and performance tracked. Dedicated practice consultant in place. Assurance mechanisms for the Board – reporting on quality of practice for each national practice standards. Board having an oversight of HMIP inspection improvement plan and intervene if not satisfied with progress. 	Head of YJS Deputy Head of YJS	Head of EH, Youth and CS
	Not having the required performance data and intelligence capacity to drive improvement and discharge required performance duties.	Likelihood 2 Impact 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health will provide CS data analyst to be trained and support intelligence needs of the Board and YJS whilst providing resilience. Monitor the arrangements and escalate concerns to the YJSMB. 	Head of EH, Youth and CS	Director of Children and Families
	High levels of attrition impacting on the traction of service improvements and its sustainability.	Likelihood 3 Impact 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment campaign overseen by Head of Service. Improved induction. Workforce development plan to improve employee engagement and satisfaction. Cultural survey/Listening event. Staff survey. Comprehensive training programme overseen by the Board 	Head of YJS	Head of EH, Youth and CS

RISK AREA	DESCRIPTION OF RISK	CURRENT ASSESSMENT	PLANNED ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	RISK OWNER
YJS accommodation not available or not safe	Forces of nature or damage by a third party to the building impacting on the designated facility for delivery of Youth Justice Service, disabling this from use.	Likelihood 1 Impact 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agile working arrangements in place. Dispersal of the service delivery to the Youth Centres and other Council buildings would be implemented. Home working. 	Head of YJS	Head of EH, Youth and CS
	Risk of serious violence to staff and other children from high-risk children coming to the building.	Likelihood 1 Impact 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk management plan in place. Weapons screening. Security in place. Intercom and controlled access to the building. Individual risk assessment completed to manage contact with children. Keep apart list. Duty system in place. Staff exit door being implemented. Joint working protocol with social care. 	Head of YJS	Head of EH, Youth and CS
	Reduction of current available building assets within community, used for delivery of appointments for those children that cannot come to Thomas Hardy House.	Likelihood 1 Impact 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of all available and suitable community assets alongside of Youth Centres that can be used as a meeting space with children, such as libraries, Community Hubs. More home visits and meeting children in schools where appropriate. 	Head of YJS	Head of EH, Youth and CS

PLAN FOR THE FORTHCOMING YEAR

The partnership and Youth Justice Service actions are reflected in the enclosed Delivery Plan, see section 13. The Plan will be overseen and monitored by the Board and Youth Justice Service leadership team.

6. CHILD FIRST AND LISTENING TO CHILDREN

6.1 CHILD FIRST

We continue as a Board and Partnership to champion Child First principles and build on our learning and commitments made last year. Enfield Safeguarding Partnership delivered a range of training on Adultification for variety of professionals. We have continued to embed Trauma Informed Practice in schools, early help, social care, and youth justice system. This has been positively recognised by the HMIP inspection as a bedrock in everything we do.

We will tenaciously at partnership and service level ensure the tenants of child first practice inform everything the service and partnership does to support children at risk of offending.

In 2024-25, we will:

- Continue to innovate our practice and develop approaches to desistance that have a relentless focus on identifying development for children.
- Engage and collaborate with the Met Police to help shape new Met's Children Strategy.
- Work in partnership with the Central Met Detention team to re-design custody in Wood Green Police Station and launch the Child First custody suite in London.
- Collaborate with Haringey Council and Met Detention and seek funding for further Child First/Trauma Informed Practice training to ensure children receive child specialist support from police custody staff and child specialist legal representation from the point of their arrival at the police station in order to reduce the routine use of Police detention of children and increase the use of diversion, reduce the over-representation of black children, and increase the identification of children who are victims of criminal exploitation.
- Work with Commissioners of Appropriate Adult Service to ensure that all Appropriate Adults are trained in Child First approach.
- Work with the wider partnership to promote a childhood removed from the justice system, using pre-emptive prevention, diversion, and minimum intervention, building on the success of Turnaround and continue to advocate for the Met Police to introduce the use of Outcome 22 diversion scheme.

6.2 LISTENING TO CHILDREN

The Council has an Engagement Framework underpinned by a strong commitment to listening to and engaging children in the planning, co-production, and evaluation of services.

We are proud of our positive engagement with children and their active participation in co-production and shaping of services for children. Last year, our partnership with Early Help launched '[Save me](#)' film that has been co-produced with children and Aviard to create a video and resource handbook to educate children about risks of criminal exploitation. The video has had 54,000 views in the first year and is part of our resources to use to educate children.



As a partnership we have continued to listen to and learn from children’s lived experience. Our Safeguarding Ambassadors have produced a [video](#) on ‘stop and search’ children’s experiences. The video was shared with the Youth Justice Strategic Management Board and Scotland Yard.

The HMIP inspection positively recognised that Enfield Youth Justice Service has a range of effective systems for gathering and responding to the views of children and their parents. These result in meaningful changes to service delivery. Table 14 illustrates couple of examples.

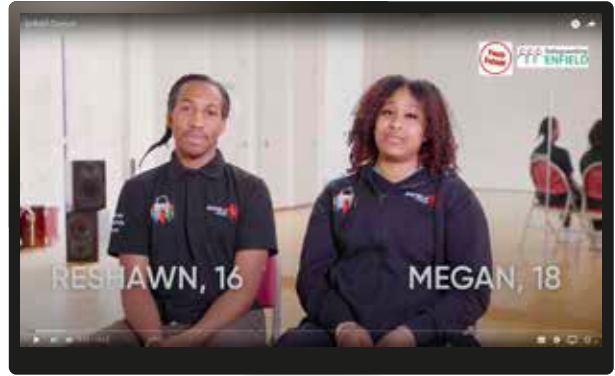


TABLE 14

CHILDREN SAID TO THE HMIP INSPECTORS...	WE DID...
One child was worried about his mum, he told inspectors that his case worker had listened to his concerns.	Case worker visited his mum regularly to make sure she was ok whilst child was in custody. Child found this reassuring and was grateful that his mum was being helped and supported.
Another child spoke about his experience of intensive support. He said that the intensive support gave structure to his life and kept him busy and gave him a reason to get up in the morning.	This was as a result of the case worker providing timetable which was put on child’s phone to help him keep track of where he needed to be.

In 2023, the Youth Justice Service undertook an annual service user satisfaction survey and received positive feedback from 27 children that completed the survey, highlighting high levels of satisfaction with service. See table 15.

TABLE 15: WHAT DID OUR CHILDREN SAY...

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
Feeling listened to	▲ 100%
Overall experience of YJS	▲ 95% 5%
Feeling supported to achieve	▲ 91% 9%
Support in court	▲ 59% 30% 7% 4%
Support with ETE	▲ 63% 19% 7% 11%
With support from YJS, how will this impact you to stay out of trouble	▲ 81% 19%
	Make it easier to stay out of trouble Don't think it will make a difference

KEY ■ Excellent/Good ■ Neutral ■ Not Good ■ N/A

In 2024-25, we will:

- Continue to focus on encouraging children's active participation, engagement, and wider social inclusion.
- Strengthen our links and collaboration with Youth Services to reach more children at risk to access Summer University, mentoring and Young Leaders schemes and connect children with resources in their local community.
- Work with partners at Pan London level to track and audit children that have been stopped and searched multiple times to identify further learning for youth justice system and wider partnership.
- Work with the Police to develop youth scrutiny of stop, search, and facilitate an ongoing engagement and dialogue with children and Police.
- Will pilot listening events for parents and parental survey.
- Undertake an annual youth survey to evaluate service satisfaction and continue to have a regular dialogue with children over the next coming year to help us to deepen our understanding of children's and parents' lived experiences to help us to improve services.
- Ensure that the Board and partnership continue to learn from children's lived experiences and respond to children's feedback.
- Involve children in co-production and co-design of Public Health services for children.



7. RESOURCES AND SERVICES

7.1 RESOURCES

Delivery of Youth Justice Services in Enfield will continue to be appropriately resourced. The overall resourcing forecast envelope of Youth Justice Services is **£3,861,833** for 2024-25, see table 17. This is inclusive of all sources of income and in-kind contributions.

Delivery of Youth Justice Services is resourced through a diverse range of funding sources:

- Youth Justice Board core grant; devolved remand and Turnaround grants;
- Enfield Council's funding contribution;
- MOPAC and VRU funding via Community Safety to fund group work and re-offending interventions;
- Supporting Families contribution from the MHCLG that comes via the Council funding two family coaches within Strengthening Families support;
- ICB funding commissioned health in justice provision; and
- In kind contributions from the Police and Probation.

TABLE 16

	BUDGET ALLOCATION 2023/24	BUDGET ALLOCATION 2024/25
Direct contribution		
Enfield Council	£2,261,810	£2,247,664
YJB Core Grant	£406,862	£407,941
Turnaround Grant	£97,148	£97,095
YJB Remand Grant	£460,107	£374,614
Additional income		
Troubled Families	£91,612	£102,245
MOPAC	£65,000	£65,000
Total including Remand budget	£3,382,539	£3,294,559
In kind contribution (estimated costs)		
Police (3.5 fte posts)	£263,490	£263,490
Probation (1 fte post)	£25,000	£33,272
Probation Contribution	£5,000	£5,000
Health (Nurse)+ (Speech and Language)	£79,088	£59,316
Health (Clinical Psychologist)	£47,517	£88,304
Health (Liaison and Diversion Worker)	£67,893	£44,152
Health (Speech and Language Communication Therapist)	£0	£0
Substance Misuse commissioned service by Public Health reflecting resource allocation for the YJS	£0	£78,000
Grand Total	£3,870,527	£3,861,833

The YJSMB and the Enfield Youth Justice Service have continued to ensure that the YJB grant, and all partners' contributions (financial and in kind) are channelled to deliver services and interventions to meet the needs of children. The YJSMB is updated on a regular basis on the forecasted year end outturn and on any resourcing issues to ensure the service and partnership deliver a balanced budget whilst ensuring we continue to provide the services that meet the needs of children.

There has been a small increase from the YJB core grant by 0,3% from 2023/24. There has been a small reduction in the Enfield Council's contribution to the Youth Justice Service from the previous year due to adjustment of the budget through sharing a pool car.

The funding will enable us to focus on driving service improvements reflected within this Youth Justice Strategic Plan. The YJB grant will be used to contribute to fund the cost of the workforce predominantly and some aspects of training. The devolved YJB remand budget will be solely used to meet the remand cost, which is a demand led service.

Key financial risk for the partnership is the insufficient funding from the YJB for remand costs.

7.2 PARTNERSHIP RESOURCES AND SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR CHILDREN INVOLVED IN OFFENDING

The partnership continues to support and resource delivery of high-quality Youth Justice Services in response to local needs. Enfield Youth Justice Service will continue to benefit from access to a wide range of specialist resources to deliver effective youth justice work. Table 17 provides a summary of specialist resources and partnership arrangements that will help us to deliver high quality Youth Justice Service in 2024-25.

In 2024/25, we will:

- Undertake a benchmarking exercise of resourcing of Youth Justice Services and continue to review our use of resources to ensure that service delivery is appropriately resourced and provides a value for money.
- Work as a collaborative system with the ICB, NHS and Public Health to continuously review demand and capacity to agree resources and financial implications within delivery of health in justice in the context of NHS planning guidance and NCL arrangements and block contracts.
- Continue to ensure that we prevent unnecessary remands and continue to manage demand led pressure within Council resources.
- Review with the ICB and CAMSH the L&D post arrangements and consolidate this function into a shared post with Haringey and increase the Clinical Psychologist from 0.6 fte to 1 fte permanently.

TABLE 17

AREA OF NEED	SPECIALIST RESOURCE/SERVICE
Substance Misuse	Enfield Council's Public Health team commissions a dedicated substance misuse service for children, including those involved in youth justice. There is a clear joined up working protocol between the Youth Justice Service and the newly commissioned Humankind service provides a dedicated SM worker for Youth Justice that is co-located with the service.
General health	ICB commissions 1 fte Nurse for Youth Justice from the BEH-MHT (Enfield Community Services).
Speech and Language needs	ICB commissions 0.4 fte Speech and Language Therapist from the BEH-MHT (Enfield Community Services).
Mental Health	ICB commissions 1fte Clinical Psychologist and 0.5 fte Liaison and Diversion worker from the BEH-MHT (CAMHS). Externally funded project Vanguard is in place in Enfield to provide a place based clinical support for children exposed to criminal exploitation and violence. This includes: 2 youth workers and a clinical function.
Delivery of OOCs, managing re-offending and intelligence sharing	North area BCU provides 2.5 fte Police officers to support YJS.
Delivery of effective transitions to Probation	National Probation Service is committed to provide £5,000 in funding and 0.5 Probation Officer or if not in post, YJS will receive funding instead to use flexibly to support transitions.
Support with SEND and education needs	Enfield Council provides 40 days of support per year from the Education Psychologist via SLA with the YJS. A joined up working protocol with SEND services was developed and launched in 2021 to improve information sharing and coordinated approach to provision of support for children with SEND/EHCP.
Employment, education, and training support	Enfield Council provides 1 fte dedicated ETE Coordinator + in kind support from Virtual School. In addition to this, the Council funds 1 fte advisory teacher as a pilot to support ETE.
Social work support	There is a social work spine within Head of Service and their Deputy Head of Service.
Preventing re-offending	Enfield Council provides a dedicated 1 fte YouthXtra (previously known as YIOM) Coordinator alongside the BCU providing dedicated 1 fte YIOM Police officer to deliver the YouthXtra project. Community Safety provides additional support and funding for YouthXtra project activities for children.
Delivery of group work programme to tackle gangs and behaviour leading to offending.	Community Safety provides via MOPAC funding for 1 fte Group Work Facilitator.
Victim support, restorative justice, and reparation work	Enfield Council funds a dedicated victim support and restorative justice worker + dedicated reparation worker.
Provision of support for children involved in gangs and serious youth violence	Enfield Council funds 1 fte Youth Guardian. Community Safety assigns an element of the London Crime Prevention Fund to commission St Giles to provide 1 fte gang's worker and mentoring for children, and additional mentoring support via the Youth Development Service.

AREA OF NEED	SPECIALIST RESOURCE/SERVICE
Constructive resettlement support	Enfield Council funds a dedicated 1 fte Re-settlement worker to support resettlement of children from custody into community.
Listening to child's voice	Enfield Council will fund as a pilot 0.5-1fte Youth Participation worker provided by the Youth Development Service to deliver Participation Project.
Support for families of children involved in youth justice	Enfield Council's Early Help funds via the Supporting Families Grant a significant proportion of the cost for a dedicated Strengthening Families Team that provides 3 fte Family Coaches supporting families.
Early Help support for children subject to Community Resolutions	Enfield Council's Early Help provides a dedicated support and referral pathway for children receiving a community resolution that have additional needs and consent to receiving Early Help support. Early Help is leading on the delivery of the Turnaround Project with clear pathways and dedicated workers to divert children from further offending. Early Help also provides access to evidence-based parenting programmes including virtual parenting support app 'Between us.'
Access to Youth Offer	Youth Development Service provide and prioritise referral pathways for children within Youth Justice to access Summer University, Holiday and Food Activities and mentoring.

Furthermore, the following partnership support arrangements are in place with focus on improving outcomes for children within youth justice:

- Joint working protocol between social care and Youth Justice Service, enables a coordinated approach to information sharing, assessment, care planning and joint working, including joint supervision. This ensures children known to both services are robustly safeguarded, and their welfare needs are met.
- Joint working protocol between Special Education Needs Service and Youth Justice Service, enables us to uphold the SEND code of conduct within youth justice work, ensuring that children with SEND and those with EHCP are not disadvantaged and receive appropriate support.
- Early Help 'step down' protocol for children within Youth Justice that come to the end of their order and require further support.
- Joint working arrangement with Housing with a dedicated SPOC for challenging homelessness/re-housing cases and access for YJS to Housing case management system.

In 2024-25, we will:

- Undertake an annual profile of children involved in offending to help our partnership to commission and provide effective services and interventions to meet the diversity of needs of children.
- Review specifically health needs of children to inform future commissioning and service provision.
- Continue to build on our multi-disciplinary working with NHS and ICB/Public Health commissioned health services to provide an integrated care to children with health needs within Youth Justice and continue to upskill Youth Justice Service Case Managers to offer a person-centred support.

8. BOARD DEVELOPMENT

Enfield YJSMB has continued to mature and evolve, under the leadership of the current Chair. All new Board members receive a personal induction from the Chair of the Board and Head of Service and receive an induction tool that contains useful information about the service and the work of the Board. It includes links to important documents that a new Board member may need at some point to refer to such as – budget, terms of reference for the Board, Youth Justice Plan, annual profile of children involved in offending, a link to the video of children sharing their lived-in experience of Youth Justice Services. The Board has been working to an agreed annual programme of work to ensure it discharges its duties in line with the YJB Guidance, published in 2021.

HMIP inspection positively recognised and highlighted many strengths:

- “Many board members are actively involved in the YJS at both strategic and operational levels. This gives them a good insight into the challenges staff face when working with children. Staff have found this helpful.
- Links across various governance strands and strategic board are well established and relationships are strong and appropriately challenging.
- Board’s culture is open and transparent.
- Members hold each other to account and have developed a positive culture that supports innovation and creativity.
- Opportunities to learn and develop are well established and the board is keen to learn from a wide range of sources.
- Staff survey showed that 85% of staff were aware of the activity of the board, the chair of the board has attended every staff meeting and has been accessible to staff.”

Overall, the Board and partnership work has positively evolved over the last twelve months and has shown significant amount of co-production and collaboration that has positively impacted on services provided to children within youth justice. The Chair leads and aspires for excellence.

HMIP inspection identified a number of areas for improvement and the Board will be taking the following forward:

- Ensuring the Board has effective strategic oversight of the YJS practice and management of risk and assures itself that risk classification and understanding does not become underrated or moderated to the detriment in the protection of the public, particularly other children.
- Ensuring the Board consistently translates its vision into supervision of children by the Service.

In 2024-25, we will:

- Review and update the Board’s induction tool.
- Implement a clear work plan for the Board, lined to the Youth Justice Strategic Plan priorities whilst ensuring that the board has a strategic oversight of the YJS practice and management of risk.
- Undertake a survey of Board members to evaluate the current format of the Board and identify further improvements for Board development.

9. WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

The YJS has a comprehensive workforce development plan, recruiting, developing, and retaining high quality staff, including volunteers. Our staff turnover rate for 2023/24 was 7.7%, which is a positive reduction on previous year 2022/23 when it was 17.1%. We will work together with HR, social care, and Workforce Development Board to make further improvements to our recruitment process to attract the best talent.

100% of workforce eligible for PDR (Personal Development Review – Enfield’s appraisal framework) had their PDR in the last year. We have invested in improving quality of supervision. High quality supervision and consistent PDR remains a key priority for this year.

The service has completed an annual analysis of training in October 2023. The staff in the Enfield Youth Justice Service Team holds a number of diverse qualifications, see diagram 2.

DIAGRAM 2

QUALIFICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BA, BSc and MA in Social Work • BA in Child & Adolescent Studies • BA Education • BSc Psychology • BA Youth Justice • BA & BSc Youth Justice • BSC Criminal Justice • LLB in Law • Level 6 Diploma in Career Advice and Development • MSc in Forensic Psychology • BTEC National Diploma in Sports and Fitness • BTEC Restorative Justice • NVQ Business Administration Level 4
RELEVANT EXPERIENCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation Officer • Restorative Justice Facilitator • PGCE – Education • Substance Misuse and Dual Diagnosis Psychodynamic Counselling • Referral Order Panel Member

Strengthening the social work spine and ensuring all staff gain or work towards YJB recognised professional training is a priority for us. Enfield Council runs an apprenticeship scheme for social workers. Social work apprentices interested in Youth Justice work are also offered a placement within Youth Justice Service. We hope this will attract qualified social workers interested in Youth Justice once they complete their apprenticeship.

Analysis highlighted there is a diverse range of professional disciplines within the workforce. Whilst some of the staff with a long-term service history have a substantive professional experience and on job training, there are newly recruited members of staff that would benefit from investment in Youth Justice recognised professional qualification, which will be a priority for our training in 2024-26.

Graph 2 shows workforce training analysis of mandatory training required by Enfield Council, undertaken in October 2023. Our priority will be to ensure that all staff have completed their mandatory training.

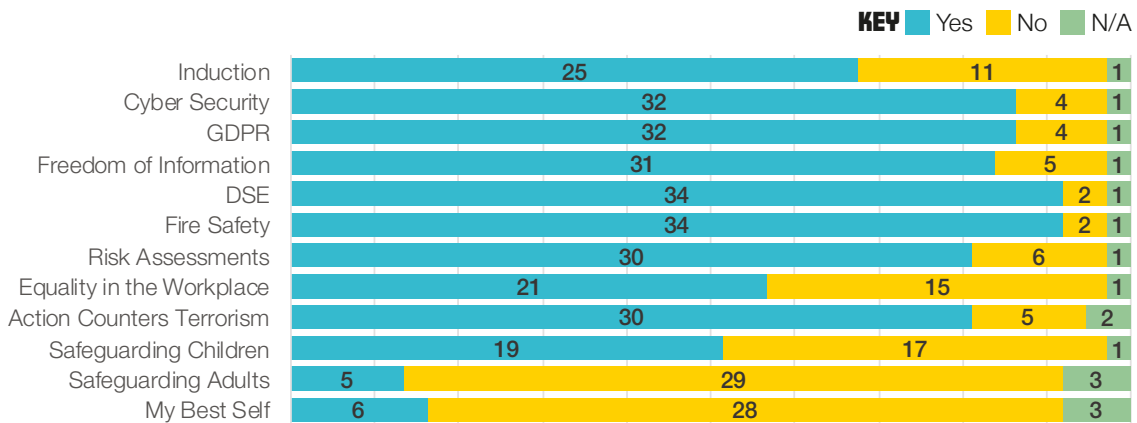
Note that Safeguarding Children and Safeguarding Adults training is only for staff members that are working with vulnerable children or adults. Additionally, staff who are social workers or have completed this training in previous employment are not required to complete this.

We will continue to provide and commission bespoke Youth Justice training for our workforce to maintain high practice standards.

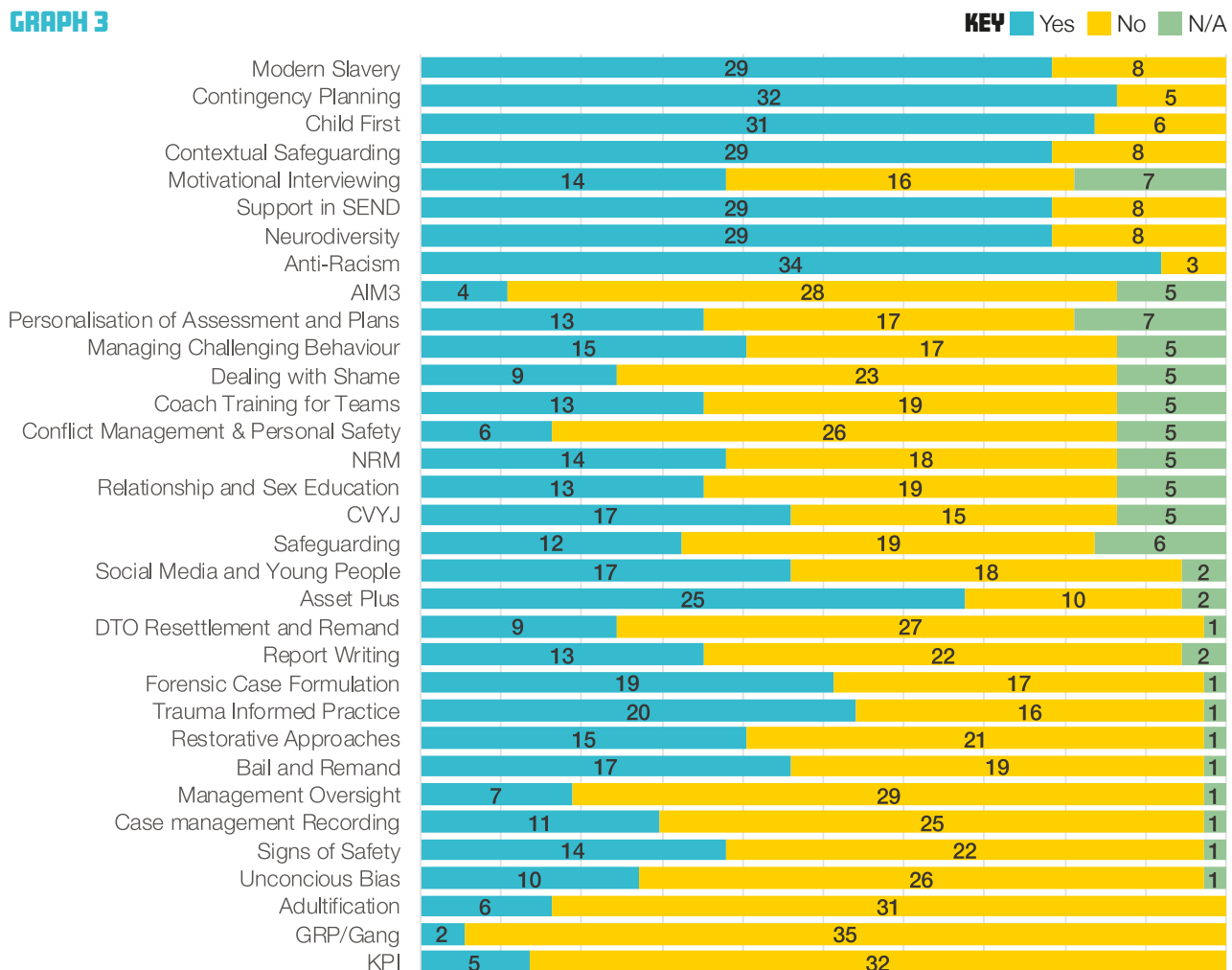
Graph 3 illustrates a diverse range of YJS specific training provided last year, including number of staff that completed the training. Note that not all staff would be expected to complete all training reflected in the graph 3.

We will be undertaking our annual workforce training profile in October 2024 to ensure we continue to provide the required training for our workforce.

GRAPH 2



GRAPH 3






In 2024-25, we will:



- Undertake annual training needs analysis to inform our workforce development.
- Continue to recruit, retain, and support volunteers, ensuring there is a sufficient volunteering capacity in place to conduct Referral Order panels.
- Ensure that all staff have completed Council's mandatory training and received PDR.
- Investigate options to strengthen social work spine within Youth Justice Service.
- Support all Case Managers to complete the required YJB professional training.
- Ensure that practice leads with supervisory responsibility complete an accredited YJ training in management and coaching.
- Continue to deliver and commission bespoke training to improve effective practice.
- Publish an annual YJS Workforce Development Plan.





10. EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICE INNOVATION

We have continued to invest in evidence-based practice. See table 19 highlighting examples of evidence-based practice.

TABLE 19

TITLE OF INNOVATIVE PRACTICE	DESCRIPTION
<p>AQA</p> 	<p>In recognition that many children involved in offending have no formal qualification or a formal recognition of their learning, we have invested in developing AQA for our group work programme interventions. We have the following learning activities accredited: No Knives Better Lives, robbery group work, knife crime prevention programme, Street Doctors, substance misuse workshop, Empower Her (girls group work), virtual reality group work, creative writing, ACE, and trauma awareness learning, driving awareness course, grooming and county lines course and Youth Consultants programme. 80 children have achieved AQA since its introduction in February 2023, during the period of April 2023 – March 2024.</p> 
<p>Virtual School within Youth Justice Service</p> 	<p>In response to the HMIP thematic inspection on ETE, we have continued to strengthen and innovate our ETE support to children within youth justice system. We have built on the statutory duties for Virtual School for children in care and the extended duties for children on a child protection plan or a child in need plan. Our Virtual School model within Youth Justice Service includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot of a dedicated Advisory teacher. • Welfarecall, tracking attendance of all children in ETE. • YJS ETE multi-disciplinary panel for children under the age of 16 who are not meeting the ETE requirement, chaired by Virtual Headteacher. Key purpose of the panel is to provide education oversight and support Case Managers to remove barriers to education engagement and attainment for children in community and those in custody. • STAAH multi-disciplinary panel children aged 16 + who are NEET and involved in Youth Justice and those leaving care. • ETE child level data provided in a monthly Virtual School report and to the Board as part of performance reporting.

TITLE OF INNOVATIVE PRACTICE	DESCRIPTION
<p>Mentoring</p> 	<p>Building on the existing youth mentoring offer provided by Youth Service, commissioned service from St Giles and work of the Youth Guardian in Youth Justice Service, we have expanded this programme and have a dedicated referral pathway for all children in Youth Justice. Mentoring is recognised as an evidence-based intervention and impactful on reducing risk of serious youth violence by YEF (Youth Endowment Foundation) toolkit on what works to prevent serious youth violence.</p>
<p>Preventing robbery around schools' project, adopting public health approach</p> 	<p>In response to high levels of robbery offences which take place at the end of the school day in Enfield, our partnership has successfully secured funding from the VRU to adopt a three-tiered approach. Based on the intelligence, partnership has selected four secondary schools, which are affected by robbery offences at the end of the school day and has commenced deploying the following structured programme of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal offer of constructive activities and projects to support children involved in risky behaviour. In addition, the programme provides funding for additional Policing assets in those four localities alongside of deployment of detached youth workers, supported by a mobile youth bus. • Targeted Team around the school – attaching a multi-disciplinary team of professionals to support each school, including link social worker, early help worker, education welfare support worker, behaviour support worker, youth worker. The team around the school will be meeting up on a fortnightly basis with school and coordinate support for children identified by school as on the offending trajectory but not known to Youth Justice Service yet. These children and their families will be offered a tailored support from a multi-disciplinary team, drawing on local resources of support. • Specialist – strengthening data intelligence within the YJS to focus on those involved in robbery offences and who are known to the YJS. <p>The programme is led by Community Safety and will be supported by business analyst to capture the impact. Our intention is to have a robust evaluation of the project to develop a strong business case for future resourcing.</p>
<p>SEND kitemark</p> 	<p>As a partnership we have invested in developing a joint working protocol to ensure that all children with SEND needs are fully supported within youth justice system whilst striving to reduce over-representation of children with SEND. Using the quality mark helped us to self-assess ourselves as a partnership and identify further areas of improvement.</p> <p>In October 2023, Enfield Youth Justice has been awarded with the Quality Mark, receiving the highest rating for delivering high quality services for children with SEND.</p>
<p>Motivational Interviewing (MI) training</p> 	<p>We have invested in MI training all professionals. MI is an evidenced based approach to behaviour change. This strengthens our Child First approach as it is a collaborative, goal-orientated style of communication with particular attention to the language of change. It is designed to strengthen personal motivation for and commitment to a specific goal by eliciting and exploring the person's own reasons for change within an atmosphere of acceptance and compassion.</p> <p>We have trained to this date 299 professionals, including Youth Justice staff.</p>

TITLE OF INNOVATIVE PRACTICE	DESCRIPTION
<p>Child First</p> 	<p>We continue to design interventions for children within Youth Justice in a bespoke way, personalising the interventions to their strengths and interests, upholding Child First ethos. For example: For example: DJ was a black British boy who committed two offences of robbery and possession of a weapon. DJ was passionate about cooking and aspired to be a chef in the future. DJ attended YJS outreach knife crime programme as part of his Referral Order. Collaborating with partners, his case manager arranged work experience at a high-quality London restaurant. DJ shadowed the Head Chef and his team learning new skills. DJ rated the experience as '8/10', thus bolstering his future aspiration to become a chef.</p> 
<p>Use of virtual reality</p> 	<p>The service has invested in use of modern technology to create immersive learning experiences for children who may find it challenging to engage in learning through traditional teaching methods.</p> <p>Children are given the opportunity to write and recreate real life scenarios that they face on a daily basis, using virtual reality headsets to live through the child's experience. Children have achieved an AQA in 118339 in introduction to using a virtual reality headset.</p> 

TITLE OF INNOVATIVE PRACTICE	DESCRIPTION
<p>Youth Court engagement event</p> 	<p>Enfield Youth Justice Service has recently held an Open Day for Magistrates at Thomas Hardy House on 21st of September 2023. Key objective was to help judiciaries to develop an understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • our 'Child First' approach within our work, encouraging judiciaries to understand and consider principles of Child First in the Court arena; • our service, resources, and interventions to support desistance of children in Enfield and our performance; • children lived in experience of Court, with children speaking to judiciaries on the day; • Out of Court Disposals work and its impact; • Restorative Justice and victims support we offer; • London Accommodation Pathfinder as an alternative to custody use; and • our work tackling serious youth violence. <p>The event was supported by our Chair of the YJSMB (YOT Board) and our Board member (Deputy Chair for Nort London Panel). Our volunteers were also invited to attend the event. Magistrates positively received the event.</p> 

In 2024-25, we will:

- Continue to evaluate all key initiatives to ensure they are impactful and add value to the interventions provided to children by youth justice system and wider partnership.
- Innovate our existing programme of interventions in line with published evidence-based practice.

11. PRACTICE STANDARDS AND SERVICE DEVELOPMENT IN RESPONSE TO HMIP INSPECTION

The Youth Justice Service continues to review its quality of practice against the YJB National Standards.

The service undertakes a regular case file auditing activity with a thematic focus on work within custody, post court disposals, Out of Court Disposals, and resettlement. All case audit work is moderated by Head of Service and also by Directors. In addition to audit work, the service participates in multi-agency audits as required and mandated by Safeguarding Enfield Partnership. Once a year, the service also commissions an external health check of practice that informs ongoing practice improvement work. Audit and external practice findings are shared with the Youth Justice Strategic Management Board on a regular basis.

At the end of 2023, the Youth Justice Service completed a YJB required practice self-assessment of the work in Court. The findings highlighted the work in court overall as strong. The strategic element of the self-assessment was rated as outstanding overall.

A case file audit of twenty has shown many elements of effective practice and helped us to identify the following areas for improvement:

- court reports need to capture consistently the child's voice and engagement of parents;
- court reports need to consistently take account of victim impact;
- further improve the understanding and communication of court processes for the children and parents; and
- expand the offer of support to Parents with children who are sentenced to custody especially those parents whose child has received a life sentence.

Key practice improvement recommendations from the National Standards self-assessment will be reflected within this year's Plan.

The HMIP inspection positively recognized the impact of having a joint supervision process between social care and Youth Justice. Our priority for the forthcoming year will be to build on our practice, revising the current guidance to help us to use the joint supervision systematically and track our compliance and testing quality of practice.

Overall, our practice standards within the delivery of Out of Court work, resettlement, transition, and work in custody are strong, which was recognised within the recent HMIP inspection in 2023, giving positive ratings to these practice areas. Whilst there was good work taking place with children supported in the community, in a small sample of cases the HMIP reviewed assessment of risk (within assessment and planning) as not meeting the required standard. The HMIP inspection identified the following areas of practice for improvement for Enfield Youth Justice Service:

- Accurately assess and analyse the risk of harm that children on court orders present to others, to ensure that all risks are included in assessments and are not underestimated.
- Improve the quality of planning activities to keep children safe and provide a clear and consistent approach to managing risks to others and meeting the needs of victims.

In response to these findings and recommendations from the inspection, a comprehensive improvement

action plan has been developed and endorsed by the Youth Justice Strategic Management Board. The plan has been accepted by the HMIP in May 2024 and shared by the Youth Justice Strategic Board. The HMIP inspection improvement plan is a separate standalone document; however, it dovetails our Youth Justice Strategic Plan. See appendix 3.

In 2024-25, we will:

- Drive delivery against the HMIP Inspection Improvement Plan.
- Continue to build on an effective practice in Court through implementing practice improvements identified in the National Standards Self-Assessment.
- Revise the YJS auditing tool and moderation process to reflect the HMIP inspection rating methodology and continue to regularly audit practice through internal audits and an annual health check practice review.
- Ensure that the Board has a clear oversight of practice on a regular basis.
- Review our service design in response to the HMIP inspection findings and local needs to ensure we continue to have the right resources in the right places whilst delivering Youth Justice Service in the most cost-effective way.



12. OUR RESPONSE TO NATIONAL PRIORITY AREAS

12.1 OVER-REPRESENTED CHILDREN

Enfield Council has adopted a Fairer Enfield policy that focuses on reducing inequalities for all residents in Enfield. The policy and work specifically reflect the Council’s commitment to tackling disproportionality within the Youth Justice Service.

Enfield Youth Justice Service continues to see an over-representation of young black boys. See graph 4 illustrating that black and black British boys tend to be over-represented within local youth justice system.

As a partnership and Service, we have adopted the Disproportionality Pledge and have a clear roadmap to take local action to reduce inequalities that black children face within the Youth Justice System. However, we recognise that children and families from black and other ethnic minorities background face inequalities in life well before children enter the criminal justice system.

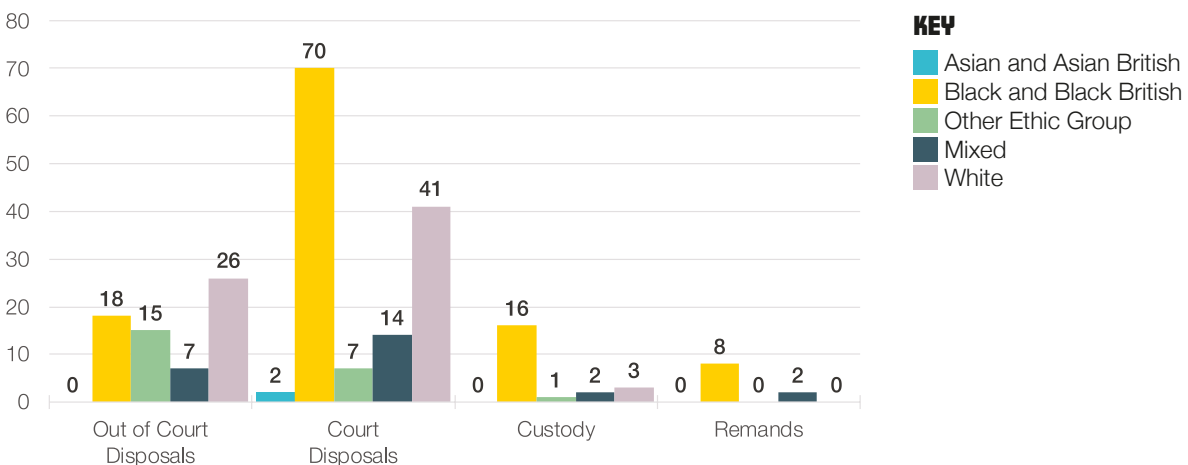
We also recognise that children known to social care, including those on Child in Need Plan, Child Protection Plan, and those in care as well as children with SEND continue to be over-represented in youth justice system.

Our priority is to build on the existing disproportionality road map of work.

In 2024-25, we will:

- Build on our commitment to support and prevent criminalisation of children with SEND and those in care who are often over-represented in the youth justice system.
- Evaluate and capture the impact.
- Work with the Met Police and other London Boroughs to develop mechanisms to review and scrutinise stop and search to inform our learning and affect the Met Police practice.

GRAPH 4: ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF DISPOSALS 2023/24



12.2 POLICING

We have a strong relationship with the North Area Basic Command Unit (BCU) that is enabled by the statutory governance for Community Safety Partnership, Enfield Safeguarding Partnership and Youth Justice Strategic Management Board. Relationships with the BCU senior leadership team and senior leaders within the Council is mature and impactful. We have engaged in providing feedback for the proposed Children Strategy and stocktake on local authority asks and offers to the Met Police following Casey Review recommendations.

At BCU level, we have a strong coordinated approach to tasking of resources and partnership problem orientated approach to serious violence, enabled by the North Area Violence Reduction Partnership under the leadership of the BCU. The partnership receives high quality intelligence product, which enables further deep dives into trends and changes of patterns of violence. The BCU provides sufficient Police resource for our MASH and Youth Justice Service. Joint delivery of Out of Court Disposal is highly effective, enabled by our dedicated Police Officers within the Youth Justice Service.

We have been working closely with the Met Detention team to continue embedding delivery of the Engage Project in Wood Green Custody, which has gone from strength to strength. This has been enabled by the local Engage partnership steering group. The Partnership delivered local Trauma Informed Training for all custody teams. Building on this work, we have been working on a blueprint to develop 'Child First' custody suite. We have attracted £40,000 funding from the VRU that is being used to physically transform the Wood Green custody to have dedicated children's cells.

In 2024-25, we will:

- Complete physical adaptations to the Wood Green Custody as per agreed specification with anticipated launch of the Child First custody in autumn 2024; and.
- Deliver further training for custody staff and legal representatives on Child First and alternative pathways.
- Support the BCU in the Operation Pisces Clear Hold Build that will be implemented in response to an increase in violence between gangs within a specified geographical footprint.

- Tackle school robberies through securing an additional VRU funding, targeting four schools with high levels of robberies.
- Support the BCU and wider partnership's efforts to tackle the Violence Against Women and Girls.
- Support implementation of the Met Children's Strategy locally.

12.3 PREVENTION AND DIVERSION

As a partnership, we have continued to invest into significant prevention and diversion support for children to prevent and divert them from the youth justice system.

Our prevention offer is strong and includes a plethora of prevention programmes, for example:

- **Engage Project in the Wood Green Custody** – is funded by the VRU and delivered by Early Help, provides support to detained children presented in custody in the reachable and teachable moment. Engage Workers provide a follow through for those children that are not known to social care or the Youth Justice Service to ensure they can access support in their local community to prevent them getting involved in offending and be re-arrested. In the last year, 686 children were seen by Engage Workers in Wood Green custody suite. 58% of those arrested, have positively engaged with the project, and received support, including being provided with information, advice, access to diversionary activities and mentoring.
- **Project Dove** – is delivered by Early Help and funded through the NCL Health Inequalities Fund. It provides support to children identified at risk of serious violence through schools and health settings and through social prescribing support these children to thrive and reduce their risk to serious violence. The Project has worked with 37 children in the last year, with 29 children engaging fully throughout the intervention; and no re-referrals following closure, into Early Help or statutory services, for the children who had fully engaged in their interventions.
- **Turnaround Project** – is funded by the YJB and delivered by Early Help. It has successfully supported 42 children meeting the YJB defined eligibility criteria.

- **Summer University** – is funded by the Council and delivered by the Youth Service and its partners. Last year, Summer University provided five weeks of diverse activities during school holiday. This included 77 learning courses and 7 holiday camps that were accessed by 1,173 children. This represents 43% increase from Summer University in 2022.
- **Holidays and Food Activities programme** – is funded by the DfE and delivered through a mix model of commissioned services and in house delivery provided by Youth Service. Last year, 7,077 children accessed the programme, which presents an increase of 2% from previous year (6,957 children).
- **Mentoring** – is funded by GLA and delivered by Youth Service and its partners. We have secured in 2023 £704,448 funding to expand our mentoring offer. 462 children have accessed mentoring support in the last year.
- **Nexus in schools** – is delivered by the Secondary Behaviour Service in collaboration with partners, providing support to children identified by schools at risk of suspension and permanent exclusion. Positively, our permanent exclusions in Enfield remain low. In the academic year 2022/23, there were 17 permanent exclusions, which is significantly lower than prior to the introduction of the Nexus when it was at one point 70.
- **Detached and mobile youth work** – deployment of our detached and outreach Youth Workers and a mobile youth bus is coordinated in partnership with Police, Community Safety, and our Contextual Safeguarding Hub. The team has positively engaged with 2,561 children between December 2023 and May 2024. Out of these, 829 children were signposted to activities and further support, 1,200 children were provided with activities cards and 474 children ‘just checked in’ with the team and access information and advice.
- **Young Leaders programme** – is delivered by the Youth Service, recruiting and training children as young leaders to co-deliver Youth Services. The programme recruited and trained 40 children who then supported Summer University delivery and Safeguarding Ambassadors and work in Youth Centres.
- **CAPVA Project** – is led by Community Safety and delivered jointly with Haringey Council and Rise Mutual and is funded from the VRU. This Project was developed in response to child adolescent to parent violence in recognition this is an under reported issue and can lead to children being criminalised. 27 referrals have been received to this date for parents experiencing violence from their children into the project.

- **Early Help Directory** – we have developed a new directory to help professionals and parents to navigate within the local offer of support service.



<https://enfelddirectory4all.co.uk/>

Our diversion work is enabled by our Out of Court Disposal scheme that has been rated as ‘Good’ by the recent HMIP inspection. Our Court team continues to advocate for diversion with Youth Court to Out of Court Disposal where appropriate. Last year, we diverted 14 children from Court to an Out of Court Disposal. In our self-assessment we have identified Outcome 22 and diversion work as an area for improvement to reduce criminalisation of children.

We will continue to focus on supporting and evaluating our existing programmes.

In 2024-25, we will:

- Build on our existing strong partnership prevention offer.
- Attract additional funding from the VRU to build on our prevention work with schools and Police to prevent and the crimes that affect children and young people the most.
- Evaluate the Turnaround Project and developing a sustainability plan to build on the legacy of the Turnaround Project as the funding will cease in March 2025.
- Secure additional funding from the VRU to enhance capacity within Youth Services and local community to offer youth support work to prevent children and young people getting involved in risky behaviour and offending.
- Work with the Met Police to develop Outcome 22 Diversion scheme as and when the Met Police is ready to do so.

12.4 EDUCATION

The service supported by partnership has continued to strengthen our support for children in the Youth Justice Service to ensure they are engaged with employment, education, and training. We have continued to have a dedicated 1 fte ETE Coordinator to provide ETE support, information, and guidance. We have adopted the model of Virtual School that oversees ETE support for children within the Youth Justice Service. There is also an up-to-date clear pathways document to all post 16 ETE provision available and is regularly updated and reviewed. There has been a continued investment to commission the Welfare call to track attendance of children in ETE to identify disengagement at the earliest opportunity to enable us to put support in place timely.

As a partnership, we have implemented the following two education multi-agency panels, chaired by the Virtual School Headteacher that ensures that no stone

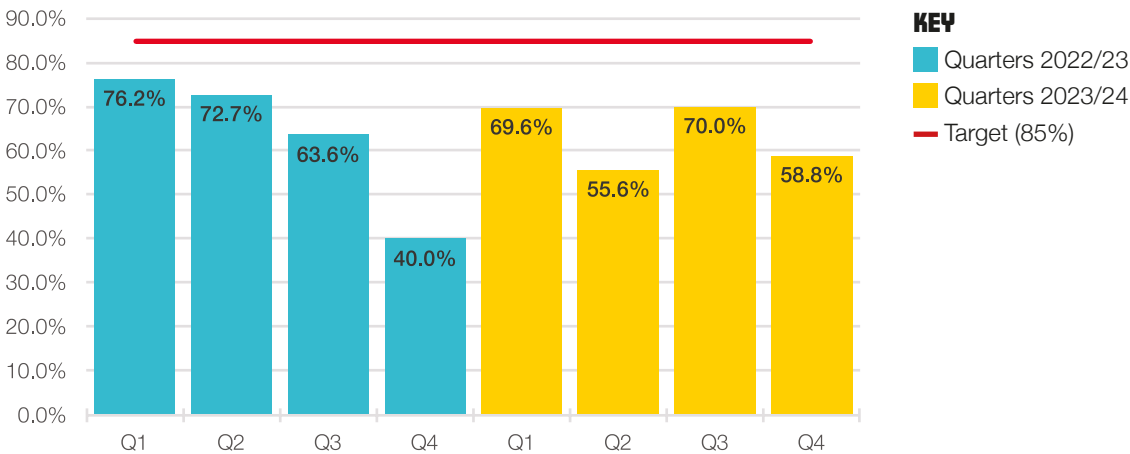
is left unturned to remove barriers to ETE for these children:

- ETE panel for children within the Youth Justice Service under the age of 16; and
- STAAH panel for children who are leaving care and those in the Youth Justice Service aged 16+.

The service has piloted a new function in partnership with the Virtual school of an Advisory Teacher to provide consultation and support for the YJS Case Managers with ETE challenges for children of school age.

Whilst we continue to use the ETE key performance indicator that measures if the child receives sufficient ETE at the end of their order, the performance continues to be a challenge against this indicator, see table 20.

TABLE 20: PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE ENGAGED IN SUITABLE EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND EMPLOYMENT AT THE END OF THE ORDER (PRE AND POST COURT)



CASE NUMBERS (MARCH 2024)	
Young people's engagement in suitable ETE Above School Age (Pre and Post Court) (At the end of the Order)	57.1%
Young people's engagement in suitable ETE Of School Age (Pre and Post Court) (At the end of the Order)	60.0%

This is not due to lack of resources or lack of robust oversight of ETE provided to children within the youth justice system. Our deep dive into the cohort of children that do not receive the required ETE at the end of their order, highlights that there has been a continued oversight of the ETE panels and support put in place for these children to remove ETE barriers. However, there were several systemic barriers that prevented these children to access the required ETE swiftly whilst on their order within the Youth Justice Service:

- Children being placed outside of the Borough at the end of the order, negatively impacting on their ETE status at the point of the closure of their order
- Children living in a temporary accommodation
- Children wanting to progress to the College, particularly those released from custody, often had to wait for the start of the term to commence their course

- Criminal record adversely impacting on the admission to the College for some children that have committed serious offences
- Children with the EHCP
- Children on a reduced timetable living out of borough due to risks at the point of their order.

Our deep dive provides a re-assurance that all these children have received comprehensive ETE support whilst in the Youth Justice with a clear ETE plan of support post discharge from the Youth Justice Service to help them get into ETE destination.

We continued to receive regular ETE data at child level at the Board level. This enables scrutiny and monitoring barriers for children that are reported as not in employment, education, or training at the end of their order. There is also a clear oversight of children's ETE profile, see table 21.

TABLE 21

INDICATOR	2022/23				2023/24			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
YOS 075a Number of young people with EHCP out of the overall cohort	21	19	20	15	17	20	17	17
YOS 075b Number of young people with EHCP that entered custody	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
YOS 075c Number of young people who entered custody had their EHCP reviewed	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
YOS 075d Number of young people with identified SEND needs out of the overall cohort	27	21	25	19	17	15	16	18
YOS 075e Number of young people overseen by the Virtual School panel in that quarter (This would include Pre 16 – statutory school age)	N/A	46	26	26	44	18	22	21
YOS 075f Number of young people in alternative provision out of the overall cohort	10	18	11	15	14	17	4	10
YOS 075g Number of young people below 16 years of age identified with persistent absence from school in that quarter	21	17	15	25	17	10	6	11
YOS 075h Number of children from school out of the overall cohort in the quarter	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
YOS 075i Number of children missing out on education	0	1	2	0	2	1	2	0
YOS 075j Number of Children on a part time timetable	9	8	3	4	4	3	3	3

YJS ADVISORY TEACHER CASE STUDY: ETE

Child: OF

Educational Health Care Plan (EHCP): Yes

Pen Picture of Child:

OF is a Year 10 student, who has an EHCP and complex needs, regarding Social and Emotional Regulation. OF is open to Social Care on a Child Protection Plan, for Physical Abuse. OF has experienced much trauma in his childhood, including domestic violence, neglect, living in poverty, whilst also being involved in offending. OF has been out of full-time education for over two years. Since 2023 OF has been subject to a Bail Support Programme, Triage Programme and most recently, an 8-month Referral Order, which he successfully completed this month (June 2024).

OF had been excluded from a number of mainstream schools and also pupil referral units. With support of Enfield SEN, he had been assigned 2 hours of tuition per day, 4 days a week at a local library, with which he was not engaging.

Support offered:

YJS Advisory Teacher and Enfield SEN worked collaboratively with OF, his mother, his YJS Case Manager and Social Care to find other suitable provisions, which could meet his needs and support his educational pathway. Enfield SEN were able to identify a new provision (ArtXchange College), which is a specialist setting, supporting students with educational and vocational pathways.

Due to being out of full-time education for over two years OF struggled with his first week in ArtXchange. He was subsequently suspended for disruptive behaviour, failure to follow instructions and also damage to the school property. As a result of this, OF was not allowed back to school and ArtXchange had requested a change of placement. They had also stated they would only offer OF online tuition, in the interim period, whilst a new provision was sought.

Understanding the complexities of OF's past and current lifestyle, YJS Advisory Teacher challenged the school, expressing the importance of his past, current trauma, and the expectation that more support would be needed for him to re-integrate successfully. YJS Advisory Teacher facilitated multiple meetings with ArtXchange college, to devise a more robust support plan, encompassing more financial support from Enfield SEN, to address and support his complexities. We did not support the notion of online learning, as this would set him back further and open him up to more safeguarding concerns.

After 5+ meetings, we were able to persuade the school to agree to take OF back in to school on a part-time basis, with a plan of further increasing the hours once he was displaying better behaviour. 2 weeks after this part-time timetable and enhanced support plan was devised, we are now getting daily reports of great engagement and attendance from OF, and the school are very happy with his progress and report that they are happy to keep him on roll and not terminate his educational placement. He is now on full-time timetable and exceeding expectations (June 2024).

In 2024-25, we will:

- Review the Advisory Teacher pilot to further refine and consolidate ETE support model.
- Provide consistent oversight of ETE provision within custody and present custody cases to the ETE panel and ensure where this is not appropriate this is challenged.
- Develop functional skills training pilot.
- Empower ETE panel with a devolved budget to commission bespoke support packages for children not in EET.
- Continue to improve attendance and reduction in use of part-time timetable.

12.5 RESTORATIVE APPROACHES AND VICTIMS

Enfield Youth Justice Service (YJS) remains committed to providing victims of crime with a quality service. The service has the following resources and arrangements in place to deliver highly effective restorative justice and support to victims:

- a dedicated Practice Lead post for delivery of Restorative Justice, reparation work and victim's support; and
- a full-time Victim's and RJ worker.

The Youth Justice Service victims work upholds the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime. The code requires the victim's needs to be taken into account in general, but also gives statutory backing to the [national standards for youth justice services](#) on:

- Ensuring that staff working with victims have the appropriate training.
- Contacting victims and allowing them to make informed choices about involvement in restorative processes.
- Keeping victims who participate in restorative justice informed about case progress.
- Storing victims' information.

The service is tenacious in its attempts to contact all victims. However, some victims are uncontactable or do not want to engage with the victim's team or restorative approaches. It is important to note that this process is always voluntary.

In the period December 2023 to May 2024, there were 69 victims of crime committed by Enfield children. Of the 69 victims, 35 agreed to be contacted and give a Victim Impact Assessment (VIA) statement. The service continues to receive high levels of satisfaction from support provided to participating victims.

I wanted to know the reasons why people commit crime. The victim worker Helen was very respectful, empathetic, and felt listened to me and my son.

I felt an understanding about the perpetrator and why he committed the crime and what lead him to do what he did. I hope the young person can reflect on the crime he committed and turn his life around. The young person is now receiving support and help towards himself and family to make the positive changes.



Restorative Justice Council (RJC)

In 2024-25, we will:

- Maintain our Restorative Organisation status, undertaking RJ Kitemark validation process.
- Increase the number of victims contacted and engaging in Restorative Approaches.
- Continue to attempt to engage corporate victims.
- Maintain RJ effective practice within the service through training and action learning sets.
- Develop more direct and victim focused reparation.
- Evaluate victims' level of satisfaction on a regular basis.

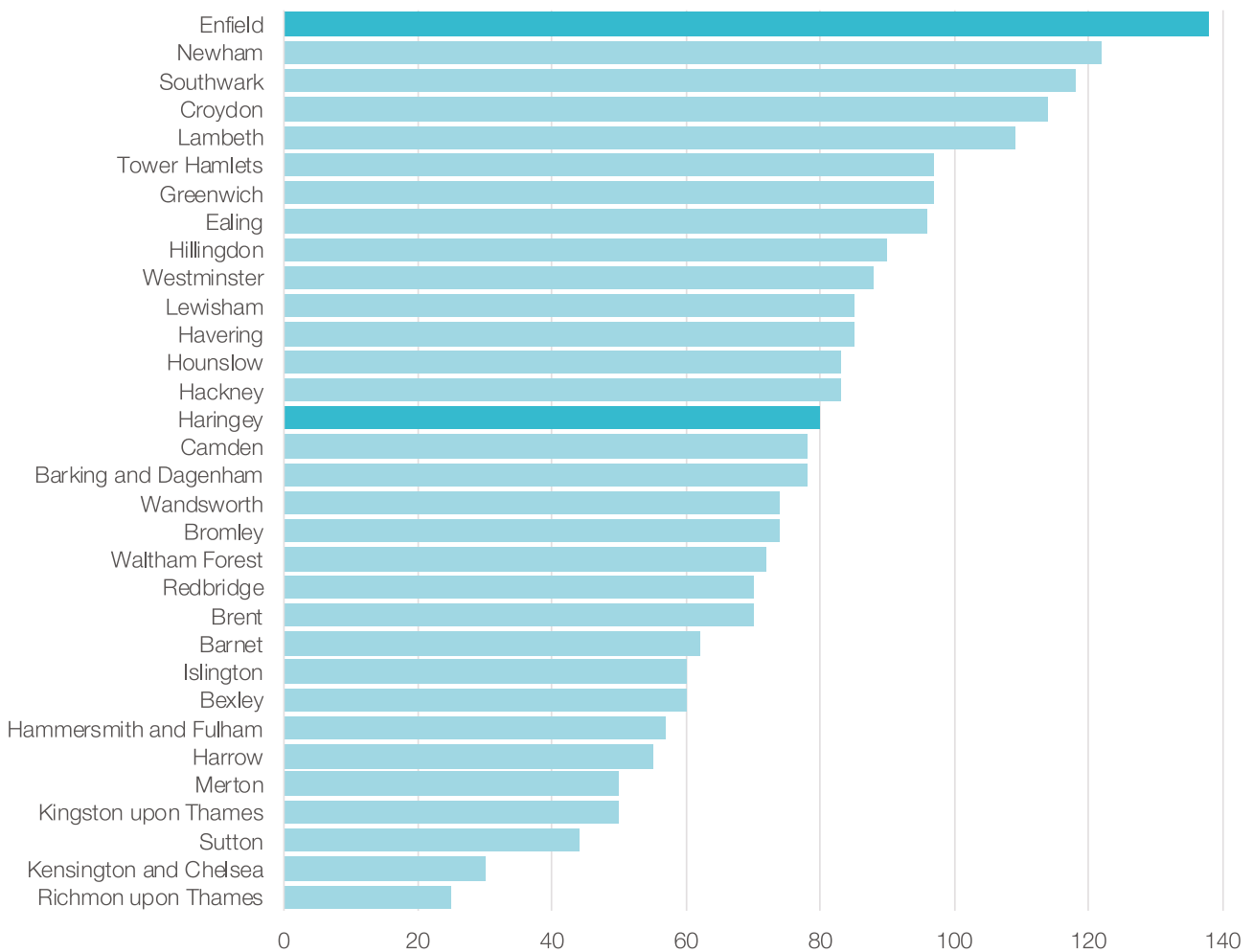
12.6 TEEN VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION, AND CONTEXTUAL SAFEGUARDING

Our Safer and Stronger Communities Board (Enfield Community Safety Partnership) has undertaken a Strategic Needs Assessment of violence. [SNA Summary for Crime Scrutiny Panel \(enfield.gov.uk\)](#). The Home Office commissioned Crest that evaluated the Strategic Needs Assessments for all London Boroughs and have positively recognised that Enfield’s Strategic Assessment contains a comprehensive child offending profile.

The Strategic Assessment has informed the development of the Violence Reduction Duty Strategy, which was published in January 2024. [Enfield Serious Violence Duty Strategy 2024-25](#) Enfield Community Safety Partnership has submitted a Violence Reduction Action Plan to the Violence Reduction Unit in March 2024.

Enfield continues to have the highest level of victims of teen violence in London, see graph 5. In May 2024, sadly there were 668 victims of teen violence aged 10-24 recorded in Enfield in the last twelve rolling months.

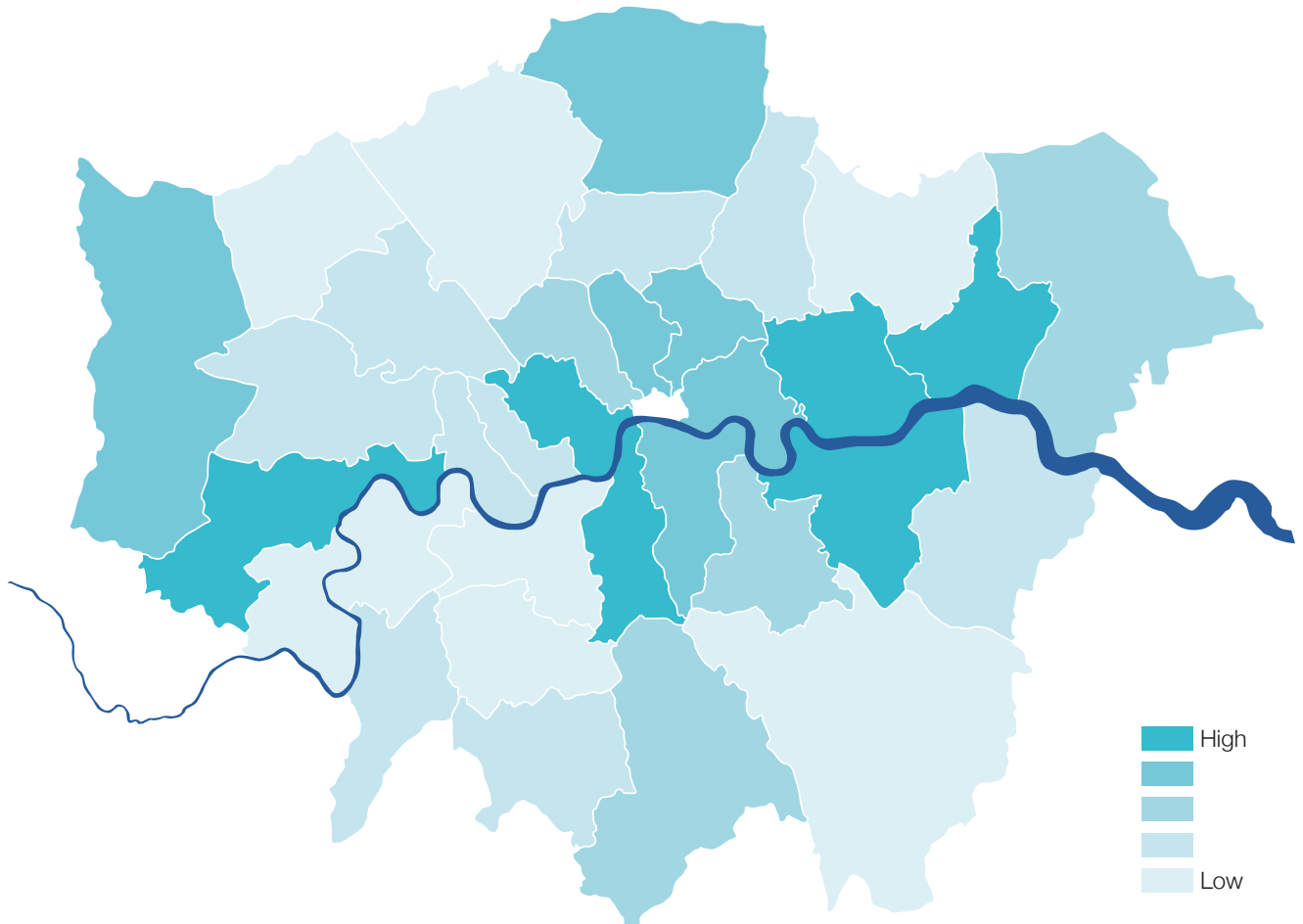
GRAPH 5: TEEN VIOLENCE VOLUME (12-MONTHS)





Enfield has the 4th highest youth population in London. Enfield had 1.9 rate of teen violence with injury per 1,000 population when benchmarking to other London Boroughs in May 2024 for the last twelve rolling months, see map 1.

MAP 1: LONDON YOUTH VIOLENCE



BOROUGH	YOUTH VIOLENCE VICTIMS	RATE PER 1,000 POP.N.
City of Westminster	844	3.2
Greenwich	694	2.3
Barking and Dagenham	504	2.2
Newham	763	2.0
Hounslow	593	2.0
Lambeth	699	2.0
Hillingdon	634	1.9
Southwark	654	1.9
Hackney	566	1.9
Islington	469	1.9
Enfield	668	1.9
Tower Hamlets	646	1.9
Havering	520	1.9
Croydon	771	1.9
Lewisham	592	1.8
Camden	473	1.8
Waltham Forest	505	1.7
Haringey	501	1.7
Bexley	441	1.7
Kingston upon Thames	316	1.7
Kensington and Chelsea	272	1.7
Brent	582	1.7
Sutton	357	1.6
Ealing	633	1.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	339	1.6
Wandsworth	539	1.5
Bromley	533	1.5
Merton	315	1.4
Harrow	365	1.4
Redbridge	438	1.4
Barnet	463	1.1
Richmond upon Thames	216	1.0
London Total	16,905	1.8

The partnership has implemented a Public Health approach to prevention of teen violence, and it continues to invest in evidence-based range of interventions. Examples of successful prevention projects include:

- **Project Dove** – supporting children at high risk of violence identified in schools and health;
- **Mentoring outreach support in A&E provided by Oasis Hadley** – supporting victims of teen violence, including a follow up support into the community;
- **Engage Project in Wood Green Police Custody** – capitalising on reachable and teachable moments, providing support for children presented in the Police custody, including a follow through into the community;
- **NEXUS Project in secondary schools** – providing intensive support in partnership with community organisations to children at risk of exclusion;
- **The Taskforce Project in Orchardside (PRU School)** – providing support and early intervention to children at risk of violence;
- **Trauma Informed Training support** – providing support and training for schools by Education Psychology;
- **YouthXtra Project** – providing an enhanced support to children at risk of re-offending;

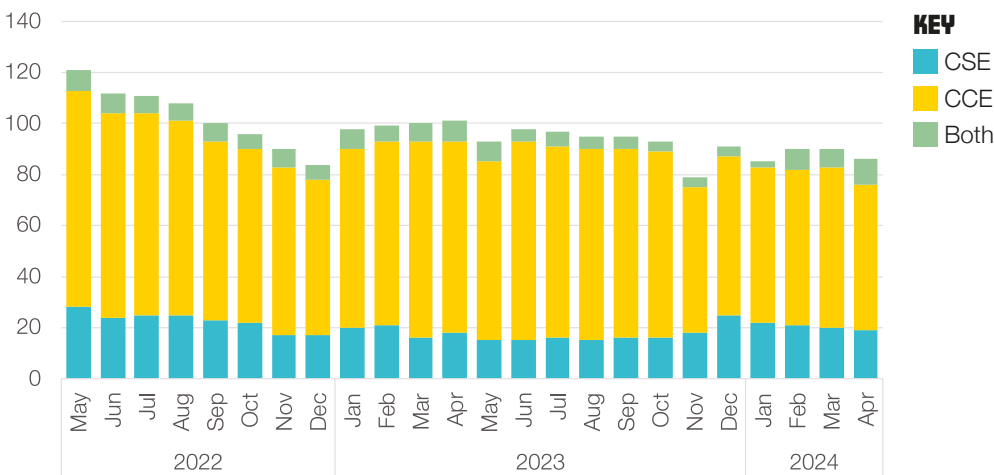
- **Parenting programmes and Youth and Family Hubs;** and
- **Summer University, Mentoring, Detached and Outreach Youth Work and Young Leaders programme** provided by Youth Service with partners.



Young people learning about decision making processes involved in administering first aid, performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on a resus manikin

In Enfield we continue to see more children who are criminally exploited than those sexually exploited. See graph 6. Enfield has been a pilot site or the Home Office’ devolved decisions making’ for the NRM. This has enabled much swifter local decision making and is a positive impact for those children presented in Youth Court.

GRAPH 6: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ON THE ENFIELD CSE/CCE PROFILE LIST



Our devolved NRM panel has received a total of 46 referrals for the 2023-24. The panel received 5 referrals where Youth Justice Service has been a 'First Responder' – which have all resulted in conclusive grounds decisions/recommendations. The NRM devolved pilot decision making has been a positive initiative and it has supported children to rebuild their lives through the following:

- **Recognition that children are victims** – a conclusive grounds decision is usually the start of a child's journey in recognising that they are a victim of modern slavery, validating their experiences and ensuring they are treated with care and understanding moving forward.
- **Tailoring support to personalised needs of children** – instances where children have been arrested following a NRM conclusive grounds decision and the way the Police treat them is very different recognising children as victims.
- **Supporting children within Criminal Justice Proceedings** – when appropriate, children have received support in the criminal justice process, including special protections when acting as a witness against their traffickers. Victims of trafficking have not been prosecuted for any crimes they may have committed under duress.

The wider partnership has a diverse range of intelligence, mechanisms, and projects to reduce risk to exploitation and extra familial abuse. The MACE continues to provide intelligence at strategic level to focus our partnership resources in a proactive way to reduce risks to exploitation and extra familial abuse. Linked to this, there are planning meetings in place with partners to ensure that collaboration takes place in a timely way to share and obtain information about children. Examples of this include the daily MASH meeting but also Strategy Meetings within social care, which mobilise partners to come together and plan for safety both as a matter of routine and following an incident/intelligence arising. There is a range of panels and boards that currently exist in the space to address extra-familial risk across the various levels of the safeguarding system. The joint supervision between social care and Youth Justice Service is a helpful enabler to coordination of safety planning and safeguarding of children at risk of extra familial abuse known to both social care and Youth Justice services.

Community Safety continues to commission St Giles Trust to provide support for children who are identified as criminally exploited. St Giles Trust workers are co-located with the Youth Justice Service and Adolescent Safeguarding Team. Our Contextual Safeguarding Hub has deployed Youth Workers into schools identified

with highest number of referrals of children at risk. The Youth Service prioritises referrals into Mentoring Scheme for vulnerable adolescents. A dedicated Adolescent Safeguarding Team within social care continues to work intensively with adolescents at risk of extra familial abuse. The Children and Families directorate commissions Precious Moments to support transitional safeguarding for children aged 18+, which includes children known to Youth Justice Service. In December 2023, Safeguarding Enfield Partnership commissioned an external system review of contextual safeguarding that will inform further service improvements in 2024 once it is published.

We recognise that children who are exploited and involved in offending may also be more vulnerable to radicalisation. In the fiscal year 2023-24, there were 27 referrals to Prevent in Enfield, out of which 20 were for children under the age of 18 and 3 of which were known to the Youth Justice Service. Enfield Community Safety Prevent team continues to provide an extensive training to the wider partnership, including Youth Justice Service workforce. In the last fiscal year, there were 2,539 professionals trained in Prevent. In addition, young people's training sessions were provided to 3,225 children to raise their awareness of the risk of radicalisation and build their critical thinking skills. In March 2024, a dedicated training session was delivered to the Youth Justice workforce focusing on Extreme Right-Wing extremism. With ongoing conflicts abroad, the Prevent team continues to update and revise training products and resources for professionals and children.

In 2024-25, we will at partnership level:

- Publish Contextual Safeguarding System Review and will take forward the recommendations.
- Continue to drive our VRU Violence Reduction Action Plan and our public health approach to prevention of teen violence.
- Working in partnership with Public Health, the VRU and national experts to recognise the reachable moments in early childhood where interventions can positively impact and prevent an escalation into serious violence in adolescence and early adulthood.
- Implement school robbery project and capacity building programme and secure VRU funding for these initiatives.

12.7 DETENTION IN POLICE CUSTODY

Ensuring that children detained in Police Custody are safeguarded and treated as children remains our partnership priority.

As a result of the Met Police introducing the new Connect system, it has been over eighteen months since the partnership received any data on detained children overnight in Police Custody. This is a pan London issue that the sector needs support from the YJB and MOPAC to be addressed by the Met as a matter of priority.

In 2024-25, we will:

- Building on our Engage Project in the Wood Green Custody; and
- Drive implementation of ‘Child First’ custody.
- Review safeguarding of detained children overnight once the Met Police share data.

12.8 REMANDS

When a child is in remand, it means that they are detained in youth custody until a future date when a trial or sentencing hearing is due to take place. Remands are usually made when a child commits a serious offence and or likely to commit further offences or a child is unlikely to comply with bail in the community.

Overall, there were 41 remand episodes for 2023 /24, see table 22. This represents an increase of 5% from the previous year (39 remand episodes).

Management scrutinises every remand episode that does not result in a custodial outcome to identify key practice issues and learning to ensure that unnecessary remands are avoided, see table 23.

In 2024-25, we will:

- We will continue to prevent inappropriate and unnecessary remands through providing robust bail support packages and working closely with social care to find suitable placements.
- We will continue to use the LAP project as an alternative to remand as appropriate.
- We will expand our re-settlement offer to all remands.
- The Board will continue to have an oversight and scrutinise all remands.

TABLE 22: REMANDS

When a young person is in remand it means that they are detained in prison until a future date when a trial or sentencing hearing is due to take place. Remands are usually made against those with serious offences, those who are likely to commit further offences or those who have failed to comply with bail in the community

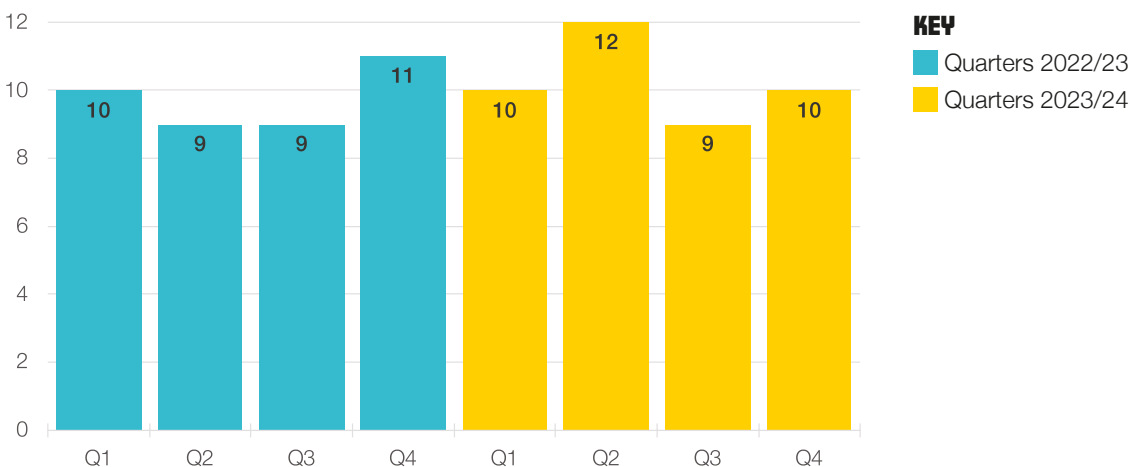


TABLE 23

INDICATOR	2022/23				2023/24			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
YOS 018 Number of young people in remand - Secure Children's Home (SCH)	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
YOS 019 Number of young people in remand - Secure Training Centre (STC)	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
YOS 020 Number of young people in remand - Young Offender Institution (YOI)	7	7	8	7	7	10	6	5
YOS 039 RILAA	1	0	1	3	3	1	0	3
YOS 021 Number of days spent on remand	340	302	217	266	298	327	278	362
YOS 022 Remand Cost against Budget	£151,437	£122,245	£66,619	£81,662	£97,796	£151,626	£175,334	£213,870
YOS 022a Remand Budget Allocation for Current Financial Year	£498,881	£498,881	£498,881	£498,881	£460,107	£460,107	£460,107	£460,107
YOS 023 Number of remand periods ended	4	3	2	4	1	6	3	1
YOS 024 Number of remands that ended in custodial sentences	0	1	1	2	0	4	2	1
YOS 025 Remands Ended in Community Sentences	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
YOS 026 Remands ended - Other Outcomes	3	2	1	2	0	2	1	0

12.9 CONSTRUCTIVE RE-SETTLEMENT IN CUSTODY

Enfield YJS has a comprehensive resettlement offer that is regularly reviewed. The service has reviewed its Resettlement Policy in September 2023.

The re-settlement offer provides a dedicated Resettlement worker and clear re-settlement pathway planning process. In the last review, we have consolidated pathway planning from 9 to 7 pathways plan. The pathways' planning process is modelled on the YJB model with an additional pathway focused on pro-social identity to reflect our 'Child First' principle. The joint working protocol with children social care enabled an improvement in re-settlement planning process for children coming out of custody who require a placement. Children due to release are taken to Placement and Resources Panel to ensure an appropriate placement is found for a child. The Placement Panel referral is made 4 weeks before release from custody. The introduction of the Y2A transition panel enables all children subject to re-settlement planning whilst in youth custody to smoothly transition to adult secure estate.

Surveys of children in custody in 2023, asked 3 children in custody at the time of the survey to comment on the support they received from the YJS in custody. All children felt listened to and supported by the YJS. All feedback received was positive, with one child highlighting the support they received when they wanted to move within the secure estate as incredibly positive.

The HMIP inspection in 2023 rated our re-settlement work as "Good". The HMIP inspection reports notes:

"We [HMIP Inspectors] spoke to four children who came to see their YJS worker during the inspection fieldwork week and had a phone call with one child who was in custody. Children spoken to were very positive about the relationships they had with case workers, they told us that Case Managers were interested in them and wanted to help them stop offending. One child was worried about his mum, he told us that his case worker had listened to his concerns and was visiting his mum regularly to make sure she was ok. He found this reassuring and was grateful that his mum was being helped and supported."

The HMIP inspection noted that despite good strategic and operational links with housing providers, some release accommodation is identified late. This makes it difficult for partner agencies to plan and can impact upon the effective resettlement of children once they return to the community.

In 2024-25, we will:

- Continue to strengthen strategic and operational links with housing providers to ensure accommodation is identified early for children in custody.
- Ensure that our Sufficiency Strategy reflects the needs of children involved in offending.
- Request evaluation of the impact of London Accommodation Pathfinder Project.
- Enhance the education offer for those being released from custody.



12.10 WORKING WITH FAMILIES

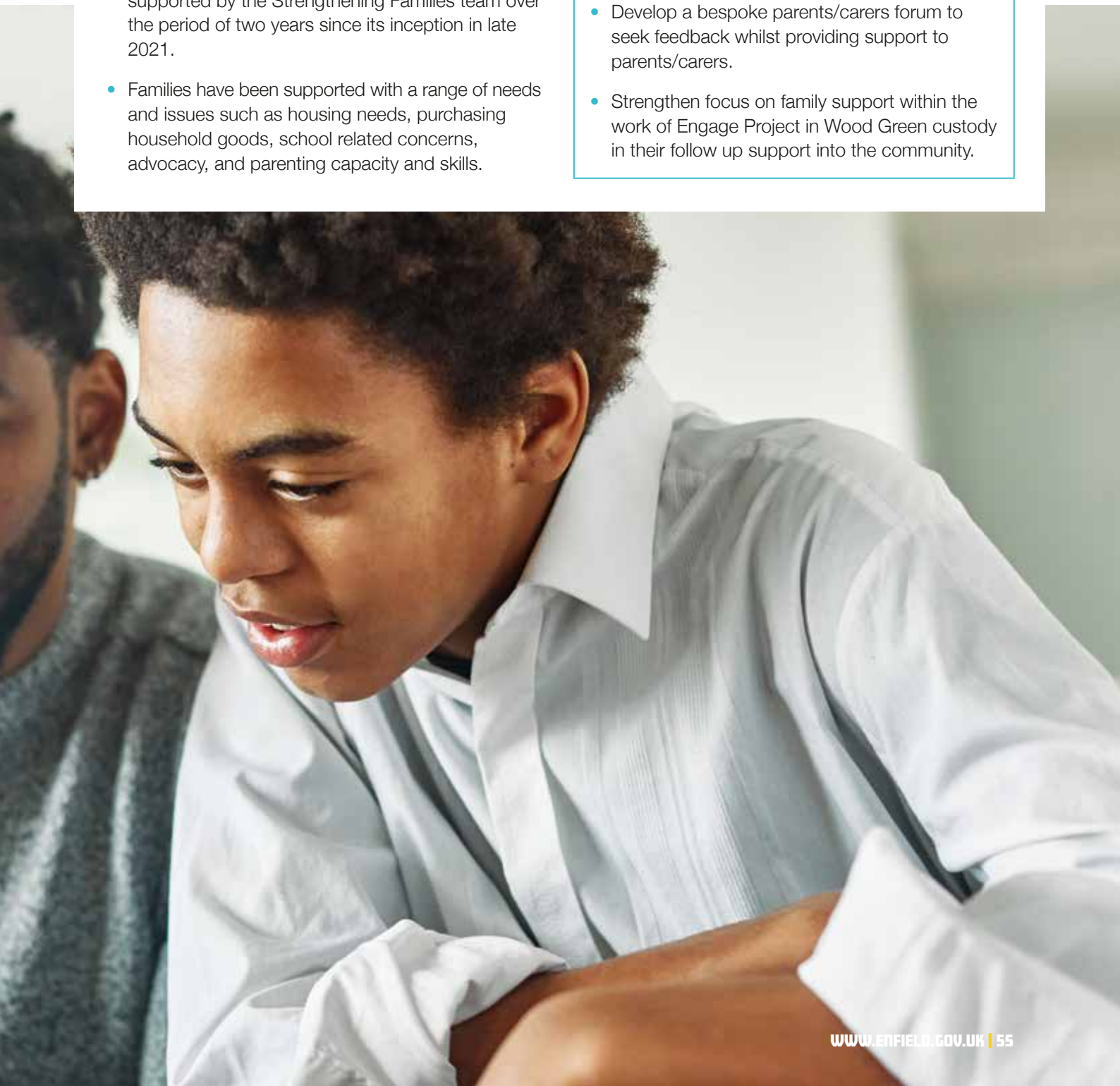
As part of our 'Child First' and 'Think Family,' our partnership has continued to invest into a dedicated Strengthening Families team of Family Coaches embedded within the Youth Justice Service and funded by Supporting Families Grant. This was in a recognition that the Youth Justice Services too often focus on provision of support for the offending child and do not consider consistently the needs and support of parents/carers and siblings within the delivery of the Youth Justice Service. The latest evaluation of Strengthening Families from October 2023 highlights:

- 56 families have been positively engaged and supported by the Strengthening Families team over the period of two years since its inception in late 2021.
- Families have been supported with a range of needs and issues such as housing needs, purchasing household goods, school related concerns, advocacy, and parenting capacity and skills.

- Challenges faced such as capacity issues due to long term absences, not capitalising on opportunities to work in an integrated way with the wider early help system.

In 2024-25, we will:

- Increase access to Early Help support for families through an integration of Strengthening Families with wider Early Help.
- Promote intensively new evidence-based parenting programmes to parents/carers within the Youth Justice Service, including digital parenting.
- Introduce use of an Early Help Assessment.
- Develop a bespoke parents/carers forum to seek feedback whilst providing support to parents/carers.
- Strengthen focus on family support within the work of Engage Project in Wood Green custody in their follow up support into the community.



13. IMPROVEMENT PLAN/LOOKING FORWARD

Note: this plan (see table 24) captures new activities that will help us to drive improvement, it does not capture existing business as usual activities. It will be treated as a working document and be updated as and when new emergent improvement areas are identified to ensure we track improvement work through one overarching plan.

TABLE 24

YJS PARTNERSHIP AND SERVICE IMPROVEMENT PLAN 2024/25. OUR VISION:					
Our vision is for a Child First youth justice system: a youth justice system that sees children as children, treats them fairly and helps them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. This will prevent offending and create safer communities with fewer victims.					
NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
Strategic priority 1: Continue to prevent FTE, reduce re-offending and use of custody for children in Enfield and keep victims safe and their voices heard.					
PARTNERSHIP WORK					
1.1.	Build on the success of the Summer University and Holiday and Food Activities and expand provision reach of vulnerable children during school holidays.	Head of Youth Service Director of Education	Apr 24-Mar 25		
1.2	Build on the successes and continue to deliver Engage Project in the Wood Green custody in partnership with the Met Detention team and Haringey Council. The aim is to increasing reach and engagement of children and capturing impact to inform preparation of a business case to support continuation of funding for the Engage.	Head of Early Help Met Detention Inspector	Apr 24 – Mar 25		
1.3	Attract additional funding from the VRU to build on prevention and early intervention work in school to tackle school robberies and pilot the Team Around the School approach in four schools.	Head of Community Safety	May 24-Mar 25		
1.4	Review and evaluate the Turnaround Project and present to the Board. Build on the success of the Turnaround Project as funding from the YJB will cease and create a sustainable legacy to continue the prevention work.	Head of Early Help, Head of YJS, Head of Community Safety	Jul 24 Feb 25		
1.5	Secure additional funding from the VRU to enhance capacity building through My Ends programme to increase prevention offer delivery by the Council Youth Service and expand detached youth work, mentoring and enhance VCS provision to deliver hyper localised interventions in areas of high level of serious youth violence.	Head of Community Safety	Jun 24		
1.6	Review all youth projects funded through Community Safety to evaluate their effectiveness and impact to inform business case for future funding investments in prevention in 2025 onwards.	Head of Community Safety	Dec 24		

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
1.7	Continue to build on the success of Nexus to prevent suspensions and permanent exclusions.	Director of Education	Apr 24-Mar 25		
1.8	Continue to enhance services offered from the two new Youth and Family Hubs and increase reach to vulnerable families and children to access support at the earliest opportunity.	Head of Early Help	Apr 24-Mar 25		
1.9	Work with the Met Police to develop Outcome 22 Diversion scheme as and when the Met Police is ready to do so.	Head of Youth Justice Service/ BCU Superintendent	TBC		
1.10	Implement systematic partnership peer challenge of reducing re-offending through the Partnership Peer Challenge Group under Community Safety Partnership to strengthen focus on impact and outcomes of partnership projects, including oversight of the YouthXtra re-offending project.	Head of Community Safety	By Sept 24		
1.11	Continue to develop children's public health services that meet needs of children in Youth Justice Services including substance misuse and sexual health.	Director of Public Health	Apr 24-Mar 25		
1.12	The Board will continue to oversee the use of youth custody and seek assurances of excellent practice, including effective resettlement support for all children.	Chair of the YJSMB	Apr 24-Mar 25		
1.13	Implement an assurance process to monitor ETE arrangements in custody and ensure children are provided with an appropriate and sufficient way and where this is not the case escalate to the ETE lead in custody/Youth Custody Service.	Head of Virtual School	Sept 24		
1.14	The Board and Safeguarding Partnership will continue to raise issues with the Met Police on absence of data for detained children over the night in Police custody and will scrutinise the overnight stay once the data is available.	Chair of the YJSMB/ Enfield Safeguarding Partnership Manager	Apr 24-Mar 25		
1.15	The Board will continue to have an oversight, scrutinise all remands, and request an evaluation of the LAP project.	Chair of the Board	Apr 24-Mar 25		
1.16	Ensure the Sufficiency Strategy reflects the needs of children involved in offending.	Director of Children and Families	By May 24		
1.17	The Board will assure itself on a regular basis that the RJ and victims work is compliant with the Victims Code of Practice and that service maximises the use of restorative reparation activities.	Chair of the Board	Apr 24-Mar 25		
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE					
1.18	Deliver highly effective Out of Court Disposal scheme and evaluate its impact in terms of recidivism and present to the Board.	O OCD Manager	Dec 24		
1.19	Support the School Robbery Project through in-kind resourcing, information sharing and collaboration.	Head of Youth Justice Service	Apr 24- Mar 25		
1.20	Strengthen the impact of YouthXtra, including evaluation of the impact, revising TOR for the programme and re-launch to partners.	Deputy Head of YJS	Jul 24		

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
1.21	Continue to prevent inappropriate and unnecessary remands through providing robust bail support packages and working closely with social care to find suitable placements and continue to use the LAP project as an alternative to remand where appropriate.	Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
1.22	Build on effective re-settlement support provided to children in custody and expand re-settlement support for remanded children.	Head of YJS	By Jul 24		
1.23	Continue to strengthen strategic and operational links with housing providers to ensure accommodation is identified early for children in custody and where this is not the case, an early escalation is made to the Director/Board level.	Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
1.24	Maintain the service Restorative Organisation status through undertaking RJ kitemark validation.	YJS designated Operations Manager	Dec 24		
1.25	Increase the number of victims contacted and engaging in restorative approaches through maintaining effective RJ practice within the service through training and action learning sets.	YJS designated Operations Manager	Apr 24-Mar 25		
1.26	Develop more direct and victim focused reparation.	YJS designated Operations Manager	Apr 24-Mar 25		
1.27	Consistently evaluate victims' level of satisfaction and achieve 90%+ levels of satisfaction.	YJS designated Operations Manager	Apr 24-Mar 25		

Strategic Priority 2: Safeguard and maximise welfare and health and well-being outcomes for all children within youth justice system.

PARTNERSHIP WORK

2.1	The Board to assure itself that all children's risks are robustly assessed and correctly categorised and managed.	Chair of the Board	Apr 24-Mar 25		
2.2	Review an annual profile of children involved in offending for 2023/24 to ensure that the partnership continues to commission and provide services that meet the needs of children involved in offending.	Head of YJS/Chair of the Board	Nov 24		
2.3	Undertake public health needs assessment of health needs of children involved in offending to inform improvements within delivery of health in justice to be presented and agreed with the partnership. Ensure all recommendations for improvement have been addressed.	Director of Public Health/Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Service	Jul 24		
2.4	Review with the ICB and CAMHS the L&D post arrangements and consolidate this function into a shared post with Haringey and increase the Clinical Psychologist from 0.6 fte to 1 fte permanently. Ensure that the L&D post is aligned to the Engage Project.	Deputy Head of Service, Head of Early Help, CAMHS Lead	May 24		
2.5	Review the effectiveness of support under each pathway of re-offending and its impact on children's safeguarding and welfare thus reducing risks to re-offending.	Head of Community Safety/Deputy Head of YJS	By Nov 24		

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
2.6	Undertake and publish Contextual Safeguarding system review and take forward recommendations for system improvement.	Safeguarding Partnership Manager	Jul 24		
2.7	Continue to provide ETE support for children within the Youth Justice Service and raise with the Board any system issues/barriers to ETE for children.	Head of Virtual School	Apr 24-Mar 25		
2.8	Evaluate impact of the YJS Advisory Teacher pilot and develop a business case for consolidating ETE support to improve outcomes for children.	Head of Virtual School	Sept 24		
2.9	Pilot functional skill training support for children within the youth justice system and implement a devolved budget to provide bespoke packages to support children to ETE destination.	Virtual School Headteacher, Head of YJS and Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety	From Sept 24		
2.10	Increase access to Early Help support for families of children within the Youth Justice Service through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrating Strengthening Families with Early Help; • promoting intensive access to evidence -based parenting programmes for parents and carers including digital parenting; • developing holistic support for families, using Early Help Assessment to assess parenting capacity and siblings needs; • implementing effective step down to continue support for children and families post closure to the YJS where this is needed; and • increasing access to Early Help for families of children supported by the Engage Project 	Head of Early Help/Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
2.11	Ensure that all initial Asset assessments have comprehensively and accurately assessed the risk categories for children through a provision of an additional training to staff and through a secondary QA process.	Head of YJS/Deputy Head of QA and Practice Consultant	Apr 24-Mar 25		
2.12	Ensure that all children have ETE plan reflected within their intervention plan and that all children experiencing barriers to ETE are presented to either EET or STAAH panel.	Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
2.13	Continue to build on effective practice in Court and ensure all recommendations from the NS Self-Assessment have been implemented.	Head of YJS	By Oct 24		
2.14	Ensure there are effective pathways for health provision and monitor the referral congruence with the assessed needs and uptake of the service.	Practice and QA Consultant	Sept 24		
2.15	Increase a take up in joint supervision process with social care for all children known to both services and in line with revised practice guidance to ensure there is a coordinated approach to care planning and safety planning.	Head of YJS/Deputy Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE					
2.8	Utilise the London Pathway accommodation placement where appropriate to prevent custody outcomes.	Head of YJS	From May 2023		
2.9	Undertake a practice review of our work in custody, resettlement, and prevention of remands.	Deputy Head of YJS	August 2023		

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
2.10	Continue to deliver Youth Extra Project to reduce risk of re-offending with specific focus on those involved in robberies and knife offences and evaluate impact of our work.	Deputy Head of YJS	April 2023-March 2024		
2.11	Undertake an annual profile of children involved in offending to identify trends and needs of children within re-offending cohort and ensure we continue to provide and commission the right resources and support.	Head of YJS	By end of September 2023		
2.12	Strengthen our risk management through embedding a new risk and contingency template.	Head/Deputy of YJS	August 2023		
2.13	Continue to embed joint working protocol with social care with focus on joint supervision use to have a coordinated approach to care planning and keeping children safe.	Deputy Head of YJS	April 2023-March 2024		

Strategic Priority 3: Continue to embed Child First approach across the system whilst ensuring robust risk management of children, enabled by effective multi-agency approach.

PARTNERSHIP WORK

3.1	Engage and collaborate with the Met Police to help shape the new Met's Children's Strategy and support locally 'Child First' approach.	YJSMB Partnership	Apr 24-Mar 25		
3.2	Ensure that the commissioned Appropriate Adult Service volunteers are trained in Child First approach.	Public Health Commissioner/Head of Early Help/Deputy Head of YJS	By Dec 24		
3.3	Train all Engage staff in Child First and Trauma Informed Practice	Head of Early Help	By Oct 24		
3.4	Work in partnership with the Met Detention team to physically re-design custody in the Wood Green Police Station and launch the Child First custody suite in London.	Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety and Met Detention Inspector	By Oct 23		
3.5	In collaboration with Haringey Council and the Met Detention Team and the Engage Project to secure funding for further training in Child First and Trauma Informed Practice. This will ensure that children in Wood Green Custody receive child specialist support from Police custody staff and child specialist legal representation from the point of their arrival at the Police station. This will reduce the routine use of Police detention of children, increase the use of diversion.	Head of Early Help/Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety	Apr 24-Mar 25		
3.6	Ensure that the Board and partnership continue to learn from children's lived experiences and respond to children's feedback.	Chair of the Board	Apr 24-Mar 25		
3.7	Work with partners at pan London level to track and audit children that have been stopped and searched multiple times to identify further learning for youth justice system and wider partnership.	Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety/Enfield Safeguarding Partnership Manager	Jun 24 -Oct 24		
3.8	Develop the Youth Scrutiny engagement mechanisms with Police.	Practice and QA Consultant and Inspector NPT and Integrated Communications & Engagement (ICE) Team	Sept 24		

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE					
3.9	Continue to innovate our practice and develop approaches to desistance that have a relentless focus on identity development for children.	Head of YJS and Deputy Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
3.10	Continue to listen to children's views and experiences of the youth justice system through focus groups and annual satisfaction survey.	Deputy Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
3.11	Pilot listening events for parents, including parent engagement survey.	Deputy Head of YJS	By Sept 24		
3.12	Increase the number of children within YJS to access Summer University, HAF, mentoring, Young Leaders, and wider Youth Offer.	Head of YJS and Head of Youth Service	Apr 24-Mar 25		
Strategic Priority 4: Continue to drive improvements across youth justice system in response to local needs and HMIP inspection recommendations.					
PARTNERSHIP WORK					
4.1	Deliver on the HMIP inspection recommendations for improvement for Housing, Probation and Policing as reflected within the HMIP Inspection Improvement Plan.	Head of Probation, BCU Superintendent, Director of Housing/Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
4.2	Review and learn from the HMIP thematic inspection of children subject to remands and evaluate the partnership and service position in response to recommendations for Boards and LAs.	Deputy Head of YJS/Chair of the Board	By oct 24		
4.3	Ensure that the Board has a regular oversight of practice and is made aware of any practice concerns.	Chair of the Board and Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
4.4	Review and update the Board's induction tool.	Head of YJS	Jul 24		
4.5	Implement a clear annual work plan for the Board.	Chair of the Board and Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety	Jul 24		
4.6	Undertake a Board evaluation survey to identify what is working well and what needs to improve.	Chair of the Board	By Dec 24		
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE					
4.7	Redesign the audit tool in line with the HMIP inspection trading methodology which is based on a deficit model. Increase number of cases audited in each audit round from 6-10.	Deputy Head/QA and Practice Consultant	Jun 24		
4.8	Undertake annual training needs analysis to inform development of Workforce Development Plan (for staff and volunteers) continue to deliver and decommission bespoke training to improve effective practice.	Practice and QA Consultant	By Sept 24		

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
4.9	Ensure that all staff have completed the Council's mandatory training and participate in PDR.	Head of YJS/Deputy Head	Apr 24-Mar 25		
4.10	Investigate options to strengthen social work spine within Youth Justice Service.	Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety	By Aug 24		
4.11	Support all Case Managers to complete the required YJB professional training.	Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
4.12	Ensure that practice leads with supervisory responsibility complete an accredited YJ training in management and coaching.	Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
4.13	Review resettlement practice.	Practice and QA Consultant	By Nov 24		
4.14	Review Referral Order practice and ensure it is delivered in line with National Standards.	Deputy Head of YJS/Practice and QA Consultant	By Dec 24		
4.15	Review all key policies on practice and ensure they are updated and published on Tri-x.	Practice and QA Consultant	By Oct 24		
4.16	Undertake a benchmarking exercise of resourcing of the Youth Justice Service and review the use of resources within the current service design to ensure that the service is appropriately resourced to deliver best outcomes for children provides a value for money.	Head of YJS, Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety	By Jul 24		
4.17	Recruit, retain and train sufficient number of volunteers to delivery Referral Order panels in a timely way.	Nominated YJS Operations Manager	Apr 24-Mar 25		
Strategic Priority 5: Relentlessly focus on the prevention of serious youth violence.					
PARTNERSHIP WORK					
5.1	Refresh the Strategic Needs Analysis for the Violence Reduction Duty Strategy and the Violence Reduction Action Plan.	Head of Community Safety	Mar 25		
5.2	Implement new Operation Pisces Clear Hold Build in Edmonton to reduce violence with support of Community Safety and the wider partnership.	Chief Inspector for Neighbourhoods and Head of Community Safety	From Jul 24		
5.3	Secure VRU funding and mobilise a new Project focused on robbery at the end the school day, in partnership with Schools, Early Help, Youth Service, Social Care, Education and Safer Schools, targeting the top five schools of concerns.	Head of Community Safety	Apr 24-Mar 25		
5.4	Review public health approach to prevention of serious youth violence and current programme of work. This will include a focus on the preventing serious violence before it occurs, through the development of tools that enables a collaborative response to the causes of serious violence	Director of Public Health, Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety and Head of Community Safety	Dec 24		
5.5	Continue to build on delivery of the CAPVA Project (child, adolescent to parent violence and abuse) and evaluate impact.	Head of Community Safety	Apr 24-Mar 25		

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
5.6	Review all existing funded initiatives with focus on youth crime prevention and serious youth violence and develop a business case for future funding post 2024.	Head of Community Safety	Dec 24		
5.7	Continue to review intelligence and performance trends of serious violence through the North Area Violence Reduction Group and adopt a partnership problem solving approach in response to arising trends/issues.	BCU Superintendent	Apr 24-Mar 25		
5.8	Establish a Serious Violence Intervention Panel that will draw together practitioners to focus on understanding gang dynamics and emerging points of conflict with focus on preventing serious violence conflicts, co-design interventions and pathways out for 18-25-year-olds.	Head of Community Safety	By August 24		
5.9	Review learning from the JTAI thematic inspection on serious youth violence and consider learning for Enfield partnership and its approach and share with the Board.	Enfield Safeguarding Partnership Manager/Head of Community Safety	By Dec 24		

YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE

5.10	Continue to deliver highly effective interventions co-designed with partners and children that reduce risk of violence and systematically evaluate the impact and update the YJS intervention framework.	Deputy Head of YJS/QA and Practice Consultant	Jan 24		
5.11	Effectively use the St Giles worker to support children within the youth justice system.	Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
5.12	Embed effective referral pathways into the YS mentoring programme.	Deputy Head of YJS and Head of Youth Service	Apr 24-Mar 25		
5.13	Ensure that all children involved in serious violence have ETE plan of support.	Deputy Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
5.14	Continue to review and learn from serious violence critical incidents and disseminate practice learning.	QA and Practice Consultant	Apr 24-Mar 25		
5.15	Continue to embed Trauma Informed Practice within work with children affected by violence and ensure that all PSR are Trauma Informed.	QA and Practice Consultant	Apr 24-Mar 25		
5.16	Expand information sharing and intelligence mapping of children at risk of violence provided by the Youth Guardian to Case Managers to improve safety planning and risk management.	Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		

Strategic Priority 6: Drive delivery of our Disproportionality pledge across the system with focus on capturing impact.

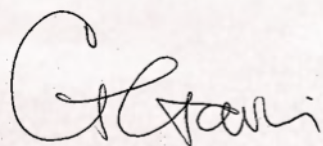
PARTNERSHIP WORK

6.1	Build on the work of Disproportionality Pledge and evaluate current impact of partnership work.	Chair of the Board	Apr 24-Mar 25		
6.2	Develop scrutiny of Stop and Search of children in partnership with the Met Police.	Chair of the Board and QA and Practice Consultant	Apr 24-Mar 25		

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
6.3	Launch the L&D post in Wood Green to ensure that children's mental health needs are supported whilst they are detained.	CAMHS/Head of Early Help	By Oct 24		
6.4	Work with the Met Police in the context of the commitments made in the Children's Strategy to tackle over-representation of black children.	YJSMB Board	Apr 24-Mar 25		
6.5	Work with partners to develop an agreed framework about how Enfield reduces inequality among children and families most at risk of involvement with YJ.	YJSMB Chair, Director of Public Health, Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety	Apr 24-Mar 25		
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE					
6.6	Work in partnership with LA's that share our Youth Court to provide training, scrutinise data on disproportionality, and deliver Youth Court briefing on Enfield service offer to judiciary.	Court Practice Lead	Apr 24-Mar 25		
6.7	Continue to build on the diverse provision to meet the diversity of needs of all children within Youth Justice Service, which has been positively recognised by the HMIP inspection.	Head of YJS	Apr 24-Mar 25		
6.8	Review children looked after experience of Youth Justice Service in line with latest published guidance on preventing criminalisation of children in care and identify areas to improve.	Deputy Head/QA and Practice Consultant	Dec 24		
6.9	Continue to work closely with the Gypsy Roma Team to support desistance work with this cohort	Head of YJS	Jun 24		
6.10	Review the YJS Disproportionality Plan for 24/25 to response to over representation trends	Head of YJS	Aug 24		
6.11	Children to contribute their ideas to serious youth violence script which will be used to create a VR Headset reel to raise awareness and prevent serious youth violence	Head of Service	Dec 24		
6.12	Complete and Launch the Stop and Search video developed by the CYPIF group to educate children around their rights on Stop and Search	QA Practice Consultant	Oct 24		
6.13	Ensure all young males who are of black or mixed heritage are referred to the black Males Identity group to help reduce cultural myths and re-offending.	Head of YJS	Jul 24		

14. SIGN OFF, SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL

This plan was approved by:

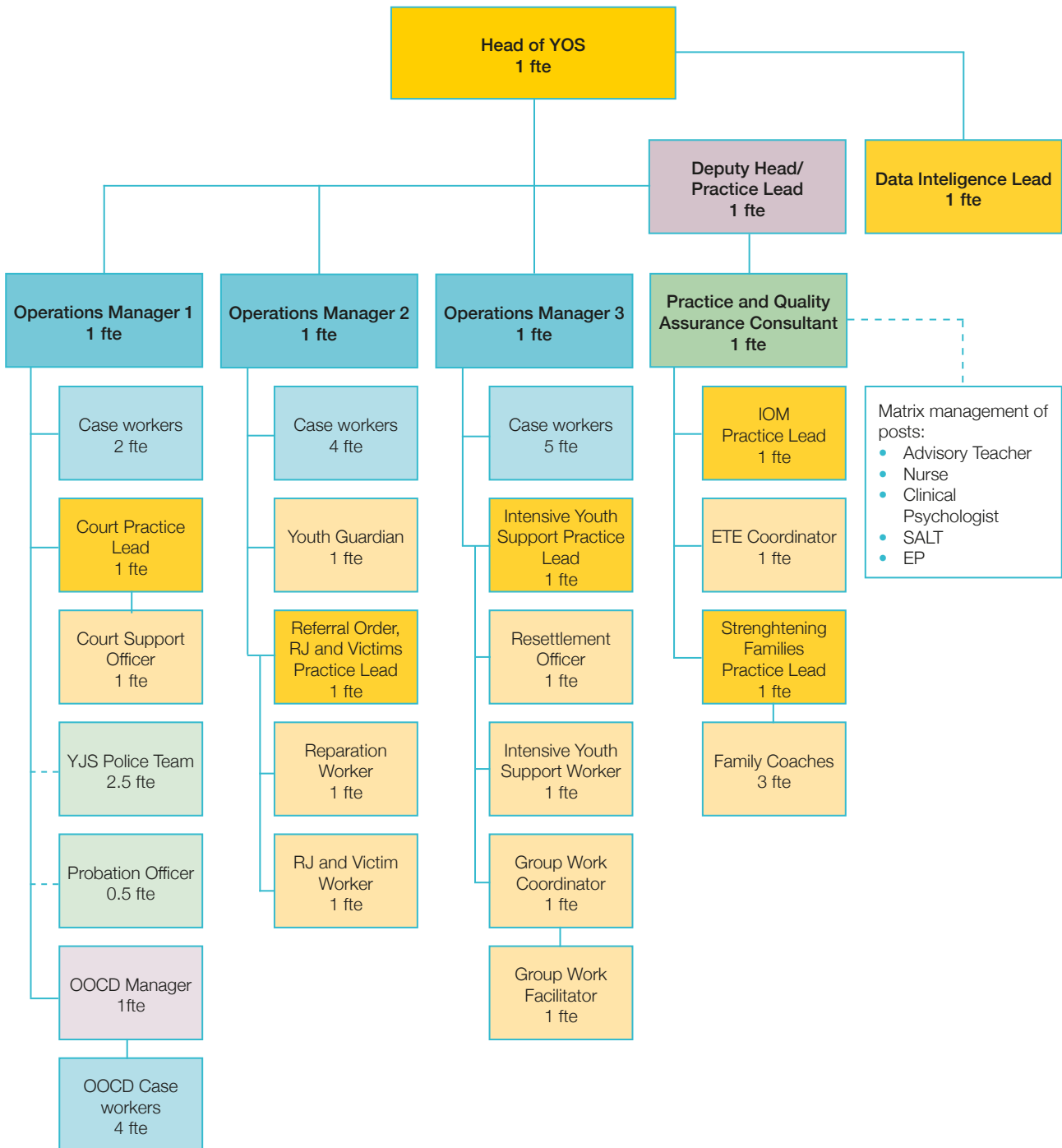


Geraldine Gavin
Chair of the YJSMB

This Plan is subject to approval by the full Council and is scheduled for Council meeting in September 2024.



APPENDIX 1: SERVICE STRUCTURE



Note: colour shading of each post suggests a category of post but does not always mean the same grade.

fte = full time equivalent

APPENDIX 2: RAG RATED 2023/24 YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGIC DELIVERY PLAN

Reviewed: April 2024

RAG RATING INDEX R Not completed and not started A In progress G Completed NS Not started

YJS PARTNERSHIP AND SERVICE IMPROVEMENT PLAN 2023/24. OUR VISION:

We will provide high quality responsive Youth Justice Services that see children as children, treat them fairly and help them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. We aim to keep children safe, prevent offending and create safer communities with fewer victims.

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
Strategic Priority 1: Continue to invest into highly effective prevention and diversion with focus on preventing first time entrants and teen violence in line with our public health approach to serious youth violence and the new violence reduction duty.					
PARTNERSHIP WORK					
1.1.	Increase number of children engaged with Summer University and Holiday and Food programme from previous year and ensure that programme is delivered in hot spot areas for crime and violence and is inclusive of children with SEND.	Head of Youth Service	By September 2023	The Summer Uni/HAF programme took place from Monday 24th July to Friday 25th Aug 2023. There were 42 organisations who delivered 84 activities/learning courses. There were 3 School HAF programmes and 4 Summer Uni HAF Holiday Camps. A total of 1173 young people registered for the Summer Uni/HAF programme, which represents a 43% increase from last year's 2022 programme, in which 821 young people signed up.	
1.2	Increase capacity of the Turnaround project through recruiting an additional member of staff and implementing effective pathways to identify eligible children thus maximising number of children positively engaged.	Head of YJS and Change and Challenge Manager	April 2023-March 2024	2nd worker was recruited in April 2023. 46 children were referred to the project, out of which 23 have engaged with support. Out of the 46: 30 were Community Resolutions, 1 first time youth caution, 3 interviewed under caution, 9 NFA and 2 RUI and 1 pre-charge bail. Full evaluation report will be presented to the Board as per schedule.	

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
1.3	Expand mentoring offer with dedicated pathways for children known to social care and youth justice.	Head of Youth Service	By July 2023	Mentoring project fully operationalised.	
1.4	Implement and drive Public Health action plan in tandem with the NAVRAG VRU violence reduction plan with focus on reducing teen violence.	Director of Public Health BCU Superintendent	April 2023-March 2024	Action plan in place and reviewed.	
1.5	Community Safety will be actively participating in the monthly BCU tasking meetings – ensuring Police assets deployment is informed by Council's Community Safety/ YJS intelligence alongside of the Police intelligence to prevent and tackle crime hot spots.	Head of Community Safety BCU Superintendent	April 2023-March 2024	In place and working effectively, responding to emerging crime patterns and hot spots.	
1.6	BCU Safer Schools' Officers will continue to support schools affected by youth violence with specific focus on reducing robbery and knife enabled crime across both victims and suspected children through increasing patrolling and awareness raising amongst children within schools.	BCU Superintendent	April 2023-March 2024	In place	
1.7	Undertake needs analysis in preparation for the Violence Reduction Duty, ensuring that needs of children are strongly reflected within analysis, informing our Violence Reduction Strategy.	Head of Community Safety	By January 2024	Needs analysis completed which informed SVD strategy that is now published and enabled by VRU delivery plan in place.	
1.8	Strengthen focus on prevention of substance misuse through our Combating Drug and Alcohol Plan.	Director of Public Health	April 2023-March 2024	Partnership is meeting regularly and driving an action plan. An additional prevention SM worker post developed and being mobilised to be overseen by Youth Service.	
1.9	Launch Enfield Safer Schools Partnership Offensive Weapons protocol.	Director of Education	May 2023	Launched in May 23.	
1.10	Strengthen joint working with schools through embedding school link approach for social care and early help to identify safeguarding concerns early.	Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety	April 2023-March 2024	In place – Early Help caseworkers are assigned as school links throughout the LA. Further and ongoing work is required to strengthen these school links in order to create a more established pathway for ensuring emerging safeguarding concerns are picked up by Early Help practitioners at the earliest possible stage.	
1.11	Strengthen our focus within social care on ensuring that social workers know how to access prevention and early support for children at risk of offending and implement prioritised referral pathways to specific prevention activities.	Director for Children and Families	By September 2023	FTE report presented to the Operational Management Group and agreed to prioritise referral pathways for children known to social care to Summer University, HAF and new mentoring project.	
1.12	Launch Ponders End Youth and Family Hub, providing holistic start for life support and youth and family support services to children aged 0-18 and up to 25 with SEND.	Director for Children and Families	By September 2023	Launched with programmes introduced incrementally.	

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
1.13	Develop and submit CAPVA funding bid to the VRU for additional support to tackle child to adult violence that can often lead to children being criminalised.	Head of Community Safety	By May 2023	Funding secured and project is mobilized and operational with a steering group overseeing the progress.	
1.14	Continue to build on the success of the Engage Project in Wood Green custody suite and increase number of children positively engaged from previous year.	Head of Early Help and Central Met Detention	April 2023-March 2024	Between 01/04/2023 and 30/09/2023 there have been a total of 353 young people arrested and taken into Wood Green Custody Suite. Out of the 204 young people and their families who consented to Engage intervention 67% have completed intervention.	
1.15	Increase engagement of children at risk of offending through the VRU funded schools' anti-robbery project in identified hot spot schools and a transport hub.	Head of Youth Service + Head of Community Safety	April 2023-March 2024	Project mobilised with focus on targeting the following schools with higher volumes of violence and robbery victims: Enfield Grammar, Edmonton County Oakhill, and Aylward Academy. Youth workers were deployed in Enfield Town, Fore Street and Edmonton, but focusing on Enfield Town due to the increase of victims of after-School robberies. Youth workers patrolled the surrounding areas of Enfield Town which included the three schools and the shopping precinct in their identifiable uniforms. Contextual Safeguarding Youth Workers delivered outreach sessions in Aylward Academy, as part of the extra familial harm approach. A variety of youth work methods was used to positively engage young people such as mentoring, advocacy, provision of information, advice, and guidance, one to one work, group work and project work. The project engaged with 1100 young people in Enfield Town and Aylward Academy school, this includes sign posting young people to positive activities in the areas, regular catch-up, and support young people to have a safe journey home. The project also recruited and trained 12 young people identified by school as vulnerable and at risk of CSE, CCE as Wellbeing Ambassadors for the school. Over 300 students attended school assembly on contextual safeguarding and extra familial harm.	
1.16	Increase number of children identified at risk of serious violence and positively engage them through the social prescribing project Dove.	Head of Early Help	April 2023-March 2024	Project Dove is fully embedded alongside of the Turnaround project. Between April 2023 and March 2024 project Dove has successfully supported 37 children at risk of Serious Youth Violence as part of the Early Help offer	

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE					
1.17	Review the impact of Out of Court Disposals with specific focus on Triage and Community Resolutions.	Deputy Head of YJS	October 2023		
1.18	Review the impact of Turnaround and joined up working between YJS and Early Help.	Deputy Head of YJS	December 2023		
1.19	Review the profile of children involved in offending with specific focus on First Time Entrants to identify key drivers/trends to inform our local response.	Head of YJS	May 2023		
1.20	Using the DfE dashboard on Education, Social Care and Offending analysing the current trends to inform our prevention work.	Head of YJS/Head of Public Health Data and Intelligence team	By March 2024		
1.21	Review the impact of the current YJS resources/ intervention with focus on reducing teen violence and identify key strengths and gaps to inform future resourcing.	Deputy Head of YJS	January 2023		
Strategic Priority 2: Effectively safeguard and promote the welfare of all children within youth justice with a specific focus on safeguarding children detained in police custody, reducing the number of children in custody, preventing remands, providing effective resettlement support whilst reducing risks to re-offending.					
PARTNERSHIP WORK					
2.1	Review the effectiveness of safeguarding of detained children detained in Police custody.	Chair of the Board + Safeguarding Enfield Partnership	By December 2023	Dialogue has commenced with Met Detention Team, YJSMB chair and Safeguarding Partnership Scrutineer. Awaiting data in Nov from Met Detention team. Escalated to YJB too. MPS cannot currently provide date due to issues with Connect.	
2.2	Build on trauma informed project in the Wood Green custody.	Head of Early Help, Head of Virtual School and Met Detention	By March 2024	Review has taken place and Head of Virtual School findings and recommendations to the Stride Central Met Detention on 25th October 23. Funding secured for physical adaptation of the Wood Green Custody to develop child first custody, which is being implemented.	
2.3	Review the current use and effectiveness of the appropriate adults in custody.	Chair and the YJSMB members	By December 2023	In place and the service provision continues to be effective. There were 2,152 call outs for both Enfield and Haringey Adults and Juveniles in 22/23. Of these 256 call outs were for Enfield Juveniles.	
2.4	Review the effectiveness of information sharing between the custody suite and the MASH/EDT.	Head of Early Help with social care and Met Detention	By October 2023	Operation Harbinger is in place, but further changes are required to ensure this takes place consistently. This action was discharged to the strategic MASH group.	

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
2.5	Secure funding of £15K to support the work of the Youth Extra re-offending project and continue to review its impact via the ECRIT.	Head of Community Safety	April 2023-March 2024	In place.	
2.6	Review the arrangements for L&D post in the custody suite in the context of the wider health in justice needs and the currently commissioned All Age L&D service by the NHS England.	ICB Commissioner in consultation with the BEH CAMHS and Youth Justice	By October 2023	Agreed to align the L&D post to the Engage project. The post was reviewed and new shared post with Harringay was created. Recruitment currently in progress.	
2.7	YJSMB to assure itself of the effectiveness of the national standards practice in custody, resettlement and preventing remands.	Chair of the YJSMB Head of YJS	By March 2023	This review coincided with HMIP inspection it was agreed to be rolled over to next fiscal year.	Put on hold to be rolled over to 24-25 plan.
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE					
2.8	Utilise the London Pathway accommodation placement where appropriate to prevent custody outcomes.	Head of YJS	From May 2023	In place and Enfield was the first area to place a child.	
2.9	Undertake a practice review of our work in custody, resettlement, and prevention of remands.	Deputy Head of YJS	August 2023	This took place in October 2023. In addition, there are monthly remand review meetings to see if a bail package can be supported. Deputy Head Service is involved in all sentence planning meetings and discussion where there is a possible remand.	
2.10	Continue to deliver Youth Extra Project to reduce risk of re-offending with specific focus on those involved in robberies and knife offences and evaluate impact of our work.	Deputy Head of YJS	April 2023-March 2024	The project continues support children who are at risk of committing SYV offences or are at a high risk of reoffending. For the majority of 23/24, the project has been running at full capacity (20-25 children)	
2.11	Undertake an annual profile of children involved in offending to identify trends and needs of children within re-offending cohort and ensure we continue to provide and commission the right resources and support.	Head of YJS	By end of September 2023	Action completed and presented to the Board.	
2.12	Strengthen our risk management through embedding a new risk and contingency template.	Head/Deputy of YJS	August 2023	New tools were launched in June 23 and new practice bedding.	
2.13	Continue to embed joint working protocol with social care with focus on joint supervision use to have a coordinated approach to care planning and keeping children safe.	Deputy Head of YJS	April 2023-March 2024	In place, quality circle on joint working took place between social care and YJS on 22 June 2023.	

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
Strategic Priority 3: Continue to promote and embed a child first approach across the Youth Justice system.					
PARTNERSHIP WORK					
3.1	Commission training to be delivered via workshop for the Board on Child First.	Chair of the Board + Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety	June 2023	In place	
3.2	Provide Child First training to social care and partners.	Director of Children and Families	By end of June 2023	This took via the form of Partnership event in June 23.	
3.3	Deliver Child First BCU SLT briefing to inform consideration of embedding child first approach within the BCU.	BCU Superintendent Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety	By November 2023	Briefing to Met Detention Strand group delivered on 25th of Oct by Virtual School Headteacher.	
3.4	Provide adultification training via Enfield Safeguarding Partnership		April 2023-March 2024	2x Adultification training events were delivered, attended by 46 professionals. There were 2 further training events delivered on 30th October and 4th December with both fully booked.	
3.5	Develop AQA accreditation to celebrate and accredit children's learning through the work they do with the Youth Justice Service.	Head of Youth Service + Deputy Head of YJS	By September 2023	All groups work and one to one programmes are now AQA accredited. There has been work conducted with children in custody that was AQA accredited, and this is being expanded.	
3.6	Implement a programme of work for Board members to meet with children to understand their lived-in experiences and consider what they could do as Board members to improve outcomes for children within delivery of services.	Head of YJS Chair of the Board	By December 2023	Programme of work started: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCU rep met a child to develop a deeper understanding of lived experience of youth justice system. Head of YJS meets regularly with children Further being scheduled for May/June.	
3.7	Embed within the Youth Scrutiny Panel the Child First lens.	Chair of the Board	By September 2023	In place – all panel members received child first trauma informed training.	
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE					
3.8	Fund 0.5 the Youth Participation post to improve engagement of children.	Head of YJS	April-December 2023	In place, youth consultant group in place. Youth consultants have been involved in recording their lived experiences and been involved in recruitment interviews and youth stop and search scrutiny group.	
3.9	Deliver Child First training to the whole service.	Deputy Head of YJS	By September 2023	Delivered by external consultant on 2 August.	

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
3.10	Embed 'Child First' sensitive language within service and champion this across professional settings.	Head of YJS	April 2023-March 2024	Adopted the use of Child instead of youth/young person in professional meetings and documents. Delivered Child First training for magistrates open day.	
3.11	Voice be heard through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-assessments – review of the self-assessment findings will be undertaken • Annual Youth Survey • Regular focus groups with YJS management • Parent's feedback through parent survey 	Deputy Head of YJS/ Head of YJS	By March 2024	Review of self-assessment completed and presented to the Board. Annual youth survey scheduled for October 2023. This has been paused due to the clash with the survey carried out by the HMIP. Parent's feedback is sought through audits. Parents survey is scheduled to take place in January 2024. Head of YJS is meeting periodically with parents.	
3.12	Co-produce child first video with Swindon Youth Justice Service to be used as a tool to educate others.	Head of YJS	By September 2023	Completed and shared with YJB.	
3.13	Diversify reparation activities with focus on shifting pro-social identity and child first.	Head of YJS	By October 2023	New reparation projects have been developed and progress report to the Board presented.	
3.14	Embed a 'child first' approach within delivery of Out of Court Disposals.	Head of YJS	April 2023-March 2024	Cases are escalated where decisions made do not take into consideration diversity of needs. Detailed reports are prepared for the panel to ensure that the child is seen as child.	
3.15	Host an open day for Courts/judiciary at Thomas Hardy House and deliver briefing on Child First and Trauma Informed work.	Head of YJS	September 2023	In place and positively received.	
3.16	Strengthening Families team will provide additional support to help families to overcome challenges.	Deputy Head of YJS	April 2023-March 2024	This service will be reviewed in Dec. Evaluation report is currently in production by the Sf Lead. Report provided in November 23	

Strategic Priority 4: Continue to drive disproportionality action plan across the Youth Justice system informed by an understanding of local needs and our pledge.

PARTNERSHIP WORK

4.1	Deliver an externally facilitated workshop to help Board to build on its disproportionality work	Chair of the YJSMB	By end of June 2023	Board session on disproportionality and child first delivered by Child First Consultancy in May 23.	
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NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
4.2	Continue to embed Trauma Informed Practice across the partnership.	All Board members	April 2023-March 2024	ETIPs is referenced in 17 Enfield Strategies and Policies and Guidance. There are 22 E-TIPs champions trained across 9 services. 96 partners have accessed E-TIPs training. 70 schools across Enfield have accessed the E-TIPs programme to date. 579 schools staff accessed training. 3,975 pupils were reached through the E-TIPs implementation schools.	
4.3	Continue to review the current health in justice and its sufficiency to meet the needs of children in recognition that black children involve in Youth Justice often experience health inequalities.	ICB Commissioner and YJSMB	April 2023-March 2024	Health in Justice partnership group is in place and is driving delivery and improvements within health provision and regular reports are received at the Board for assurance purposes.	
4.4	Adopt further scrutiny of the disproportionality through the Youth Scrutiny process, considering the diversity of needs and trends.	Chair of the YJSMB	From September 2023	In place.	
4.5	Undertake a multi-agency audit of the YJS work with focus on diversity and involve board members.	Deputy Head of YJS + Safeguarding Enfield Partnership Lead	By December 2023	SYV multi-agency audit was commissioned by Safeguarding Enfield Partnership as part of a wider system review. A report has been published and presented at the Board.	
4.6	Commission anti-racist training for the Board.	Chair of the YJSMB + Deputy Head of YJS	By December 2023	Put on hold.	Put on hold to be rolled over to 24-25 plan.
4.7	Develop a youth board to review stop and search in the context of disproportionality.	Head of YJS, BCU Superintendent	By November 2023	In place and work is progressing. The Children and Young People's Independent Forum' (CYPIF). Two Forums have been held, November 2023 and February 2024, we are planning to schedule the next forum for May 2024. Currently developing a stop and search QR code for children and a VR stop and search video.	
4.8	Develop pathways for ASD/ADHD.	Virtual Headteacher/ICB Commissioner/Deputy Head of YJS	By December 2023	Raised at October Board by Virtual Head. Head and deputy head of the virtual school investigated this, and it was deemed that this would not be possible as the LA cannot expedite a diagnosis. Agreed to discharge the action to ICB.	
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE					
4.9	Defer children from court to receiving OCCD where appropriate.	Head of YJS	April 2023-March 2024	Since April 2023, 10 children have been diverted from Court for an Out of Court consideration enabled by YJS Court Practice Lead.	

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
4.10	Expand the current offer of intervention to meet the diversity of needs of children.	Head/Deputy of YJS	By March 2024	We have introduced Bright Futures support for Gypsy and Roma children. We are now consistently checking for every child that enters secure estate if their diversity needs are met (this has been added to the review section). There is the AQA accredited Identity Programme to address the diversity needs of children	
4.11	Review the over representation of CLA/Leaving care children to the YJSM and Corporate parent panel.	Deputy Head of YJS	By June 2023	Completed and presented to the Corporate Panel and due to present to the Board in November.	
4.12	Achieve SEND Kitemark.	Deputy Head of YJS	By August 2023	This was achieved in October 2023 with a child first commendation.	
4.13	Develop a business case for increasing speech and language and emotional health support and present to the ICB and the Board.	Deputy Head of YJS	By January 2024	Health needs analysis undertaken by Public health with recommendations due to be shared with ICB and Board.	
4.14	Embed consistent use of dyslexia screening.	Deputy Head of YJS	By September 2023	In progress, mechanisms to be put in place to evaluate consistency of the use. YJS teacher is trained to undertake this assessment on all children known to the YJS.	

Strategic Priority 5: Deliver high quality Youth Justice Services that are responsive to local needs of children and enabled by effective governance, partnership, leadership, commissioned services, workforce development and quality assurance.

PARTNERSHIP WORK

5.1	Review YJSMB TOR to maximise the impact of the Board.	Chair of the Board and Head of EH, Youth and Community Safety	By June 2023	Completed and signed off by the Board.	
5.2	Agree an annual board work programme and drive delivery against the agreed areas of work.	Head of EH, Youth and Community Safety + Chair of the Board	By June 2023	In place and continuously reviewed.	
5.4	Evaluate the effectiveness of the work and impact of the Board.	Chair of the Board	By November 2023	Survey scheduled for Nov Board. Survey was cancelled due to the HMIP inspection. Suggested action to roll over to do in 2024/25.	Put on hold to be rolled over to 24-25 plan.
5.5	Review the needs of children involved in offending and ensure the partnership continues to meet the needs of all children.	YJSMB /Head of YJS	September 2023	Annual profile 22/23 was presented to the board and YJS team. Findings were that the YJS resources meets both risk and needs for the cohort	

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
5.6	Review and modify the current YJSMB performance report dataset to ensure it provides the intelligence the Board needs to satisfy itself of the quality and impact of service delivery.	Head of YJS, Head of EH, Youth and Community Safety + Chair of the Board	By September 2023	This has been put on hold due to the challenges with preparation for the YJB new reporting KPIs for which the deadline has been extended to the end of Oct and due to inspection. Suggested to roll over to next year.	Put on hold to be rolled over to 24-25 plan.
5.7	Implement joint working protocol with Housing to reduce adverse impact on children's welfare and safety.	Head of YJS/Head of Housing	By October 2023	Housing agreed to provide YJS with access to the Housing's Jigsaw client database to enable the YJS to share information on families in temporary accommodation to enable better joint up working an information sharing. Training is scheduled for May 24.	
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE					
5.8	Develop and publish workforce development plan informed by local training needs analysis and deliver on all aspects of training needs.	Deputy Head of YJS	By end of June 2023	Published and shared in October 2023.	
5.9	Improve volunteers' recruitment and training and increase number of volunteers to 30.	Head of YJS/ Operations Manager	By December 2023	New recruitment strategy launched, fast tracked training implemented, currently 15 active volunteers and 9 going through training and current recruitment campaign in place – on target to have 30 by Dec. Report to the Board was presented how this area of work will be improved. There are now 24 volunteers and a rolling recruitment programme.	
5.10	Implement an annual staff survey and take positive action in response to feedback.	Head of YJS	By June 2023	Completed, Clinical team support has been offered to the team since May 23, to address the findings from the survey. Team individual reflective support is being offered to ensure the team is working effectively together. Once sessions have been completed, an improvement plan will follow June 2024	
5.11	Pilot an additional clinical supervision for staff in recognition of vicarious trauma that some staff may experience throughout the line of their work.	Head of YJS	From July 2023	Commissioned an external clinician in May 23 who is now supporting therapeutical space for staff to get an additional support.	
5.12	Pilot an advance practitioner role to provide development opportunities for staff.	Head of YJS	From December 2023	JP created. To be considered in review of service in 2024/25. This action will be rolled over.	Put on hold to be rolled over to 24-25 plan.
5.13	Develop and drive delivery of the annual quality assurance programme of work.	Deputy Head of YJS	April 2023-March 2024	QA programme in place and progressing. This now includes from 01/02/24 an additional layer of QA to ensure risk levels are correct.	

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
5.14	Through working with Public Health, implement a task and finish group to drive improvement within data/ intelligence reporting and strengthen the governance and accountability whilst ensuring the service is ready to report against the new YJB indicators.	Head of YJS, Head of EH, Youth and Community Safety	April 2023-December 2024	Regular data intelligence process meetings are taking place driving improvement of digital reporting. Now have a focused officer allocated to the YJS twice a week from the team.	
5.15	Align the YJS business support with the wider departmental business support to improve resilience and consistency of business support and free up capacity on increasing focus on data and intelligence support for the service.	Head of EH, Youth and Community Safety	By end of June 2023	Completed in June 23.	
5.16	Undertake an annual review of the service and ensure resources are in the right place to meet the needs.	Head of EH, Youth and Community Safety and Head of YJS	By November 2023	This has been put on hold due to the HMIP inspection, proposed to roll over to 2024/25 plan.	

Strategic Priority 6: Drive delivery of our Disproportionality pledge across the system with more specific focus on capturing impact.

PARTNERSHIP WORK

6.1	Implement a local protocol in support of the YJB serious incident notifications to ensure there is a local coordinated response to all serious incidents whilst ensuring that we undertake a systematic approach to reviewing our practice and learning through a partnership approach.	Director of Children and Families/ Head/Deputy of YJS	By June 2023	In place.	
6.2	Implement new Safeguarding Vulnerable Adolescent Strategy to keep all children safe from extra familial abuse, including those within Youth Justice.	Enfield Safeguarding Partnership Lead	June 2023 onwards	In place.	
6.3	Implement and embed step down protocol from the Youth Justice to Early Help.	Head of YJS and Head of Early Help	By July 2023	Protocol developed and the launch to the YJS took place in October 23. Review of process to take place 24/25	
6.4	Refresh the local JSNA to reflect health needs of children within Youth Justice.	Director of Public Health	September-December 2023	Public Health consultant nominated to lead on this, and the work has started and was completed in April 2024.	
6.5	Review the newly commissioned arrangements for Substance Misuse Service, ensuring they continue to meet the needs of children within Youth Justice.	YJSMB + Deputy Head of YJS	By September 2023	Report presented at the Board in Sept and actions agreed and progressed.	

NO	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS STATUS	RAG RATING
6.6	Review the impact and effectiveness of the commissioned health in justice in response to needs and our JSNA and drive the health action plan.	ICB Commissioner with health providers and YJS.	April 2023-March 2024	The health action plan is being monitored in the Health and Justice quarterly meetings. The impact of the clinical psychologist post was reviewed, and it was increased from 0.6 to 1 fte capacity in response to business case to ICB and providers.	
6.7	Review the impact of ETE work and satisfy itself that there are effective assurance mechanisms to ensure there is effective ETE support for children within Youth Justice.	Deputy Head of YJS and Virtual School Headteacher	June 2023	A review was undertaken in June 2023 with all relevant partners. Since August 2023, there has been an advisory teacher employed to strengthen school aged support for children as a pilot.	
6.8	Extend the blueprint of the Virtual School model through recruiting a designated teacher to support the ETE work within Youth Justice and evaluate its impact and develop business case for change.	Virtual Headteacher and Deputy Head of YJS	August-December 2023	In place. Advisory teacher currently on secondment from virtual school.	
6.9	Ensure that service continues to respond to diversity needs of children and provides a space for children to pray within Thomas Hardy House.	Head of YJS	By September 2023	In place and space identified.	
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE					
6.10	Undertake self-assessment of the National Standard 2.	Head of YJS	End of October 2023	NS2 Audit completed, sent to YJB, and presented at Board	
6.11	Strengthen the Youth Justice Service links with the Contextual Safeguarding Hub.	Deputy Head of YJS	April 2023-March 2024	YJS is part of the NRM, and the Hub now extended consultancy support for the YJS cases.	
6.12	Develop reflective spaces for staff to reflect on cases using trauma informed approaches	Deputy Head of YJS	By June 2023	In place since April 2023.	
6.13	Increase the use of restorative justice conferences and increase the use of proxy statements.	Head of YJS	April 2023-March 2024	In progress, have completed 2 already and now a victim worker is back in post the aim is to increase the frequency. Proxy statements are being sought from corporate victims to continue to support the victim awareness work.	
6.14	Continue to tenaciously engage all victims and maintain high level of their satisfaction.	Head of YJS	April 2023-March 2024	Performance report presented at the Board with clear actions agreed.	
6.15	Embed the use of the Welfare to monitor ETE attendance of the post 16 cohort.	Deputy Head of YJS	By September 2023	Monitoring started in January 2024.	
6.16	Ensure that all post 16 children who are identified as NEET are overseen by the STAAH panel.	Deputy Head of YJS	From May 2023	This is in place. However, the YJS can only present 7 children per meeting. Children who are high risk are prioritised.	

APPENDIX 3: HMIP INSPECTION IMPROVEMENT PLAN

ENFIELD YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE AND YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIP POST HMIP INSPECTION IMPROVEMENT PLAN

This plan has been prepared in response to the HMIP Inspection Report (February 2024). Link to the report: [An inspection of youth justice services in Enfield \(justiceinspectorates.gov.uk\)](https://justiceinspectorates.gov.uk)

The plan identifies actions and deliverables that the service and partnership will take in response to recommendations made by the HMIP inspection. The report makes the following three key recommendations:

Enfield Youth Justice Service should:

1. accurately assess and analyse the risk of harm that children on court orders present to others, to ensure that all risks are included in assessments and are not underestimated
2. improve the quality of planning activities to keep children safe and provide a clear and consistent approach to managing risks to others and meeting the needs of victims

The Metropolitan Police should:

3. review the use of Outcome 22 in Enfield, work with the YJS to monitor its impact on the level of disproportionality and ensure that all children are offered and supported to access interventions at the earliest opportunity.

The plan also identifies actions and deliverable to other granular recommendations made by the HMIP throughout the report.

It is a requirement for all statutory partners to contribute and support addressing the HMIP inspection recommendations. This includes the Local Authority, Metropolitan Police, National Probation Service and Health (Public Health, Integrated Care System, and local relevant NHS providers).

This plan will be signed off by the Chair of the Youth Justice Strategic Management Board and Director of Children Services. It will be overseen, and monitored through:

- Youth Justice Strategic Quality Assurance Group
- Children and Families Practice and Improvement Board
- Youth Justice Strategic Management Board

Document owner:

Ivana Price
Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety



Date: 13th of May 2024

Accountable service lead:

Linda Crawford
Head of Youth Justice Service

Signature: *lcrawford*

Date: 13th of May 2024

Accountable lead for partnership/governance:

Geraldine Gavin
Chair of Youth Justice Strategic Board



Signature Date: 17th of May 2024

POST HMIP INSPECTION IMPROVEMENT PLAN - RESPONSE TO MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

NO	ACTION	TIMEFRAME	ACCOUNTABLE LEAD	PROGRESS	RAG RATING OF PROGRESS
1.	Enfield Youth Justice should accurately assess and analyse the risk of harm that children on court orders present to others, to ensure that all risks are included in assessments and are not underestimated.				
1.1	Implement double quality assurance layer for all initial assessment to ensure risk is robustly, timely and accurately assessed and correctly categorised.	1st Feb 24	Deputy Head of Service	This was launched and over 60 assessments have undergone this new process.	
1.2	Implement a tracker to evidence systematic quality assurance of initial assessments and highlight any incongruence in risk categories identified through this process by the secondary layer of QA.	1st of Apr 24	Quality Assurance Lead	The tracker has been monitoring the congruency since beginning of February.	
1.3	Share the QA tracker of initial assessments with senior leadership team and Chair of the Board on a monthly basis to provide assurance of improved practice and management of risk.	1st of May 24	Head of YJS	Tracker is shared on a monthly basis with Senior managers.	
1.4	Implement robust scrutiny and accountability of managers who are highlighted in the tracker as not meeting the required standards.	1st of April 24	Head of YJS	All congruency issues are taken up in supervision and performance meetings.	
1.5	Review the current audit tool to reflect stronger focus within auditing on reviewing risk identification, analysis, and categorisation in the initial assessment and at the point of review.	1st of April 24	QA Practice Lead	The Audit tool has been reviewed and now uses the same deficit formula in the lowest grade outcome and now assesses each section rather than overall case.	
1.6	Commission and deliver bespoke YJS training/ workshop on effective risk assessment/management oversight/ QA for managers.	During May/June 24	Head of YJS	Risk training has been identified and will take place in July	
1.7	Review practice and any emerging deficits within management oversight three months post implementation of training and tracker to identify key learning themes to inform further action/CPD.	By 30th of September 24	Deputy Head of YJS to conduct review and bring to Head of YJS.	In progress	
1.8	Commissioned an external audit of practice to test out improvements in practice and identify any key areas for further improvement to assure the Board that improvement plan is enabling service to make sustainable practice changes.	By 30th of Oct 24	Head of YJS	Not started	

NO	ACTION	TIMEFRAME	ACCOUNTABLE LEAD	PROGRESS	RAG RATING OF PROGRESS
1.9	Implement consistent gatekeeping process in a coaching style that is conducted through one-to-one discussion between Operations Manager and Case Manager.	From 1st of April 24	Operations Managers Deputy Head of YJS	In progress, form has been developed to capture the session and is monitored at the second level gate keep.	
1.10	Ensure that all victim impact statements inform all initial assessment through using the allocations meeting to ensure that victim impact statement has been requested.	From 1st of April 24	Head of YJS	Victims are now discussed at the weekly allocations meeting. The management data also revised to ensure the victims voice is heard within intervention.	
1.11	Review risk management policy with specific focus on joint risk management approach with social care to shared cases of children.	By 15th of Jun 24	Head of YJS	Protocol and template have been revised.	
2.	Enfield Youth Justice Service should improve the quality of planning activities to keep children safe and provide a clear and consistent approach to managing risks to others and meeting the needs of victims.				
2.1	Implement planning surgeries on a weekly basis for staff to use and bring their plan of interventions and contingency plans for a critical friend challenge and support.	From 1st of April	Deputy Head of YJS/ Nominated Operations Manager	Weekly surgeries are in place	
2.2	Deliver a workshop on case management guidance with focus on improving quality of practice.	22nd June 24	Deputy Head of YJS	In progress	
2.3	RJ training will be delivered to the whole team to ensure that the impact of offences on victims are reflected within the work/interventions with children.	31st May 2024	Victim's Worker and Practice lead	ALS will be taking place end of May with the team	
2.4	Commission and deliver bespoke training on planning of interventions in the context of TIP/Child First to keep children safe and how to clearly evidence this in plans.	By 30th of July 24	Deputy Head of YJS	In progress	
3.	The Metropolitan Police should review the use of Outcome 22 in Enfield, work with the YJS to monitor its impact on the level of disproportionality and ensure that all children are offered and supported to access interventions at the earliest opportunity.				
3.1	Discussion with North BCU Commander on approach to implement Outcome 22.	By 11th of March 2024	Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety	Actioned, raised with North Area BCU Commander and her SLT who acknowledged the request and provided escalation point details for Commander Paul Trevers within Met who is responsible for criminal justice.	
3.2	Recommendation shared in Enfield Safer Stronger Community Board, seeking support.	By 30th of April 2024	Chair of the YJSMB	Report on inspection findings and recommendation was taken to the SSCB (Enfield Community Safety Partnership) on 23rd April 24.	

NO	ACTION	TIMEFRAME	ACCOUNTABLE LEAD	PROGRESS	RAG RATING OF PROGRESS
3.3	Request for support will be made to the YJB.	By 20th February	Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety	The issue was raised formally in a meeting with YJB. Formal response from YJB was received via email on 13th of March confirming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPS will not use outcome 22 as it is not recorded by Home Office as a positive outcome, and it counts against their performance. YJB will continue to advocate for the use of Outcome 22 with MPS both directly through MPS senior leadership and through representation at the London criminal Justice Board and various MOAPC sub boards, including Mayoral Disproportionality Action Plan group. 	
3.4	Escalation letter seeking timescale and commitment to Outcome 22 Diversion to a nominated Commander within Met with responsibility for criminal justice and copy Sir Mark Rowley.	By 8th of April 2024	Director of People	Director of People sent an escalation letter to Commander Trevers with Sir Rowley cc in on 8th of April. Response received noting Met remains committed to Outcome 22 but currently has no resources to scale this up and is also intending to evaluate the existing diversion pilot.	
3.5	Earmark resources within Youth Justice Service, Early Help and Community Safety to support Diversion scheme as and when it is implemented.	By 30th May 2024	Head of EH, Youth and Community Safety	This will be addressed within YJS re-design and community safety programme of funding in future.	
3.6	Delivery timeframe and commitment secured from Met for the roll out of Outcome 22, diversion in Enfield/ Haringey BCU.	By 30th May 2024	Met Police	Met is unable to commit to a timeframe at this point.	

POST HMIP INSPECTION IMPROVEMENT PLAN - RESPONSE TO OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS WITHIN THE REPORT

NO	ACTION	TIMEFRAME	ACCOUNTABLE LEAD	PROGRESS	RAG RATING OF PROGRESS
4.	Board and leadership to ensure that all staff are consistently aware and understand all aspects and responsibilities of the board.				
4.1	Chair of the Board will continue to attend service and volunteers' meetings	From 1st of March 2024	Chair of the YJSMB	In place	
4.2	YJSMB minutes will be shared with staff.	From 1st of March 2024	Head of YJS	In place	
4.3	All new staff to the YJS will attend and observe YJSMB as part of their induction	From 1st of April 2024	Head of YJS	In place	

NO	ACTION	TIMEFRAME	ACCOUNTABLE LEAD	PROGRESS	RAG RATING OF PROGRESS
5.	National Probation Service to ensure that Youth Justice Service is provided by secondee Probation officer.				
5.1	Meeting with Director of NPS to discuss and agree recruitment timeframe and different approach to delivery in the absence of Probation Secondee.	By 30th of April 2024	Head of YJS, Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety Chair of the YJSMB	Meeting took place with Sarah Coccia on 15th of April and agreement made on further enhancing current joint working arrangements to be reflected in the SLA protocol. It was confirmed that due to significant staffing shortage and national recruitment challenges it is unlikely that NPS will supply in a near future a secondee. It was agreed that recruitment via agency led by NPS will be re-visited again.	
5.2	The YJS and Probation team will explore new ways of working to segment elements of the seconded role to divide areas of responsibilities amongst both services commensurate with the resources available.	By 15th of June	Head of YJS/Head of Probation	In progress	
6.	Youth Justice Service to ensure that the quality of record-keeping on the case management system is consistent and timely.				
6.1	Review case recording practice standards	By 30th of May 2024	QA Practice Lead	In progress	
6.2	Ensure that case diaries are recorded accurately and timely reflecting the work that has taken and test this through our auditing process.	By 30th of May 2024	Ops Managers/Deputy Head	In progress	
6.3	Implement monthly report on contacts to share with staff/managers to ensure staff record contacts accurately.	By 30th of June 2024	Head of YJS	In place	
7.	Youth Justice Service and housing providers to ensure release accommodation is identified in time.				
7.1	Sufficiency Strategy will reflect needs of children known to youth justice system.	By 30th of April 2024	Head of YJS and Head of Access to Resources	Sufficiency Strategy has been updated and considers needs of children within YJS.	
7.2	YJS will continue to attend placement panel to ensure that accommodation and care needs for those children remanded or those exiting custody are planned for and met.	Ongoing	Head of YJS	In place	
7.3	Implement monthly meetings between Director of Housing and Director of Children and Family Services and their respective SLT members to continue to review how joint working process are working with regards to statutory homelessness duty and continue to drive improvements.	From January 2024	Director of Children and Families and Director of Housing	In place	

Date review : 20th of May 2024

YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGIC PLAN 2024-2026

Enfield Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

Introduction

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is to help Enfield Council make sure it does not discriminate against service users, residents, and staff, and that we promote equality where possible. Completing the assessment is a way to make sure everyone involved in a decision or activity thinks carefully about the likely impact of their work and that we take appropriate action in response to this analysis.

The EqIA provides a way to systematically assess and record the likely equality impact of an activity, policy, strategy, budget change or any other decision.

The assessment helps us to focus on the impact on people who share one of the different nine protected characteristics as defined by the Equality Act 2010 as well as on people who are disadvantaged due to socio-economic factors. The assessment involves anticipating the consequences of the activity or decision on different groups of people and making sure that:

- unlawful discrimination is eliminated;
- opportunities for advancing equal opportunities are maximised; and
- opportunities for fostering good relations are maximised.

The EqIA is carried out by completing this form. To complete it you will need to:

- use local or national research which relates to how the activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change or decision being made may impact on different people in different ways based on their protected characteristic or socio-economic status;
- where possible, analyse any equality data we have on the people in Enfield who will be affected eg equality data on service users and/or equality data on the Enfield population;
- refer to the engagement and/ or consultation you have carried out with stakeholders, including the community and/or voluntary and community sector groups you consulted and their views. Consider what this engagement showed us about the likely impact of the activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change or decision on different groups.

The results of the EqIA should be used to inform the proposal/ recommended decision and changes should be made to the proposal/ recommended decision as a result of the assessment where required. Any ongoing/ future mitigating actions required should be set out in the action plan at the end of the assessment.

Section 1 – Equality analysis details

Title of service activity / policy/ strategy/ budget change/ decision that you are assessing.	Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2024-26
Team/ Department	Children and Families, People
Executive Director	Tony Theodoulou
Cabinet Member	Cllr Abdullahi
Author(s) name(s) and contact details	Ivana Price, Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety Services Tel: 02081484901
Committee name and date of decision	Council Meeting 18th of September 2024
Date of EqIA completion	31st of July 2024

Date the EqIA was reviewed by the Corporate Strategy Service	11 July 2024
Name of Head of Service responsible for implementing the EqIA actions (if any)	Head of Youth Justice Service Linda Crawford
Name of Director who has approved the EqIA	Director of Children and Families Anne Stoker

The completed EqIA should be included as an appendix to relevant EMT/ Delegated Authority/ Cabinet/ Council reports regarding the service activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change/ decision. Decision-makers should be confident that a robust EqIA has taken place, that any necessary mitigating action has been taken and that there are robust arrangements in place to ensure any necessary ongoing actions are delivered.

Section 2 – Summary of proposal

Please give a brief summary of the proposed service change / policy/ strategy/ budget change/project plan/ key decision

Please summarise briefly:

What is the proposed decision or change?
 What are the reasons for the decision or change?
 What outcomes are you hoping to achieve from this change?
 Who will be impacted by the project or change - staff, service users, or the wider community?

What is the proposed decision or change?

Enfield Council introducing a new Youth Justice Plan 2024-2025. The Plan outlines delivery of Youth Justice Services in Enfield. The service works with children aged 10-18 who have committed offences and have been either given an Out of Court Disposal by Police or a post court disposal. The service also works with victims. The delivery of the Youth Justice Services must comply with the Youth Justice Board's National Standards of Practice.

What are the reasons for the decision or change?

To ensure the Council discharges its statutory duties, it must produce an annual Youth Justice Plan. The plan's format and the elements it covers are mandated by the Youth Justice Board.

What outcomes are you hoping to achieve from this change?

The Plan sets out Enfield's vision for a Child First youth justice system: a youth justice system that sees children as children, treats them fairly and helps them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. This will prevent offending and create safer communities with fewer victims.

The Youth Justice Plan sets out the following key strategic priorities for 2024- 25:

- Continue to prevent FTE, reduce re-offending and use of custody for children in Enfield and keep victims safe and their voices heard.
- Safeguard and maximise welfare and health and well-being outcomes for all children within youth justice system.
- Continue to embed Child First approach across the system whilst ensuring robust risk management of children, enabled by effective multi-agency approach.
- Continue to drive improvements across our youth justice system in response to local needs and HMIP inspection recommendations.

- Relentlessly focus on the prevention of serious youth violence.
- Drive delivery of our Disproportionality Pledge across the system with more specific focus on capturing impact.

Who will be impacted by the project or change – staff, service users, or the wider community?

Service users are young people in the Youth Justice Service and their parents/carers and victims of crime. Staff from the Youth Justice Service will also be impacted by the plan. The wider community of Enfield will also be impacted by the plan as we work to create safer communities with fewer victims.

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Section 3 – Equality analysis

This section asks you to consider the potential differential impact of the proposed decision or change on different protected characteristics, and what mitigating actions should be taken to avoid or counteract any negative impact.

According to the Equality Act 2010, protected characteristics are aspects of a person's identity that make them who they are. The law defines 9 protected characteristics:

1. Age
2. Disability
3. Gender reassignment.
4. Marriage and civil partnership.
5. Pregnancy and maternity.
6. Race
7. Religion or belief.
8. Sex
9. Sexual orientation.

At Enfield Council, we also consider care experience and socio-economic status as an additional characteristic.

“Differential impact” means that people of a particular protected characteristic (eg people of a particular age, people with a disability, people of a particular gender, or people from a particular race and religion) will be significantly more affected by the change than other groups. Please consider both potential positive and negative impacts and provide evidence to explain why this group might be particularly affected. If there is no differential impact for that group, briefly explain why this is not applicable.

Please consider how the proposed change will affect staff, service users or members of the wider community who share one of the following protected characteristics.

Detailed information and guidance on how to carry out an Equality Impact Assessment is available [here](#). (link to guidance document once approved)

Age

This can refer to people of a specific age e.g. 18-year-olds, or age range e.g. 0–18-year-olds.

Will the proposed change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people of a specific age or age group (e.g. older or younger people)?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

The Plan covers delivery of Youth Justice Services to children and young people aged 10-18 only. The Youth Justice Plan sets out how we will continue to provide high quality responsive Youth Justice Services that see children as children, treat them fairly and help them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. Delivery of the Plan is therefore expected to have a positive impact on this age group.

The profile of children involved in offending for 2022/23 highlights the following prevalence of children's ages:

- 10-12 (3%)
- 13-14 (25%)
- 15-16 (45%)
- 17-18 (27%)

The Youth Justice Service Management Board and partners will continue to review needs of children to ensure relevant services and interventions are commissioned and delivered to meet the needs of children.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None to be taken

Disability

A person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on the person's ability to carry out normal day-day activities.

This could include physical impairment, hearing impairment, visual impairment, learning difficulties, long-standing illness or health condition, mental illness, substance abuse or other impairments.

Will the proposed change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people with disabilities?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

We know from our last annual vulnerability profile (2022/23) of children involved in offending that:

- 62% of children had Special Education Needs and Disabilities;
- 17% of children had emotional and mental health needs;
- 54% of children have general health issues; and
- 40% of children have substance misuse needs.

In October 2023, Enfield Youth Justice has been awarded with the Quality Mark, receiving the highest rating for delivering high quality services for children with SEND.

Delivery of the Youth Justice Plan is expected to have a positive impact on all children and young people involved in offending, including children and young people affected by disability, with special education needs and/or with additional health needs. The Plan contains actions targeted at children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities and additional health needs:

- Continue to work with the ICB to ensure health arrangements are meeting the needs of children and families.
- Undertake an annual profile of children involved in offending to help our partnership to commission and provide effective services and interventions to meet the diversity of needs of children;
- Review specifically health needs of children to inform future commissioning and service provision.
- Build on our commitment to support and prevent criminalisation of children with SEND and those in care who are often over-represented in the Youth Justice System.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None to be taken.

Gender Reassignment

This refers to people who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing, or have

undergone a process (or part of a process) to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on transgender people?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Delivery of the Youth Justice Plan is expected to have a positive impact on children and young people who are involved in offending, including those who are transgender. We aim to provide high quality responsive Youth Justice Services that see children as children, treat them fairly and help them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. We ensure the following through the delivery of our Youth Justice Service:

- All children coming to the service are holistically assessed and supported with disclosure of their gender identity.
- Ensure that the health and emotional wellbeing needs are met for all children, including those who may wish to have gender re-assignment surgery in future.
- The service intervention will be personalised to an individual's identity, promoting positive identity of children.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None to be taken.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

Marriage and civil partnerships are different ways of legally recognising relationships. The formation of a civil partnership must remain secular, where-as a marriage can be conducted through either religious or civil ceremonies. In the U.K both marriages and civil partnerships can be same sex or mixed sex. Civil partners must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people in a marriage or civil partnership?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

There is no impact anticipated as children and young people under the remit of the Youth Justice Service will be under the legal age of marriage, which is 18 years of age.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None to be taken.

Pregnancy and maternity

Pregnancy refers to the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on pregnancy and maternity?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Most children supported by Youth Justice Service are young boys. The last local offending profile of children (2022/23) highlighted that only 10% of the cohort were young girls. It is possible that a young person supported by the Youth Justice Service may be pregnant.

Should any of young girls involved in Youth Justice Service become pregnant, the service has a dedicated 'health in justice' provision to ensure that all health needs of children supported by the service are met.

All children's needs are assessed by a comprehensive assessment (ASSET Plus). The assessment informs development of an appropriate intervention plan. In the instance that a young girl was pregnant whilst completing an Out of Court or post Court disposal, the intervention plan would be reviewed, ensuring that reasonable adjustments are made to ensure that health and welfare needs of the expectant mother and baby are met.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None to be taken.

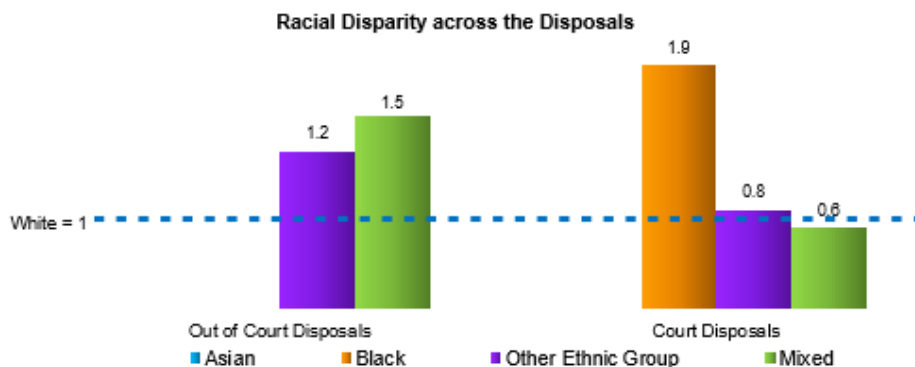
Race

This refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people of a certain race?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Tackling over-representation of children within the Youth Justice Service is one of the key strategic priorities reflected within the Plan. We have introduced the use of RRI (Relative Rate of Index) reporting on disproportionality. The RRI represents the proportion of each ethnic minority group, relative to the proportion of the White ethnic group. Each group is divided in its own ethnic population to calculate the rate. This figure is then divided by the White rate to provide an RRI score. An RRI of 2.0 indicates that this group have twice the likelihood of an outcome than the White children. An RRI of 1.0 means they have the same likelihood as White offending children, and an RRI of 0.50 means half the likelihood compared to the White population.



The relative rate index graph (RRI) is broken down into disposals. Overall, the data shows that Black and Mixed Heritage children continue to be overrepresented in the YJS.

Our priority is to build on the existing disproportionality road map of work. As a partnership and Service, we have adopted the Disproportionality Pledge and have a clear roadmap to take local action to reduce inequalities that black children face within the Youth Justice System. However, we recognise that children and families from black and other ethnic minorities background face inequalities in life well

before children enter the criminal justice system.

In 2024-25, we will:

- Work with the Met Police and other London Boroughs to develop mechanisms to review and scrutinise stop and search to inform our learning and affect the Met Police practice.
- Work with the Met Police to develop Outcome 22 diversion scheme to tackle over-representation of Black children through providing a diversion from the criminal justice system.
- Collaborate with Haringey Council and Met Detention and seek funding for further Child First/Trauma Informed Practice training to ensure children receive child specialist support from police custody staff and child specialist legal representation from the point of their arrival at the police station in order to reduce the routine use of Police detention of children and increase the use of diversion, reduce the over-representation of black children, and increase the identification of children who are victims of criminal exploitation.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None to be taken.

Religion and belief

Religion refers to a person's faith (e.g. Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Sikhism, Hinduism). Belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people who follow a religion or belief, including lack of belief?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

The table below shows the religion/belief breakdown of Enfield residents aged 10-17.

Religion	Number of Enfield residents aged 10-17	Proportion of Enfield population aged 10-17
Buddhist	131	0.3%
Christian	16,580	43.5%
Hindu	807	2.1%
Jewish	219	0.6%
Muslim	9,907	26%
Sikh	141	0.4%
Other religion	1,259	3.3%
No religion	6,597	17.3%
Religion not stated	2,507	6.6%
Total	38,148	100%

The Youth Justice Plan sets out how we will continue to provide high quality responsive Youth Justice Services that see children as children, treat them fairly and help them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. Delivery of the Plan is therefore expected to have a positive impact on these young people, regardless of their religion or belief.

All children supported by the Youth Justice Service are encouraged to disclose their religion and any specific needs are assessed to ensure they are appropriately supported.

There is Multi faith room at Thomas Hardy House (where the Youth Justice Service is based).

Mitigating actions to be taken

None to be taken.

Sex

Sex refers to whether you are a female or male.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on females or males?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

The Plan covers delivery of Youth Justice Services to children and young people aged 10-18 only. The Youth Justice Plan sets out how we will continue to provide high quality responsive Youth Justice Services that see children as children, treat them fairly and help them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. Delivery of the Plan is expected to have a positive impact on all children and young people involved in offending, regardless

of sex.

There is a disproportionately high number of boys across the Youth Justice Services caseload. The last local offending profile of children (2022/23) highlighted that only 10% of the cohort were young girls. This trend is consistent with national trend.

Whilst most service users are young boys, we recognise it is important that we meet the needs of young girls.

The Youth Justice Service workforce is diverse, enabling us to allocate an appropriate worker to match the needs of children coming to the service. It would be a normal practice to allocate a young girl client to a female practitioner.

The service will continue to review its interventions, commissioned services, and partnership work to ensure it continues to meet the needs of all children, including young girls.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None to be taken.

Sexual Orientation

This refers to whether a person is sexually attracted to people of the same sex or a different sex to themselves. Please consider the impact on people who identify as heterosexual, bisexual, gay, lesbian, non-binary or asexual.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people with a particular sexual orientation?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

The Plan covers delivery of Youth Justice Services to children and young people aged 10-18 only. The Youth Justice Plan sets out how we will continue to provide high quality responsive Youth Justice Services that see children as children, treat them fairly and help them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. Delivery of the Plan is expected to have a positive impact on all children and young people involved in offending, regardless of sexual orientation.

We would normally refer children to the Enfield LGBTQ Foundation, if the child has disclosed, they are LGBTQ.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None to be taken.

Care Experience

This refers to a person who has spent 13 weeks or more in local authority care.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people with care experience?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Children in care are over-represented in the Youth Justice System. The table below illustrates the number of children involved in offending who are looked after children and care leavers.

Indicator	Q1 2023/24	Q2 2023/24	Q3 2023/24	Q4 2023/24
	Value	Value	Value	Value
Looked After Child /Leaving Care	9	17	17	20

The Youth Justice Plan sets out how we will continue to provide high quality responsive Youth Justice Services that see children as children, treat them fairly and help them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. Delivery of the Plan is expected to have a positive impact on all children and young people involved in offending, including those with care experience.

In 2024/25, we will:

- Build on our commitment to support and prevent criminalisation of children in care who are often over-represented in the Youth Justice System.

Mitigating actions to be taken

We will establish task and finish group to review our practice against the MOPAC published protocol on Reducing criminalisation of looked after children and care leavers.

Socio-economic deprivation

This refers to people who are disadvantaged due to socio-economic factors e.g. unemployment, low income, low academic qualifications or living in a deprived area, social housing, or unstable housing.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people who are socio-economically disadvantaged?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

The Plan covers delivery of Youth Justice Services to children and young people aged 10-18 only. The Youth Justice Plan sets out how we will continue to provide high quality responsive Youth Justice Services that see children as children, treat them fairly and help them to build on their strengths so they can make a constructive contribution to society. Delivery of the Plan is expected to have a positive impact on all children and young people involved in offending, including those who are socio-economically deprived.

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation as compiled by the DCLG in 2019, Enfield has become relatively more deprived in comparison to other London boroughs. In 2015, Enfield was the 12th most deprived borough in London, by 2019 it was the 9th most deprived. We know from our public health needs assessment of serious youth violence (in 2020) that youth violence tends to be concentrated in the Eastern corridor of the Borough which faces higher level of deprivation.

The Service will continue to collaborate with Early Help, Housing, Family Hubs, Virtual schools, Community Hubs and third sector partners to mitigate against the adverse impact of cost of living on children involved with Youth Justice.

The Service has an effective joint working protocol with social care. This ensures that children known to social care who face multiple disadvantages, including social economic deprivation, are effectively supported by both social care and Youth Justice Service, removing barriers to engagement and completion of their

orders.

Mitigating actions to be taken.

None to be taken.

Section 4 – Monitoring and review

How do you intend to monitor and review the effects of this proposal?

Who will be responsible for assessing the effects of this proposal?

The Youth Justice Strategic Management Board (a statutory Board) is responsible for production and overseeing delivery against the Youth Justice Strategic Plan. The Board regularly monitors the delivery and impact of the Plan.

The Youth Justice Service regularly reviews performance against operational deliverables through its Strategic Quality Assurance Group and the departmental Practice and Improvement Board.

The Service also periodically reports to the Council's Assurance Board.

Section 5 – Action plan for mitigating actions

Identified Issue	Action Required	Lead officer	Timescale/By When	Costs	Review Date/Comments
Reducing criminalisation of looked after children and care leavers	Set up and launch task and finish group to review current arrangements and practice.	Head of Early Help, Youth and Community Safety	Sept 24-Dec 24	N/A	

London Borough of



Enfield

Report Title	Transport Strategy and Place Shaping Framework
Report to	Cabinet
Date of Meeting	16 th October 2024
Cabinet Member	Transport and Waste - Cllr Rick Jewell
Executive Director / Director	Perry Scott – Executive Director for Environment and Communities Brett Leahy – Director of Planning and Growth
Report Authors	Chris Cole – Head of Strategic Transport Planning and Policy: chris.cole@enfield.gov.uk Andrew Catcheside – Place Shaping Team Lead: andrew.catcheside@enfield.gov.uk
Ward(s) affected	All
Key Decision Number	KD5794
Classification	Part 1 Public

Purpose of Report

1. The Transport Strategy is an update on previously published Transport Strategies and contains the Councils Transport Vision, Goals, Objectives, and subsequent transport policies for the upcoming years. An updated Transport Strategy was required to ensure the Councils Policies were following the Local Plan. The proposed final version of the Transport Strategy is contained in Appendix A.

Recommendations

- I. Approve the Transport Strategy
- II. Approve the Place Shaping Framework
- III. Delegate authority to the Programme Director for Places and Journeys to make minor amendments to the documents prior to publication.

Background and Options

Transport Strategy

2. The Transport Strategy is an update on previously published Transport Strategies and contains the Council's Transport Vision, Goals, Objectives, and subsequent transport policies for the upcoming years. An updated Transport Strategy was required to ensure the Council's Policies were following the Local Plan. The proposed final version of the Transport Strategy is contained in Appendix A.
3. The Transport Strategy is a framework strategy, which provides the high-level transport policies going forward. It will be accompanied in the future by action plans which cover specific topics and modes e.g. cycling, walking, freight, which will contain more specific detail on policies and potential projects (i.e. the 'what' and 'where') over a shorter (approximately 5 years) timescale. These Action plans will also be brought to Cabinet for approval, and the Place Shaping Framework (see below) is the first of these.
4. The strategy's vision, goals, objectives, and subsequent policies have been written to ensure compliance with National, Regional and existing local policies including the Council's Climate Change Action Plan and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
5. The Transport Strategy contains sections which sets out the case for change, what the key challenges and constraints are. The Strategy also provides some indicative potential schemes to help illustrate how the policies could be implemented in different scenarios subject to engagement and/or consultation with residents and stakeholders, as well as the guiding principles that the Council will undertake to deliver Journeys and Places schemes.
6. The draft Transport Strategy was consulted upon alongside the Local Plan from 28th March to 20th May 2024. A dedicated Lets Talk page was set up, with a link from the Local Plan page, which allowed people to make specific comments on the Transport Strategy. In total 14 representations were received in this way. In addition, Transport for London provided a detailed letter to the Council detailing its response to the consultation. There were also a number of comments on transport topics to the Local Plan consultation, but these were specific to proposed developments rather than related to the Transport Strategy.
7. The Council's responses to the issues raised in the Transport Strategy consultation and a list of changes made since the consultation draft are in Appendix B.

Place Shaping Framework

8. Responding to the priorities and aspirations set-out by the Enfield Council Plan 2023-2026 and the Enfield Local Plan 2024-2041, the Place Shaping Framework sits alongside and complements the Enfield Transport Strategy. The proposed final version of the Place Shaping Framework is contained in Appendix C.

9. The Place Shaping Framework aligns to 11 placemaking areas outlined in the Enfield Local Plan 2024-2041 which have been identified as being able to accommodate the good growth needed to support Enfield in becoming more connected, more inclusive and more resilient. The 11 placemaking areas are:

- Enfield Town
- Southbury
- Edmonton Green
- Angel Edmonton
- Meridian Water
- Southgate
- New Southgate
- Palmers Green
- Rural Enfield
- Crews Hill
- Chase Park.

10. Using the Place Shaping Framework, combined with learnings from the council's Town Centre Action Plan programme, Place Plans will be developed for each of the 11 areas to support each placemaking vision and challenge.

11. In collaboration with local communities and partners, the Place Plans will outline how the council can steward good growth and nurture thriving places through the delivery of creative, innovative and impactful projects and programmes.

12. As like the Transport Strategy, a dedicated Lets Talk page was set up to allow consultation with stakeholders and residents. The Council's responses to the issues raised in the Place Shaping Strategy consultation and a list of changes made since the consultation draft are in Appendix D..

Preferred Option and Reasons For Preferred Option

13. The options available are as follows:

- a. Adopt the Transport Strategy and the Place Shaping Framework as appended (preferred option).
- b. Adopt the Transport Strategy and the Place Shaping Framework with minor changes as required.
- c. Not to adopt the Transport Strategy and the Place Shaping Framework but provide a clear steer on what significant changes are required.

14. The reason for option a being the preferred option is that both documents have undertaken public consultation with no significant issues being raised on either.

Relevance to Council Plans and Strategies

15. The Transport Strategy contains a section specifically on the Strategy and Policy context which covers this area. The policies within the Strategy were written with other existing and emerging Plans and Strategies in mind, and relevant officers were invited to review and comment on the Transport Strategy to ensure compliance.
16. In addition, the policies within this document will need transposing into other Plans and Strategies. Previous liaison with officers has already started this process, but assuming the Transport Strategy is adopted, further work will be required to ensure compliance across the Council.
17. The Place Shaping Framework aligns closely to the priorities and aspirations set-out by the Enfield Council Plan 2023-2026 and the Enfield Local Plan 2024-2041. It's development has been informed by the current Economic Development Strategy, Culture Connects Strategy as well as learnings from the borough-wide Town Centre Action Plan Programme.
18. Should the Place Shaping Framework be adopted, the development its respective Place Plans will consider other council-wide strategies and policies.

Financial Implications

19. The publication of the Transport Strategy or the Place Shaping Framework have no financial implications. However, the implementation of the policies and proposals contained within the Strategy and the Framework will require considerable investment.
20. The majority of Journeys and Places funding comes from external grants (e.g. from Transport for London), although additional funding is often obtained from bids to funders as appropriate and section 106. The annual Journeys and Places programme is subject to an annual report to committee for approval, and this report sets out funding sources for the year. Occasionally some projects would require funding from Council capital, however, these are subject to Committee reports on an individual basis.
21. Some of the schemes that could be implemented can produce revenue through enforcement or advertising. Where this is the case, this is also set out in the annual Journeys and Places programme report.
22. Since the Transport Strategy and Place Shaping Framework are high-level policies and do not contain the necessary level of detail, no VAT comments can be provided. However, once the individual action plans containing more detailed information on the policies and potential projects are developed, the VAT implications can then be identified.

Legal Implications

23. Council has now published and consulted upon the Local Plan 2041 and also invited residents to provide comments the Enfield Transport Strategy which is a linked document.
24. Under the Transport Act 2000 section 108 each local transport authority must:-
- “develop policies for the promotion and encouragement of safe, integrated, efficient and economic transport ... to, from and within their area, and
 - carry out their functions so as to implement those policies.
25. There are no further specific legal implications. Where relevant these will be considered in future reports on individual schemes.

Equalities Implications

26. Equalities and Inclusion is a very important element of the Transport Strategy's policies and potential schemes which may follow, and the Place Shaping Framework.
27. Following full consideration by Officers, An EqIA has been created to accompany both documents. This is attached in appendix E.

Environmental and Climate Change Implications

28. The publication of the Transport Strategy or the Place Shaping Framework have no environmental implications. However, the implementation of the policies and proposals contained within the Strategy and the Framework will potentially have significant positive impact on the environment and climate change.
29. The strategy recognises that transport is a major source of carbon emissions and air pollutants, therefore, one of the goals of the strategy is to have a sustainable and decarbonised transport system, with some of the targets specifically aiming to reduce motorised traffic and improve conditions for sustainable and active modes.

Public Health Implications

30. It is considered that there are no direct Public Health implications on this Transport Strategy or the Place Shaping Framework.
31. However, it is recognised that some of the schemes that may arise from these documents may do. By improving infrastructure and undertaking behavioural change activities that encourage active travel and/or reduce traffic-based emissions (e.g. NO_x and particulates), then the strategy could have an indirect positive impact on public health.

Crime and Disorder Implications

32. It is considered that there are no direct Crime and Disorder implications on this Transport Strategy or the Place Shaping Framework.
33. However, it is recognised that some of the schemes that may arise from these documents may do. The issues will, therefore, be considered on a case-by-case basis in the design stages of each scheme. Where necessary, schemes are reviewed by the relevant Council officers and/or the Police.

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Appendices

- A – Transport Strategy (final version)
- B - Transport Strategy consultation responses and list of changes to Consultation Draft
- C – Place Shaping Framework (final version)
- D – Place Shaping Framework consultation responses and list of changes to Consultation Draft
- E – Transport Strategy and Placeshaping Framework EqIA

Transport Strategy for Enfield

journeys
& places

Travel
your way



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Children walking with their bikes along one of Enfield's School Streets

Enfield people are making daily choices for a more vibrant, greener and healthier future.

Walk, cycle and use public transport to get to your local places today.



Walking the dog across a pedestrian crossing in Enfield Town

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Purpose of the Enfield Transport Strategy



Purpose of the Enfield Transport Strategy

Good transport links and services enables people to go about their everyday lives and move between the places they need to. Transport planning is about creating connections between people and places, as well as ensuring these connections and facilities are accessible for everyone.

The Enfield Transport Strategy ['the Strategy'] aims to build on the borough's existing transport links and facilities, whilst providing the platform for future positive change through to 2041. The purpose of the Strategy is to steer transport planning and policies for the London Borough of Enfield and is aligned with the 2024 Local Plan although is an independent document.

Given its importance, transport needs to be planned and funded properly. The Strategy will enable us to do this. The Strategy has been developed through an understanding of the travel needs and aspirations of users and potential users, identifies opportunities and challenges, includes robust objectives, and creates a clear roadmap for how the vision can be delivered.



Using an adapted cycle in Bush Hill Park

Transport projects can vary in range and scale from major road building schemes, junction improvements, and new railway stations through to local cycle schemes and upgrades to walking networks. It is important to ensure that projects are planned properly and link into the overall objective of helping people and goods connect better to where they need to go, safely and sustainably.

Enfield Council develops a programme of projects to be delivered each year, referred to as the Transport Programme. The Transport Programme will be developed annually in line with the Strategy and subsequent Action Plans.

The development of the Strategy has been led by the Journeys and Places programme within Enfield Council who will own the delivery of the vision, goals, and targets. The Strategy will be reviewed throughout its lifetime and updated accordingly.

The Framework sits alongside and complements the **Place Shaping Framework**, through which Journeys and Places will seek to enhance public spaces and the public realm in collaboration with the local community.

The photographs throughout this document are all taken from Enfield and highlight our progress.



Walking over Victoria Road from Pymmes Park

The case for change



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An overview of transport in Enfield

The London Borough of Enfield covers 82.2 square kilometres [31.7 square miles] of London's northern suburbs. Traditionally, Enfield has combined leafy suburbs within easy reach of central London which is only 19.3km [12mi] away. The borough's public highway network comprises of approximately 68km [42.3mi] of principal roads, 37km [23mi] of Transport for London Road Network [TLRN], 51km [31.7mi] of non- principal classified roads and 466km [289.6mi] of unclassified roads. Enfield has good links to the M25 and A406 [London's North Circular Road]. These are supplemented by several A-roads that are key connectors in the Borough. Five train lines pass through the Borough, including the Piccadilly [Underground] Line.

Pre-pandemic data from Transport for London [TfL] shows the 2019 three-year average mode share for sustainable transport was 53% [walking at 28%, public transport at 24% and cycling at 1%], while data from 2017 shows 49% of trips originating in the borough were made by car. The most recent data from TfL, a one-year average for 2022, shows an increase in walking [33%] but a decrease in the use of public transport [15%] and an increase in cycling [2%], equating to a mode share of 50% for sustainable transport. Travel patterns have changed because of the Covid-19 pandemic, such as changes in how frequently people travel for work.

Enfield is not unusual amongst outer London boroughs for having a lower proportion of trips made by sustainable



Locking up a bike in Winchmore Hill

modes compared to inner London boroughs. Approximately half of trips made in the borough are less than two miles in length, a distance that could be walked or cycled by many people. The British Medical Association [BMA] posits a distance of five miles that can be 'easily' cycled. Equally, we recognise that many people need to use their cars to move around the borough and elsewhere, for example disabled people. Some residents may also rely on their car to travel to other areas of London or further afield where it may be challenging or time consuming to do so by using sustainable modes.

Almost one-third of Enfield households [31%] had no cars or vans in 2021. The proportion of households without access to a car or van was highest in the south and east of the borough, for example in Edmonton Green where 52.7% of households had no car or van. The number of vehicles registered to addresses in Enfield was approximately 138,500 in 2021, a slight decline since 2016 to approximately 141,500 registered vehicles [in line with general trends across London, however the number of plug-in vehicles, including electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles, increased twelve-fold between 2016 and 2021 to 2,456 vehicles, meaning access to the charging infrastructure for electric vehicles [EVs] is necessary to keep up with the rate of electric and hybrid vehicle ownership.

The geography of the borough presents challenges to high connectivity. Whilst parts of the Borough are well connected, there are issues with east/west orbital movements. All the train and Underground routes go north/south, and a significant proportion of the borough is rural in nature; for example the Lee Valley reservoirs to the east of the borough limit opportunities for cross-boundary movement to Waltham Forest, Redbridge and Epping which create bottle necks and congestion due to high volumes of both private car and public transport.

Key challenges and considerations

There are many challenges and considerations for transport provision in Enfield to ensure it is effective, accessible and sustainable, including:

Traffic congestion and efficient movement of people

Traffic congestion is a blight which affects economic productivity (as people cannot move efficiently around), people's health and the environment, as well as being a frustration for those caught up in it. The Strategy promotes the reduction of car dependency to help reduce traffic congestion.

Climate change and air quality

Transport is a major source of carbon emissions and air pollutants. These emissions have a significant impact on the health of our community and the climate. It is therefore a key target of the Strategy to reduce current levels of congestion, and promote active (for example walking, wheeling, or cycling) and sustainable (for example bus or train) modes of travel.

Connecting rural and urban communities

The London Borough of Enfield is made up of rural and urban areas, and there are significant differences in traffic congestion, public transport access and safe routes across the borough for active travel modes. We need to ensure that people can access reliable public transport services and high-quality active travel networks in a sustainable way as part of an approach to reduce car dependency and provide choice and support active lifestyles for all ages.

Place making

Transport infrastructure can affect the quality of a place where it is either too car dominated or creates severance within communities. There is a need for transport planning to embrace place making principles to ensure that the right balance is achieved through ensuring the successful movement of goods and people but not at the expense of the quality of a place.

Growth pressures

Local authorities are under significant pressure to deliver more housing and other forms of development. The system that delivers transport needs to change to meet these growth objectives.

Therefore, investment in transport infrastructure and services is required to ensure new properties and developments successfully connect, integrate and improve existing transport networks.

Social equity and inclusion

The council is committed to creating a fairer Enfield, creating a lifetime of opportunity for everyone in the borough. As low-cost modes of travel, walking, wheeling and cycling support equity and inclusivity in access to education, employment, and other opportunities in the borough and more widely.



Palmers Green Station

The most deprived neighbourhoods are often disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of motor traffic while having the lowest levels of car ownership.

Changes to society

The way we live and work is constantly evolving. Since the Covid-19 pandemic, we have seen more people working from home and at the same time new transport demands. For example, demands on accessibility of transport options, and being able to travel at different times of the day due to the demands of people to be connected and technological advancements such as delivery apps.

Road danger

The number of people killed or seriously injured on roads in the borough has been static at around 120 people killed or seriously injured per annum between 2014 and 2019 according to TfL's figures. There was a reduction during the pandemic but the figure rose again in 2022 when 121 people were killed or seriously injured. The total accident rate including slight injuries, accounting for the borough's population size, is 3.4 individuals per 1,000 people, middling in comparison to other boroughs.

Public health

We are now more aware of the implications of transport planning on mental and physical health than ever before. A significant portion of the NHS budget is spent on long-term conditions but many of these can be prevented or mitigated by physical activity. People who cycle for non-sporting purposes are four times more likely to meet physical activity guidelines than those who do not.

Funding



The Clean Air Route at St John and St James Church of England Primary School

Councils across the country are facing increasing financial pressures, whilst costs have increased due to the cost-of-living crisis which followed the Covid-19 pandemic. This means that the Council's ability to deliver transport improvements is significantly more limited than it was in the past. Schemes will need to be prioritised to maximise benefits within a reduced budget.

We will seek to address as many of these challenges and considerations as possible when prioritising and implementing the Transport Programme.

Strategy and policy context

There are many policy documents and strategies, at local, regional, and national levels which form the context of the Transport Strategy. It is important to follow policies and guidance set out in other policy documents, although the Strategy is the definitive document that guides transport policies for the London Borough of Enfield.

Some of the key documents that should be considered in conjunction with the Strategy include:

- [Enfield Council Plan](#) [LBE/Local]
- [Enfield Local Plan](#) [LBE/Local]
- [Enfield Climate Action Plan](#) [LBE/Local]
- [Enfield Air Quality Action Plan](#) [LBE/Local]
- [Enfield Blue and Green Strategy](#) [LBE/Local]
- [Enfield Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#) [LBE/Local]
- [Enfield Housing and Growth Strategy](#) [LBE/Local]
- [The Mayor's Transport Strategy](#) [TfL/regional]
- [The London Plan](#) [TfL/Regional]
- [Gear change: a bold vision for cycling and walking](#) [DfT/National]
- [Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener](#) [DfT/National]

- [Decarbonising Transport: A Better Greener Britain](#) [DfT/National]
- [Inclusive Transport Strategy](#) [DfT/National]

We also use the [Healthy Streets Approach](#), with its 10 Healthy Streets Indicators to guide the design and delivery of our projects.



Walking in Enfield Town

The Council's role in delivering transport in Enfield

The delivery of projects which help achieve the benefits outlined within the Strategy cannot be achieved by the Council alone.

The Council is the highway authority for the borough. This means it is the responsible authority for the management of most roads and pavements within the borough and can deliver a variety of infrastructure schemes such as cycle routes, pedestrian crossings, bus priority and schemes to reduce traffic congestion. The roads which are not managed by the Council are the M25 (London Orbital Motorway), which is managed by National Highways, plus the A10 (Great Cambridge Road) and A406 (North Circular Road) which are managed by TfL.

However, the Council is not the transit authority. This means it does not manage or control public transport services. In London, buses are managed by TfL. Rail services in the borough are operated by TfL (London Underground and Overground routes), Greater Anglia (National Rail) and Great North Railways (National Rail), and the railway infrastructure is managed by Network Rail. The Council will continue to lobby for improvements to these operators, but decisions are not made by the Council.

There are three teams which will be key to



Community engagement on The Green in Edmonton Green

the delivery of the Strategy:

- The Journeys and Places team designs and delivers a range of active and sustainable transport and public realm improvement projects across Enfield.
- The Highways team is responsible for maintaining our roads, footways and other highways assets and leads on the Council's network management duty, which requires local traffic authorities to do all that is reasonably practicable to manage the network effectively to keep traffic moving.
- The Parking team is responsible for enforcement of parking and some traffic offences.



Build-A-Bike course at Ponders End Youth Centre

Where required, other internal teams across the Council will also help with the delivery of the Strategy.

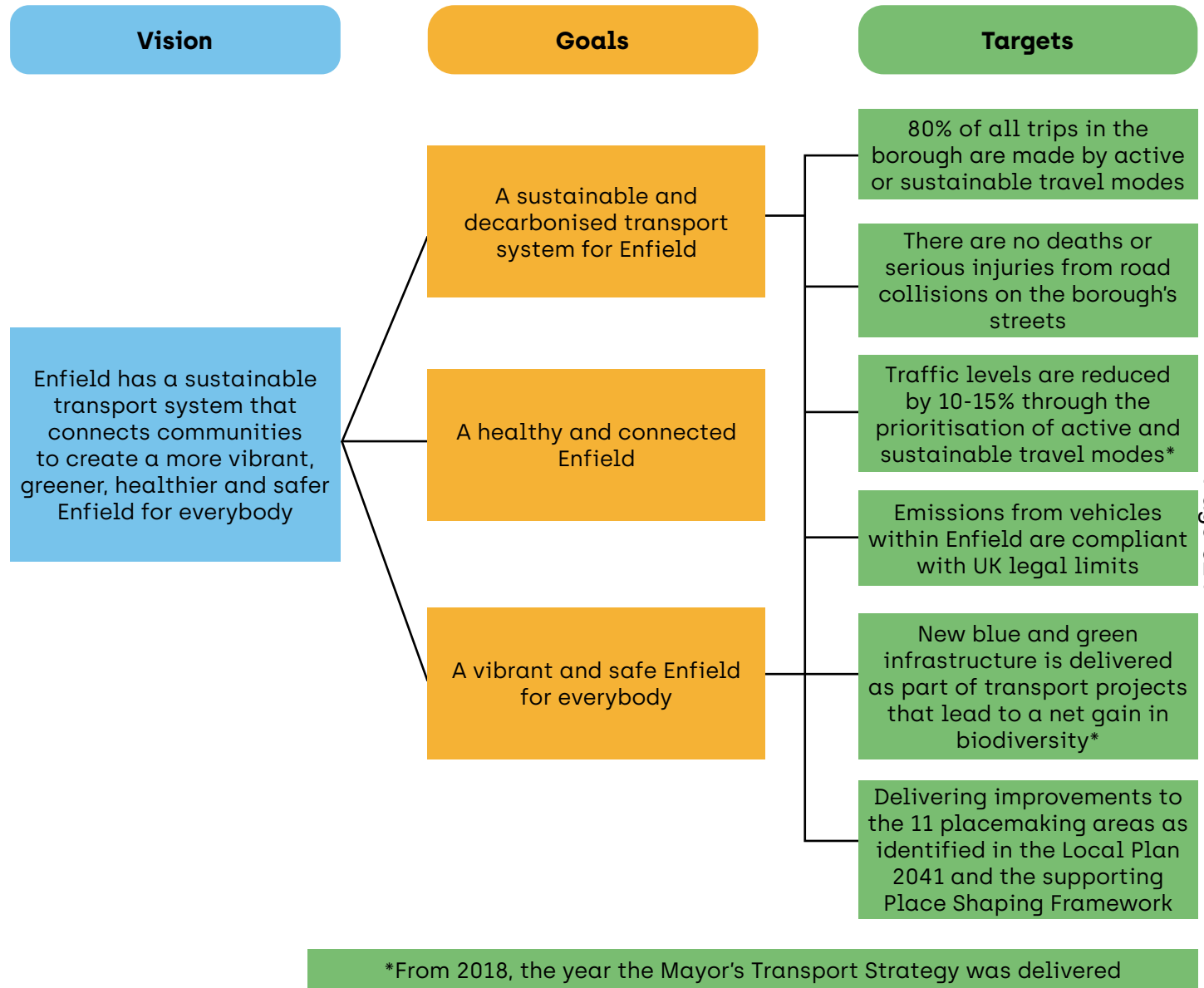
The Council gets an annual grant from TfL through the Local Implementation Plan. Other funding sources include larger developments i.e. (10 units and above, which are eligible for section 106 planning gain), and national and regional Government departments. Therefore, it is important to work with all potential funding agencies to maximise our ability to deliver our objectives.

Our vision, goals and targets



The vision, goals and targets of the Enfield Transport Strategy provide a guiding framework to ensure projects are delivered using a holistic approach that places our residents at the centre. Through this vision we aim to align future infrastructure development with our overarching goals, fostering a coordinated and coherent transportation network. Figure 1 below shows the vision, goals and targets of the Strategy.

Figure 1: The vision, goals and targets of the Enfield Transport Strategy



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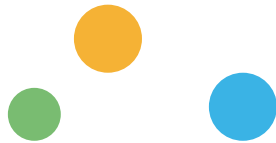


Expected benefits

The Council has undertaken an analysis of the Strategy to identify potential benefits that arise from the Transport Strategy. This will help us define the high-level outcomes and benefits expected from the Strategy and will better ensure that these benefits are realised and prioritised in the development of the Transport Programme (an annual list of schemes to be delivered). By linking the outcomes back to the vision, goals and targets, as well as identifying the indicators for each benefit, we are also able to better understand the impacts of the Strategy by tracking and monitoring from a consistent baseline.

Figure 2: Benefits analysis of the Transport Strategy

Benefits <i>What the benefits to passengers, society, the environment and the wider economy are</i>	Indicators <i>How we will measure the benefits</i>							
Enhanced accessibility to destinations	Improved transport hub locations	Improved public transport service frequency	Improve public transport travel times	Improve active transport travel times	Better interchanges	Increase in safe bike parking facilities	Affordable public transport	Improved accessibility at stations, stops and onboard transport
Safe communities for everyone	Fewer fatalities and accidents recorded	Improved lighting	Improved security and surveillance	Better lighting around stations	Improved signage and real-time information	Clean and well-maintained transport facilities	Trained station staff	Increased active travel
Shift towards preferred modes	More public transport trips	Sustainable trips mode share	Bus journeys reliable	Rail and tube journeys are not overly congested	Reduced car dependency	Reduced car ownership		
Healthy lifestyles	Increased walking and cycling trips	Improved air quality	Reduced noise levels	Reduced levels obesity and health conditions	Active travel is the natural choice			
Advanced technology and digital platforms	Accessible EV charging infrastructure across the borough	Increased number of EVs across the borough	Shared mobility is integrated into the transport network	Real time information supports public & active transport options	Mobility as a Service (MaaS) vs. car clubs			
Employment opportunities	Greater responsibility over transport choices	More affordable transport fares	Increased direct employment in the borough	Improved access to jobs outside of the borough	Better access to employment opportunities for all			
Boost to local economy	Safer and more appealing streets	Thriving local businesses	Economic benefits from health and wellbeing					
Decarbonisation and improved air quality	Reduced CO2 emissions from road transport	Reduced NOx emissions from road transport	Reduced PM10 and PM2.5 emissions from road transport	Improved health benefits	Falling car ownership and use	Less road freight transport during peak times	Trips to school are safe and sustainable	
Green infrastructure enhancement	Better streets due to less congestion	Enhanced access to local green spaces, parks and play areas						
Policy alignment	Projects receive adequate funding and can be delivered more quickly							



Transport policies



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The policies in this section support this strategy's Vision, Goals and Targets by providing the broad policy framework upon which a series of Action Plans and Sub-Strategies (for example, Walking Plan, Cycling Plan, Place Plans, Developer's Guidance) which will provide specific detail on policies, networks and potential projects to be included in the Transport Programme.

Improving the walking and cycling network

Crossings, footways, and cycleways

We will build a network of high quality walking and cycling infrastructure, enabling people of all ages and abilities to walk, wheel and cycle safely and conveniently.

Enhancements to our walking and cycling network include safe, segregated cycle routes on busier roads and routes through quieter neighbourhoods, modal filters, safety improvements to junctions, expanding cycle parking provision, upgrading pedestrian, and cycling crossings, and improving wayfinding. To make the most efficient use of limited road space, we will reallocate space to create dedicated cycling infrastructure and to improve the pedestrian environment.

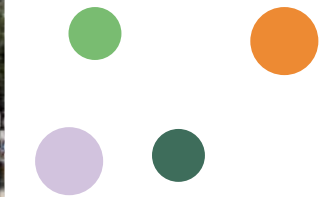
Cycle parking

We will build high quality, secure cycle parking in locations where it is needed, including town centres, stations and public transport interchanges, schools, hospitals, and residential areas where there is currently limited or no opportunities to park bicycles securely.

This will include introducing more secure cycle hubs (a place where various cycle facilities come together, such as cycle parking, cycle repair services, cycling information, and sometimes include lockers or showers), accessible by key to members of each hub at key public transport hubs across the borough.



Secure cycle parking in a bike hangar



Edmonton Green Cycle Hub adjacent to the station

Making prosperous town centres with placemaking



Town centres

Enfield's Local Plan 2041 identifies the hierarchy of the borough's town centres, high streets and shopping parades:

- Major town centre (1) – Enfield Town
- District centres (4) – Angel Edmonton, Edmonton Green, Southgate, Palmers Green
- Large local centres (16)
- Small local centres (11)
- Local parades (34).

We will create accessible and walkable environments in our town centres, making it easier for people to walk, wheel, cycle or use public transport to access their local centre for shopping, leisure, and services. We will do this through enhancements to the public realm, in line with the Healthy Streets indicators.

Where possible, we will incorporate features such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and tree planting, contributing towards climate resilience in the borough in line with the Borough's Climate Action Plan.

Encouraging people to spend time and money in our high streets in turn supports the local economy and makes the borough attractive to inward investment.

Placemaking

Placemaking means creating places and focuses on transforming public spaces to strengthen the connections between people and these places. Placemaking is a process centred on people and their needs, aspirations, desires, and visions, which relies strongly on community participation. The Local Plan sets out the eleven principal placemaking Areas.

We will produce, update, and implement Place Plans (within the Place Shaping Strategy) for each of the placemaking areas to help support the respective Placemaking Visions outlined in the Local Plan.

Scooter and cycle hire

The Council would support a coordinated scheme to manage dockless rental e-bikes and e-scooters across London. A rental scheme would enable Enfield's residents and visitors to hire e-bikes and e-scooters for short periods, and would provide an additional transport choice for local journeys.

Blue and green infrastructure

We will identify opportunities for increased blue and green infrastructure such as planting, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and urban greening in all transport schemes to help mitigate the impacts of flooding, air pollution and climate change, whilst providing an improved public realm, shade and shelter in line with the aspirations set out in the Blue and Green Strategy.



Improving neighbourhoods

Quieter Neighbourhoods

Our Quieter Neighbourhoods projects aim to reduce the volume and speed of motor traffic on residential streets to make streets safer and more attractive for people to walk and cycle. This also contributes to the development of neighbourhoods in the borough where all essential goods and services are obtainable within a short walk or cycle from all residences. Quieter Neighbourhoods may include measures to limit through-traffic on certain streets such as “modal filters” or weight and freight restrictions, and the creation new public spaces. They may also increase the number of residential roads with a 20-mph speed limit, and active travel modes will be prioritised. Cameras and other interventions will be considered to enforce some of these measures if necessary to maintain direct access for the emergency services.

We will implement quieter neighbourhoods where appropriate, in consultation with local residents and stakeholders.

School Streets

School Streets aim to improve road safety and reduce air pollution outside of schools and encourage more children and parents or carers to walk, scoot or cycle to and from school. School Streets are timed road closures outside the school gates, however they can also be supported by enhancements to the public realm outside of schools such as widening footways, introducing planting and the installation of public art.

We will introduce school streets at schools where possible. However, school streets cannot be introduced on main roads or bus routes.

Reducing speeds

It has been proven that lower speed limits reduce the frequency and severity of road collisions. Therefore, we will continue to introduce 20 mph speed limits in areas where people live, work or play. This means that all residential roads, plus other roads where necessary within the borough will be made 20 mph.



School Streets make it safer for children to get to school



Community market held on Devonshire Square, Palmers Green



Informing and inspiring people about active travel

Behaviour change

Alongside infrastructure to encourage more people to walk and cycle, we will support and encourage people to make more sustainable daily journeys by providing resources, activities, motivation, and community support. We will do this through a programme of events, engagement with young people, schools and community groups, and marketing sustainable travel. In addition, we will work with communities to further develop and shape future ideas and projects that support walking and cycling through community engagement and consultation.

Examples of some current and past events that have been delivered as part of the Journeys and Places programme include second-hand bike markets, group rides, free cycle repairs (Dr Bike), try-a-bike sessions and the All Ability Cycling Club.

School travel and engagement

The Journeys and Places programme delivers [TfL's Travel for Life](#) scheme in schools across the borough. Travel for Life recognises the work schools are doing to enable and encourage active travel. The scheme facilitates the creation, monitoring and implementation of school travel plans which set out the initiatives they will deliver to encourage people to travel by walking, wheeling, scooting, cycling and other forms of active travel for journeys to school. The objective is to embed active and sustainable travel behaviours into young people that will last a lifetime.

Informing

We will speak up about how changes to the way people travel can benefit their lives, the lives of those of the wider community, and the planet. We will promote the benefits of walking, cycling and other forms of sustainable travel alongside how people can give walking or cycling a go using our services and infrastructure. By informing and inspiring people of all ages and abilities across Enfield, we aim to enable them to confidently choose to make sustainable daily journeys. A strong identity online through the Journeys and Places website and social media channels as well as on-street promotion will be used to share the benefits of walking and cycling to the local economy, public health, and climate change.

Engagement

We will engage with the Enfield community to encourage people to switch their shorter journeys from car to active or sustainable travel modes. Community engagement enables us to make better decisions resulting in better project outcomes. It enables us to build and strengthen relationships with individuals and groups. It also facilitates the sharing of knowledge between the Council and community.

Traditionally, young people are underrepresented in engagement and consultation processes. We seek to improve the representation of young people in Journeys and engagement processes by collaborating with school communities and other places where young people are, such as youth centres, from the initial stages of scheme development through to implementation in line with the Council's Youth Participation Policy .

Enabling effective management of kerbside space including parking and electric vehicle charging

Kerbside space

The kerbside is the space at the edge of a road, next to the footway (i.e. at the kerb). The management of kerbside space affects everyone who spends time on our streets. The kerbside belongs to everyone, and it can serve a variety of uses, including parking, delivery, active travel and measures that respond to the effects of climate change.

The adjacent footway space can sometimes have an interaction with kerbside space, such as, for example, when of electric vehicle charge points (EVCPs) are placed on the footway adjacent to a dedicated EV parking bay.

On-street parking

We will implement Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs) where necessary to deal with parking issues and to make our highways safer. CPZs help to prevent all-day commuter parking, improve access for emergency service and refuse vehicles, and reduce inconsiderate and indiscriminate parking, thereby improving parking conditions for the local community. This includes within Housing estates where the Council owns the land.

We will implement parking restrictions in locations where access and safety can be compromised, for example at road junctions and near schools.

We will support businesses by enabling on-street parking and loading where possible, especially in town centres. We will review and implement parking schemes to maximise benefits.

Off-street parking

We will provide off-street parking to support town centres. However, preference for space will be given to sustainable modes. Where there is low demand or can be accommodated on-street, consideration will be given to disposing or part-disposing of car parks for development.

Car parks are priced to encourage short-stay rather than long-stay (commuter) parking. Consideration may be given to adding variations based on the pollution level of the vehicle.

Electric vehicle charging

We will work with partners to develop and deliver a comprehensive network of EVCPs which responds to diverse needs, including freight, taxis, local residential charging and car clubs.

Where feasible, we will seek to put all EV infrastructure in the carriageway and car parks to minimise the impact on pedestrians, particularly disabled people.

Car clubs

Car clubs are short-term car rental services that allow members access to locally parked cars and pay by the minute, hour, or day.

We will investigate car clubs with a view to implementing a low pollution but financially viable solution. Car clubs can be beneficial where public transport availability is high and parking availability is low in lieu of parking provision.

Supporting better public transport

Accessibility

We will make our streets and public transport interchanges more accessible and inclusive to ensure boarding public transport vehicles is as simple as possible.

We will work with TfL and Network Rail to improve step-free access (SFA) and install upgrades to stations including new station entrances for Underground, Overground and mainline stations within the borough to improve accessibility.

Public transport infrastructure

Working with TfL, we will deliver bus priority improvements where needed across the borough and consider the impacts on public transport when designing future projects.

We will work with TfL on delivering the necessary infrastructure to support Low Emission Bus Zones and the electrification of the bus fleet.

We will work with Network Rail and Train Operators to make rail infrastructure improvements where there is significant development and improvements are needed.

Service enhancements

We will lobby TfL to ensure that they maintain a bus service that provides a satisfactory level of frequency and accessibility to our residents (including at locations of new development), recognising the role of buses as the most flexible part of our public transport system that doesn't require significant, costly, or time-consuming new infrastructure to be delivered.

We will lobby train operators to maintain or improve frequency levels and high-quality stations to the benefit of our residents, visitors and new developments.

We will use Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL), the level of deprivation and percentage of elderly people and disabled people living in each area as indicators to help prioritise locations for investment.

We will lobby and support TfL in the delivery of large-scale public transport schemes in the borough to provide the necessary increases in capacity that enable residents and visitors to move in and around the borough.



People travelling by bus in Enfield Town



Bus travelling along Ponders End High Street

Making freight and deliveries more efficient and effective

Freight movement and deliveries

Commercial vehicles are very high emitters of carbon pollution and is responsible for approximately one third of all road transport emissions, despite being only around 12% of the overall fleet.

We will provide an efficient network and kerb-side space and will prioritise sustainable the movements of goods. This will ensure the efficient movement of essential freight while minimising wider impacts such as congestion and carbon emissions.

We will develop an Enfield specific Freight Action Plan (to complement the TfL [Freight and servicing action plan](#)) and implement measures to mitigate the impacts of freight movements in the borough, recognising Enfield's status as the workshop of London.

We will work with businesses to encourage retiming of deliveries outside of peak periods through waiting and loading reviews and interventions such as vehicle restrictions.

We will support businesses and organisations across the borough to use cargo bikes for deliveries of goods and services and promote the benefits such as reduced cost of deliveries and that they are a low carbon delivery option.

Consolidation

We will work with others including town centre stakeholders, hospitals, and education establishments to identify opportunities to increase freight consolidation both for deliveries and removing waste.

We will investigate opportunities with partner organisations and groups for last mile deliveries by cycle freight, including the use of e-bikes and implementing dedicated cargo-bike loading and unloading space where feasible.

We will work with organisations to install collection points to reduce the need for additional and unnecessary delivery mileage.



Local Enfield business owner making deliveries by cargo bike

Enabling good transport connections through development

Building a sustainable and decarbonised transport system for Enfield

To meet the Council's housing targets, transport plans for Growth Areas must provide practical solutions that encourage active and sustainable travel. These plans should balance the viability of site allocations with the need to support overall growth objectives. By focusing on effective transport infrastructure and services, the Council can ensure its Growth Areas are both accessible and aligned with the broader transport vision.

All new developments in the borough should ensure they:

- Encourage the use of sustainable and active travel modes through planning obligations.
- Connect and enhance the walking and cycling networks in the borough.
- Connect and enhance the public transport network in the borough.
- Conform to vehicle and cycle parking standards within the London Plan (including provision of EVCPs) including that parking and loading is off-street and avoids blocking active travel routes. Parking permits to existing Controlled Parking Zones [CPZs] will not be permitted for residents of new developments.
- Help address road safety issues in the borough through good design within the development and by funding mitigation measures.
- Are compact and have access to key services within a 20-minute walk or cycle.
- Encourage car free development in well-connected locations and car lite development elsewhere.

Note: The policies in this table are a summary of Policies T1, T2 and T3 contained within the Local Plan but should also be considered alongside the Council's Developer Guidance.



Cycling at Angel Walk

Delivering the strategy



Delivering the strategy

There are many ways we use land for journeys and places that make up the Enfield where people live, work, travel around and enjoy. These have been categorised into six elements:

- Neighbourhoods
- Corridors
- Town Centres
- Parks and open spaces
- Employment hubs
- New developments.

Following the delivery of the Transport Strategy, these will shape the practical and deliverable solutions to meet the needs of the real world and how we use our streets and public spaces in our everyday lives.

These six elements of the borough are shown in Figure 3 below. Enfield is a dynamic borough with many places for people to interact, pathways for movement, nature to blossom and business to thrive. These six elements naturally interact and overlap with each other, for example parks are typically located within neighbourhoods, adjacent to or within town centres and often accessed by corridors.

The development of projects in the borough will be subject to design guidelines and technical considerations (for example road width), plus engagement and consultation with the local community. The following section describes these six elements and provides examples of projects that may be explored when delivering this strategy.



Figure 3: Illustrative example of the six elements that make up the London Borough of Enfield



Neighbourhoods

Neighbourhoods are primarily residential areas and are where most of Enfield's population reside and include the Council's housing estates.

The aim for our work in neighbourhoods is to create a more enjoyable and liveable environment. The focus will be on shaping the neighbourhood around people, with an emphasis on transforming streets into spaces that promote good health and wellbeing. This could involve reducing traffic volumes and vehicle speeds in residential areas to improve the safety for people walking and cycling, and encourage active and sustainable transport as the preferred modes of transportation.

Examples of projects that may be delivered for neighbourhoods include:

- School Streets
- Quieter Neighbourhoods including bus priority
- 20 mph speed limits
- Cycleways and cycle parking
- Sustainable uses of the kerbside including parklets and car clubs
- Parking schemes
- Cycle and scooter hire
- Electric vehicle charging points.



Figure 4: Illustrative example of a neighbourhood in Enfield

Corridors

Corridors are the primary movement passages through Enfield and carry most of the borough's traffic. In terms of their function they are primarily focused on movement, however there is overlap with Enfield's town centres where corridors can take on more of a place function and serve as locations for retail and employment. A significant number of people live on or very near corridors.

The corridors within Enfield have been identified based on LBE's street classifications. Any main roads or connector roads have been identified as a corridor. Therefore, corridors are primarily A-roads and B-roads, and include some roads that are part of the Strategic Road Network.

Examples of projects that may be delivered along corridors include:

- Cycleways including protected spaces for cycle traffic on main roads
- Improved controlled crossings for walking, wheeling, and cycling
- 20 mph speed limits
- Cycle parking and other sustainable uses of the kerbside
- Bus shelters with real time information and accessible bus stops
- Cycle and scooter hire
- Bus priority
- Reducing road danger
- Projects to reduce the Borough's carbon footprint from transport.



Figure 5: Illustrative example of a corridor in Enfield

Town centres

Town centres are primary destinations for travel and contain a rich mix of amenities and activities. It is crucial to ensure that town centres are well-connected so that residents can access their local centres and the range of amenities they offer. Enfield benefits from five major and district town centres in the borough:

- Enfield Town
- Edmonton Green
- Angel Edmonton
- Palmers Green
- Southgate.

Enfield Town fulfils the role of the major town centre in the borough and contains the highest concentration of retail, leisure, and employment destinations. The other four centres also provide a wide range of facilities and cater for the needs of residents locally.

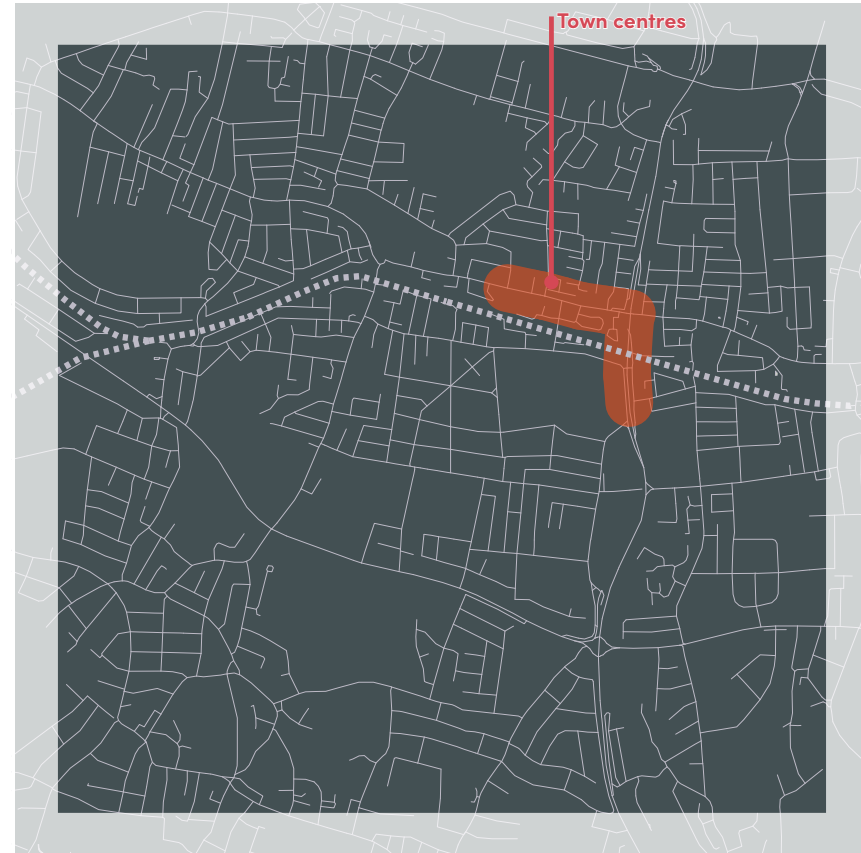
All five town centres are connected to the rest of the borough via multiple bus services as well as by rail: Enfield Town, Edmonton Green and Angel Edmonton by London Overground services, Palmers Green by National Rail services and Southgate by the London Underground.

Enfield has developed Action Plans for each of its town centres and the policies outlined within the Strategy have been developed to complement these action plans and contribute to the vitality of Enfield's town centres.

Examples of projects that may be delivered for town centres include:

- Public realm improvements and placemaking projects
- Cycle parking including space for cargo bikes
- 20 mph speed limits

Figure 6: Illustrative example of a town centre in Enfield



- Cycleways and connections to a borough-wide cycle network
- Sustainable uses of the kerbside
- Bus shelters with real time information and accessible bus stops
- Cycle and scooter hire
- Parking schemes
- Reducing, re-timing and increasing the use of sustainable vehicles for deliveries and commercial operations.

Parks and open spaces

Parks and open spaces cover over 900 hectares of the borough. Enfield benefits from a number of parks ranging from large parks on the edge of the borough such as Trent Park, to local parks and greenspaces within neighbourhoods, such as Pymmes Park. As well as designated parks, residents of Enfield also have access to several trails, towpaths, and green routes, particularly in the more rural areas in the north of the borough. This includes the London Outer Orbital Path (LOOP), National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 12, the Green Loop, and the Lea Valley Walk.

As well as being popular destinations, parks and open spaces play a vital role in enabling growth of the walking and cycling network in the borough. Parks can provide traffic-free cycling connections, for example Pymmes Park which hosts a section of NCN Route 1 and therefore provides a strategic connection for cycling.

Examples of projects that may be delivered for parks and open spaces include:

- Improved wayfinding for walking and cycling
- Greenways and other connections to a borough-wide walking and/or cycling networks
- Cycle parking
- Blue and green infrastructure as part of the delivery of other schemes.

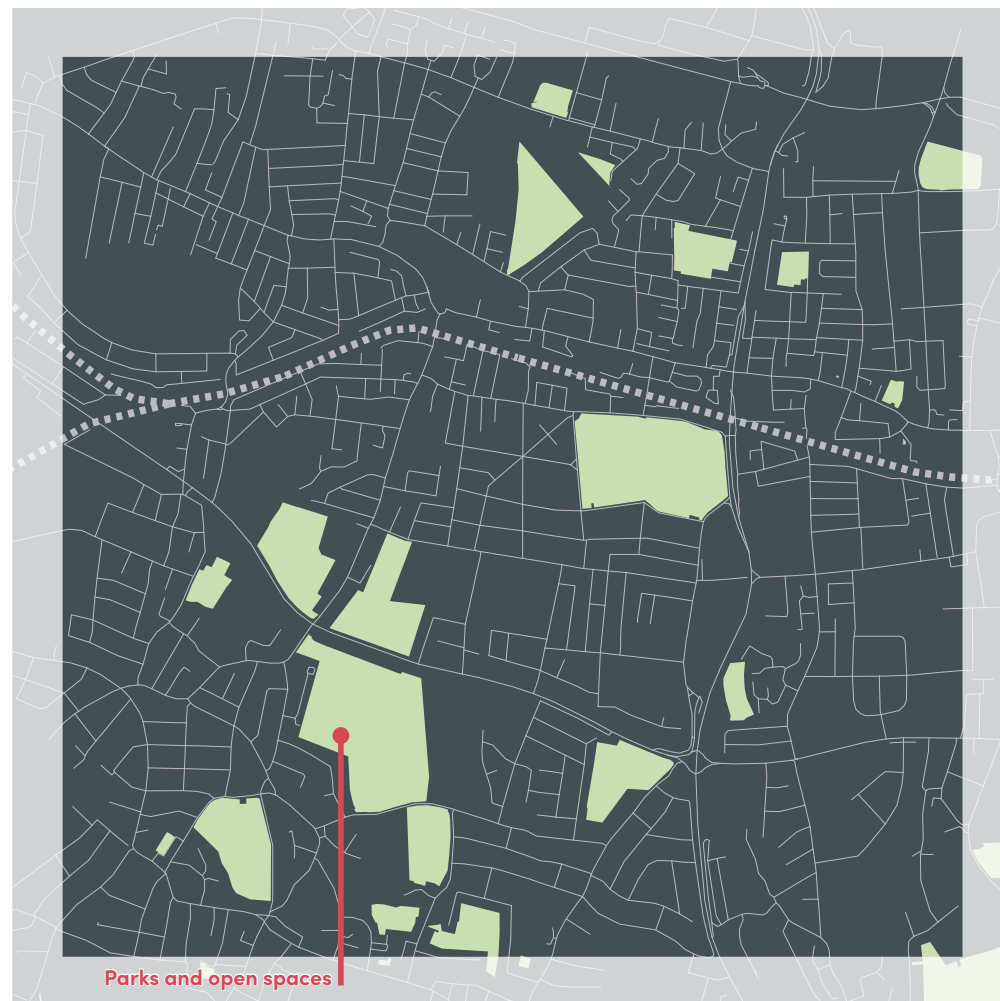


Figure 7: Illustrative example of parks and open spaces in Enfield

Employment hubs

There are several areas in Enfield that are hubs for employment. However, we know that residents of Enfield are employed across most of the borough and beyond, and some residents work from home and do not regularly travel to a workplace.

Enfield has over 400 hectares of industrial land. The majority of this land is in the eastern corridor and much of it is classified as being a Strategic Industrial Location (SIL), which are designated areas to ensure London provides a sufficient number of quality sites, to meet the needs of industrial and related sectors. Within this eastern corridor there are also other types of employment spaces, including business parks such as Meridian Business Park, making it a key generator of trips in the borough. Improving access to employment space also has economic benefits and can help address socio-economic deprivation.

Examples of projects that may be delivered for employment hubs include:

- Cycle parking including space for cargo bikes
- 20 mph speed limits
- Cycleways and connections to a borough-wide cycle network
- Cycle and scooter hire
- Parking schemes
- Reducing, re-timing and increasing the use of sustainable vehicles for deliveries and commercial operations
- Sustainable travel plans

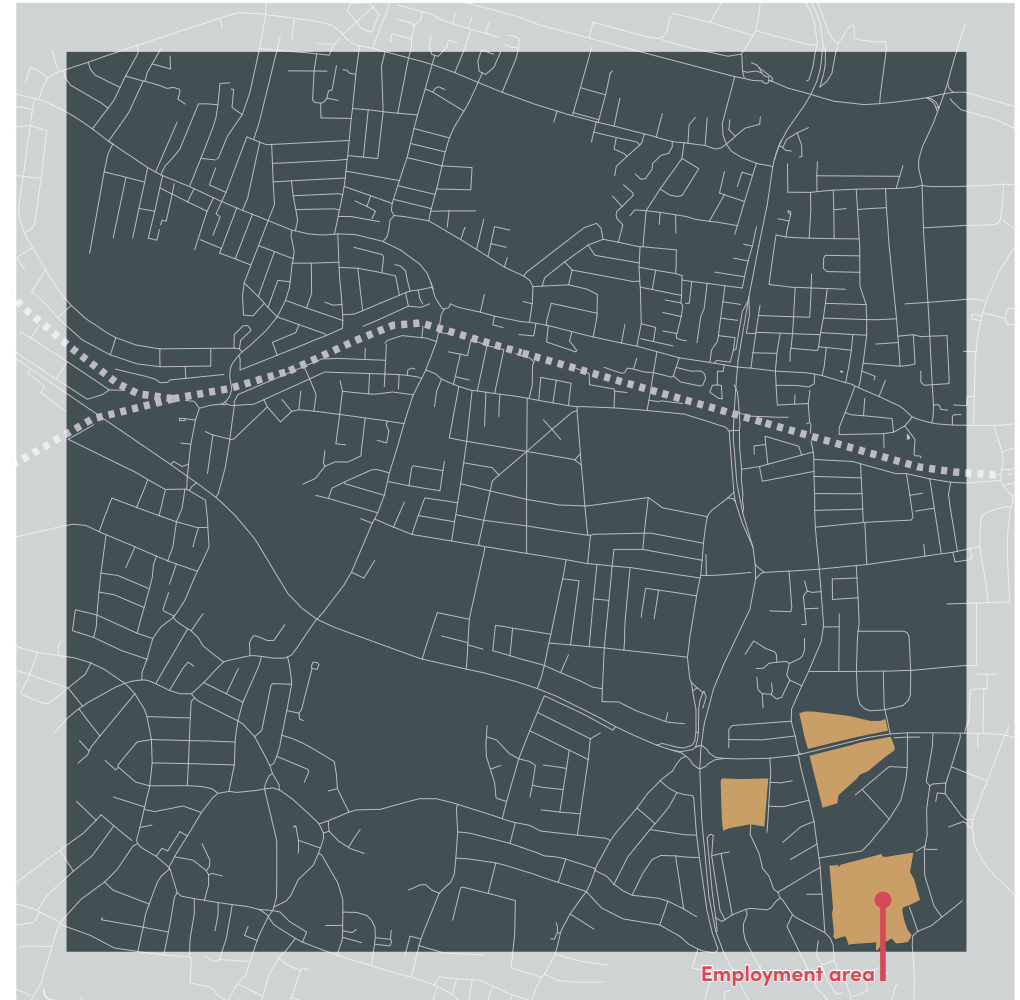


Figure 8: Illustrative example of employment hubs in Enfield

New developments

This element focuses on future development sites in the borough, with a particular focus on the larger sites that will generate a higher number of trips. Although the focus is on these sites, the recommendations outlined for this element should also apply to all new development sites in the borough.

Examples of projects that may be delivered for new developments include:

- Cycle parking including space for cargo bikes
- 20 mph speed limits
- Cycleways and connections to a borough-wide cycle network
- Sustainable uses of the kerbside
- Cycle and scooter hire
- Sustainable travel plans
- Car clubs and electric vehicle charging points
- No access to existing residential parking zones.



Figure 9: Illustrative example of a new development in Enfield



Guiding principles

There are several key principles that guide how the Council will approach transport projects that are delivered as part of the strategy.

We proactively engage the community in the development of projects

In delivering projects and activities as part of the Transport Programme, we work proactively to be inclusive, seeking timely input from residents and stakeholders. We work to make each engagement opportunity fit for purpose and accessible to people with different needs and seek to hear the voices of those often underrepresented in community engagement processes.



Engaging on projects through art

Community engagement is undertaken in various formats in line with the Council's engagement plan and best practise. Depending upon the size and nature of the scheme, this can involve workshops in community halls or other public spaces, online mapping and feedback exercises, and design workshops, both in-person or virtually. We seek to engage people across so that we have representation from all **protected characteristic** groups as defined in the Equality Act 2010. We deliver specific engagement activities tailored to groups of people who are at risk of being excluded or

underrepresented, such as younger, older, disabled people and people from ethnic minority groups.

Community engagement and consultation takes place at various times throughout the lifecycle of individual projects. By engaging communities throughout the lifecycle of projects, we aim to deliver better projects and outcomes for Enfield.

The nature and size of a particular project informs the most appropriate approach to community engagement and consultation. The level of engagement and consultation will be scaled depending upon the size and nature of the project. Some projects lend themselves to an experimental approach, enabling residents to experience the project in practice before providing feedback, while on other projects we engage the community and deliver statutory consultation processes prior to implementation, some minor projects may only have statutory consultation. Major projects will have a published Communications, Engagement and Consultation Plan



People walking and cycling along Fox Lane bridge



We will seek to make the Borough more accessible to the mobility impaired

All projects will consider the needs of the mobility impaired to make sure that accessibility is improved and never compromised.

We will always consider equalities impact but may not always produced a standalone Equality Impact Assessments (EqIAs):

We have produced an EqIA for this Strategy. An equalities assessment will take place for all projects with additional project specific EqIA produced and published as appropriate. Equalities assessments will enable us to consider how projects might impact on each protected characteristic and help us to identify groups we particularly want to hear from in our consultation and engagement activities.

We are evidence-led and transparent in our rationale for projects

There is an ever-growing body of evidence about the impacts of investment in sustainable travel infrastructure and measures to encourage travel behaviour change. This evidence comes from a range of practitioner and academic sources and is based on projects in London, the UK and internationally. We continuously review this evidence and adapt and evolve as necessary.

We will always consider equalities impact but may not always produced a standalone Equality Impact Assessments (EqIAs):

We have produced an EqIA for this Strategy. An equalities assessment will take place for all projects with additional project specific EqIA produced and published as appropriate. Equalities

assessments will enable us to consider how projects might impact on each protected characteristic and help us to identify groups we particularly want to hear from in our consultation and engagement activities.

We monitor the impacts of our own projects in terms of the effects they have on how people travel and on people's attitudes to travel. We collect data about how people travel around the borough and ask for people's views on the projects we have delivered and how they make decisions about the journeys they make. The data we collect enables us to evaluate what we deliver and helps to shape the projects we deliver in the future.

As part of the development of each major project we publish the following key documents:

- Project rationale
- Communications, engagement and consultation plan
- Monitoring plan
- Equalities plan and accompanying EQIA.

We share the project-specific evidence base upon which council decision making is based. We publish summaries of the findings from community engagement and consultation opportunities, and analysis of data collected as part of the development and delivery of the project.

We apply consistent standards of design

Good design is at the heart of making our transport infrastructure inclusive and accessible to a wide range of people and ages. Our transport infrastructure needs to be safe, convenient, and intuitive for people to use irrespective of their previous experience.

We use the most up to date guidance and standards for every job we design and implement to ensure our projects are of consistently excellent quality across the borough. When designing larger projects, we adopt a holistic approach using the Healthy Streets Approach to improve streets across the 10 Healthy Streets Indicators shown below (Figure 10), and consider the impacts on blue and green infrastructure.



Figure 10: The 10 Healthy Streets Indicators



Learning to cycle in Bush Hill Park



We consider the needs of all road users

The Strategy considers the full range of transport options and recognises that for some people and for certain journeys there may not be a viable alternative to a car. We aim to balance these competing needs when developing and delivering projects. Road space is finite and the impacts on all road users of reallocating space to walking and cycling will be considered.

Access to homes, businesses, jobs, education, shops, services, and leisure is vital to the socio-economic health of the borough. The Transport Programme will help people to reach these by low cost and sustainable modes. The Transport Programme will recognise that some people may need additional support and may be affected differently by the projects delivered. Walking and cycling infrastructure have suffered from under-investment for decades, and this needs to be rectified. This does not mean that we will not be undertaking projects that will make improvements for motor vehicles, but they will be less of a priority.

Priority will be given to active and sustainable projects which help with our targets on mode share and carbon reduction. Larger vehicles tend to have a higher carbon footprint, but public transport vehicles can carry more passengers. Figure 11 below shows the impact of vehicles on carbon emissions per passenger kilometre.

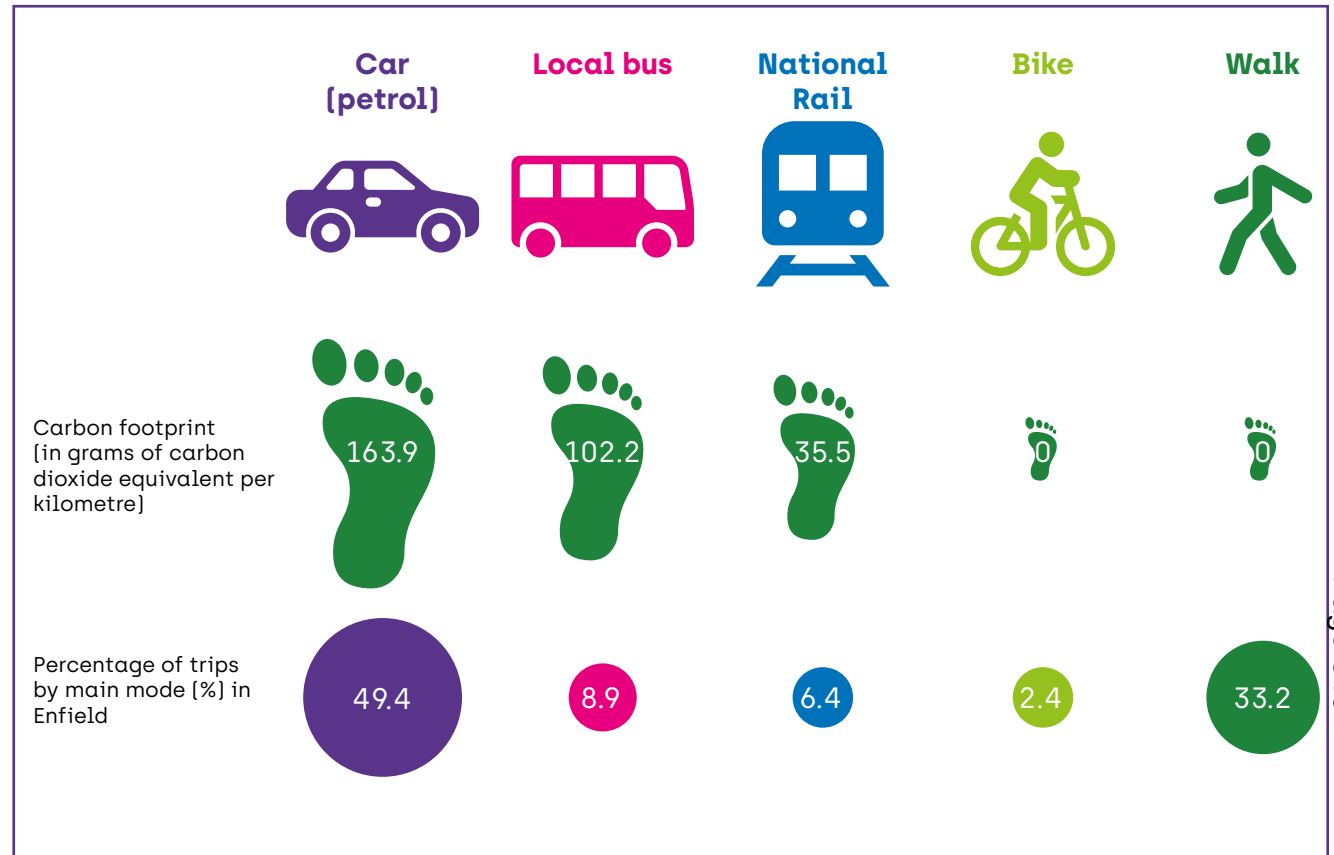


Figure 11: The carbon footprint and percentage of trips made of various modes in Enfield

Data source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1233337/carbon-footprint-of-travel-per-kilometer-by-mode-of-transport-uk/>



We are working towards reducing the carbon footprint of transport in the borough

This transport strategy aims to significantly reduce the carbon emissions from transport across the borough as part of the response to the declared climate emergency. The Council aims to become a carbon neutral organisation by 2030 and a carbon neutral borough by 2040. As well as enabling more sustainable journeys, the Council also needs to consider the carbon footprint of project implementation. Therefore, the Transport Programme will make efforts to capture the carbon impact of project delivery and by working with industry seek to continually reduce the footprint of project delivery.

We seek to understand the impact of the projects we deliver

We are committed to understanding the impact of the transport projects we deliver, and to using learning from our work to help shape the future development of the programme.

Evaluation of projects will include process, impact, and value for money evaluation. Process evaluation supports continuous improvement by capturing lessons learned as projects are implemented. Impact evaluation will show whether activities are achieving the aims and objectives of the Strategy. We evaluate whether the project is delivering value for money by maximising the benefits of the Transport Programme.



Electric vehicle charging point

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Stay engaged with transport in Enfield

Find out more and stay engaged in transport in Enfield by visiting the [Enfield Council's Website](#). Here you will be able to find:

- Action Plans and Guidance
- Updates on strategic monitoring
- Updates on the Transport Programme and projects
- Information on consultation and engagement opportunities

To find out more about projects we will be delivering as part of the Transport Programme see:

- [Let's Talk Enfield](#)
- [Journeys and Places Website](#)



Children learning to cycle

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Objection/representation based on the following grounds:	LBE response
General support	Enfield Council has noted the comments from residents and stakeholders expressing their support for the Transport Strategy and specific interventions
Support for Controlled Parking Zones	
Support for 20mph limits	
Support for car clubs where they are used to reduce overall car ownership and use	
Support for car-free developments in well-connected areas	
Support for consideration of replacing car parks with new developments	
Support for delivering improvements for walking	
Support for delivering infrastructure for safe walking and cycling including Low Traffic Neighbourhoods and safe cycle routes	
Support for introducing safe cycling infrastructure	
Support for seeking funding for public transport improvements through S106 funding	
Support for sustainable movement of goods	
Support for the Council's work to engage schools through TfL's Travel for Life programme	
Support for walking and cycling provision to be prioritised through planning and new developments	
Support for delivering improvements for walking	
Suggestion that public transport should lead the way for sustainable transport	

Supportive of mode shift to active travel and alignment with the Healthy Streets approach	
Suggestion to ensure alignment with other strategies including from TfL and the Mayor of London	
Concern about negative impact on people's daily lives as a result of infrastructure changes to support active and sustainable travel	The Council has a commitment to enabling greater levels of active travel across the borough, in line with the Mayor's Transport Strategy and Climate Action Plan. In order to see long term behaviour change we are working to both provide the infrastructure to do so, along with education, training and resources. More information about the rationale for enabling more active and sustainable travel can be found in the documents mentioned above.
Concern that car parks will be replaced with new developments	This would only be considered where demand for these car parks is low, and there are suitable active and sustainable travel measures in place.
Concern that Low Traffic Neighbourhoods have had negative impacts including congestion and pollution	<p>There is an increasingly large body of evidence and research relating to LTNs which has been conducted by independent academics, as well as data collected by TfL and London boroughs. https://www.sustrans.org.uk/for-professionals/infrastructure/an-introductory-guide-to-low-traffic-neighbourhood-design/an-introductory-guide-to-low-traffic-neighbourhood-design-contents/design-guide/all/8-a-guide-to-the-evidence-around-low-traffic-neighbourhoods</p> <p>Evidence to date consistently shows that LTNs are having a positive impact on the lives of people living and working in the area. Road casualties are reduced by half in LTNs, showing that they are making streets safer by lowering traffic levels. They also enable people to walk and cycle more, while reducing street crime in their areas at the same time. Impacts of LTNs should be monitored and schemes adjusted if necessary. Successful implementation will minimise disruption and provide the greatest opportunity to deliver their safety, environmental, community and health benefits.</p>
Concern that the Council did not effectively engage on or communicate the Transport Strategy to residents	The Transport Strategy is publicly available and was open to anyone to comment on during the engagement period. The engagement period ran at the same time as engagement on the Council's Local Plan. This period of engagement was held online. Due to the timing of the Mayoral election, we were unable to host in-person activities.

<p>Concern that the survey was not accessible as it required people to login.</p>	<p>We do ask that people register with the Let's Talk Enfield site so that they have an account. By signing up and providing some demographic information, you are helping us better understand who we are hearing from and the views of particular groups in the community. This period of engagement was held online. Due to the timing of the Mayoral election, we were unable to host in-person activities.</p>
<p>Concern that reduced parking provision will negatively impact people's daily lives and the local economy</p>	<p>Approximately half of vehicle trips in the Borough are under 2 miles. The British Medical Association (BMA) posits a distance of five miles that can be 'easily' cycled. These short journeys by private motor vehicles contribute to the traffic congestion in the Borough, impacting on essential journeys which need to be undertaken by a motorised vehicle. It is not the intention to restrict this.</p> <p>There is also evidence that people who walk or cycle to high streets spend more time and money there than those who travel by car because they visit more regularly. Businesses also overestimate their customer's car use (Walking and cycling: the economic benefits (tfl.gov.uk)), therefore, walking and cycling provision can benefit local economies.</p> <p>The Council seeks to balance the use of carriageway space for parked vehicles with other uses that improve safety, the public realm and reduce traffic congestion.</p>
<p>Concern that Controlled Parking Zones will negatively impact vulnerable people who will not be able to use their cars, or will force them to give up their cars</p>	<p>The Council believes that residents should receive priority for parking on their street over commuters and visitors to nearby amenities. Blue badge holders are permitted to park in pay to park and residents permit only bays for an unlimited time. The Council also offers a brown badge scheme for over 70s which allow parking in designated bays in the Borough.</p>
<p>Concern that the Transport Strategy suggests positive actions and goals that are disconnected from what is currently being and will be delivered, for example increasing the price of cycle hangar memberships</p>	<p>The Transport Strategy outlines the vision for the borough's transport system and access up to 2030. We have ambitious targets and plans that are in line with policies and strategies such as the Mayor's Transport Strategy and the Council's Climate Action Plan. These targets reflect the urgency of the climate emergency and need for improvements to way we travel across the borough to keep up with population growth and environmental needs. The Strategy will be the basis for plans developed and delivered.</p> <p>Regarding the cost of cycle hangar memberships, the Council remains committed to providing more secure cycle parking and we will work with providers to try and keep costs as low as possible. Unprecedented pressure on Council finances mean that we have had to make the difficult, but fair, decision to pass on this charge to those using the cycle hangars.</p>

People need cars, vans, lorries and other vehicles for work and leisure purposes.	The Council aims to encourage active and sustainable journeys by walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport, particularly for short journeys in the borough. We understand that people need their cars or other types of vehicles to move around for work and leisure. This will always be the case and will be maintained. However, if we are to see positive change in air quality, congestion levels, health and wellbeing, and road safety, it is essential that people travel behaviours incorporate active and sustainable modes. Transport projects will consider the impacts on all modes as part of their design and implementation.
Support for lobbying for increasing train frequencies and number of services	The Council agrees that increasing public transport capacity would be a good thing, and the Transport Strategy reflects this. More detail on how this could be accomplished will be contained in the forthcoming Action Plans. However, the Council does not operate public transport services, therefore, we can only lobby operators for improved services.
Support for working with TfL and other stakeholders to improve and make public transport more accessible particularly through providing step-free access across the network	The Council does not manage or operate the stations, which is the responsibility of network Rail and the train operating company, or London Underground. The Council will continue to lobby for improvements to stations to make them step free wherever possible. It should be noted, however, that some stations in the Borough are very difficult and expensive to make step free. More detail on the Council's proposals will be provided in the forthcoming Action Plans.
Request for more information on the delivery of the Transport Strategy	More detail on the delivery of the Transport Strategy will be contained in the forthcoming Action plans.
Suggestion for a train route from Cheshunt or Enfield Town to Stratford via South Tottenham	The suggestion has been passed to TfL.
Suggestion that active travel is considered as part of every infrastructure project delivered	Projects follow design guidance and go through a design review process to try and reduce or eliminate issues or errors. Projects are delivered based on policies such as the Mayor's Transport Strategy and the Climate Action Plan. Throughout the design process, active travel will be considered.
Suggestion that more car hire companies operate in Enfield to support car clubs	This is a policy within the Strategy.
Suggestion that TfL include routes to areas outside of London in their London transport map e.g. Moorgate to Hertford train line	The TfL maps include reference to where lines travel to. Any further suggestions should be raised with TfL.

Suggestion that the Council engages with the community and listens to their suggestions.	As projects are delivered, the community will be engaged throughout the design process and where relevant, in any statutory consultation on draft Traffic Orders. Communications and Engagement Plans will be published on the Let's Talk Enfield project pages.
Suggestion that the Strategy identifies an ambitious sustainable mode share target	The Transport Strategy contains the mode share target of 80% active and sustainable modes by 2030.
Suggestion that the Strategy is overseen by a senior board of officers including rail representatives	This is the role of the Portfolio Holder rather than officers, and this mechanism is already in place.
Suggestion that the Strategy mention gender inclusive design and respond to related strategies	More detail on how this could be accomplished will be contained in the forthcoming Action Plans.
Suggestion that the Transport Strategy is communicated clearly to community members throughout its life	We will be working to communicate the plans outlined in the Transport Strategy alongside the Local Plan and Place Shaping Framework, and following implementation plans to residents through a variety of channels. We will aim to communicate to residents in a way that is easy to understand and informs them of opportunities and proposals local to them.
Suggestion to be more definitive where possible throughout the Strategy	The purpose of the Transport Strategy is to provide a vision and high-level targets. More detail will be included in the forthcoming Action Plans.
Suggestion to include a map of existing and planned walking and cycling infrastructure	The cycle network plan will be in the forthcoming Cycling Action Plan.
Suggestion to incorporate public transport provision into planning obligations	This is a policy within the Transport Strategy
Suggestion to introduce bike share into the borough	The Council would support a coordinated scheme to manage dockless rental e-bikes and e-scooters across London. A rental scheme would enable Enfield's residents and visitors to hire e-bikes and e-scooters for short periods and would provide an additional transport choice for local journeys. This is reflected in the wording of the Transport Strategy.
Suggestion to make monitoring data available to the public	The Council has included both project and strategic monitoring in its project management toolkit for transport projects to ensure that measurement is included within the project lifecycle to be able to identify benefits.
Suggestion to make targets more specific rather than have a range (e.g. 10-15%)	The targets align with those in TfL's Mayor's Transport Strategy. It is, therefore, felt that the range is appropriate.

Suggestion to introduce more bus lanes	The Council works with TfL to identify bus priority measures for implementation. More detail on how this could be accomplished will be contained in the forthcoming Action Plans.
Suggestion to include reference to Superloop 11	The strategy is a framework document, so does not go into detail on specific schemes. The policy within the strategy is to improve all public transport where required.
Suggestion to improve bus connections from east to west	The Council agrees that increasing public transport capacity would be a good thing, and the Transport Strategy reflects this. More detail on how this could be accomplished will be contained in the forthcoming Action Plans. However, the Council does not operate public transport services, therefore, we can only lobby operators for improved services.
Suggestion to disallow motorcycles from travelling in bus lanes	Enfield does allow motorcycles access to some bus lanes, where the dimensions of the carriageway make it safe and suitable to do so. Each bus lane is, therefore, considered on a case-by-case basis.
Suggestion to deliver more infrastructure for safe walking and cycling including Low Traffic Neighbourhoods and protected cycle lanes	The Council agrees that protected cycle lanes and LTNs would support achieving the objective and targets set out in the Transport Strategy, and the Transport Strategy reflects this. More detail on how this could be accomplished will be contained in the forthcoming Action Plans.
Suggestion to prioritise walking and cycling in plans for kerbside management, car parking and electric vehicles	Space in our High Streets is limited and there are a significant number of demands on it. The Council needs to balance these demands, whilst considering the wider transport, economic and environmental impacts. More detail on this will be provided in a Kerbside management Plan and the Parking Plan. The Council will be producing a kerbside hierarchy, which will indicate a preference for sustainable modes as part of our more detailed action plans.
Suggestion to incorporate parking provision into new developments	This is not a policy of the Transport Strategy but the London Plan
Suggestion to deliver more electric vehicle charging points	The Council has a programme to implement a network of Electric Vehicle Charging Points across the Borough starting in 2024/25.

Enfield Place Shaping Framework

journeys
& places

A vision
for Enfield



A vision for Enfield

"By 2041, Enfield will be a place of growing opportunity for future generations: a green lung of London and a place where new homes and jobs help all communities to thrive. Housing growth will be accommodated across the Borough, ensuring delivery of a mix of housing types and tenures that meet the needs of existing and new residents. East-west disparities will be reduced by delivering high quality new infrastructure, an uplift in employment floorspace across sites and environmental improvements. New development will be knitted into improved blue-green networks."

Enfield Local Plan 2024-2041

Enfield's Local Plan 2041 outlines the aspirations for the borough and sets out a vision that Enfield will be:

- A nurturing place
- A deeply green place
- The workshop of London
- A distinct and leading part of London.

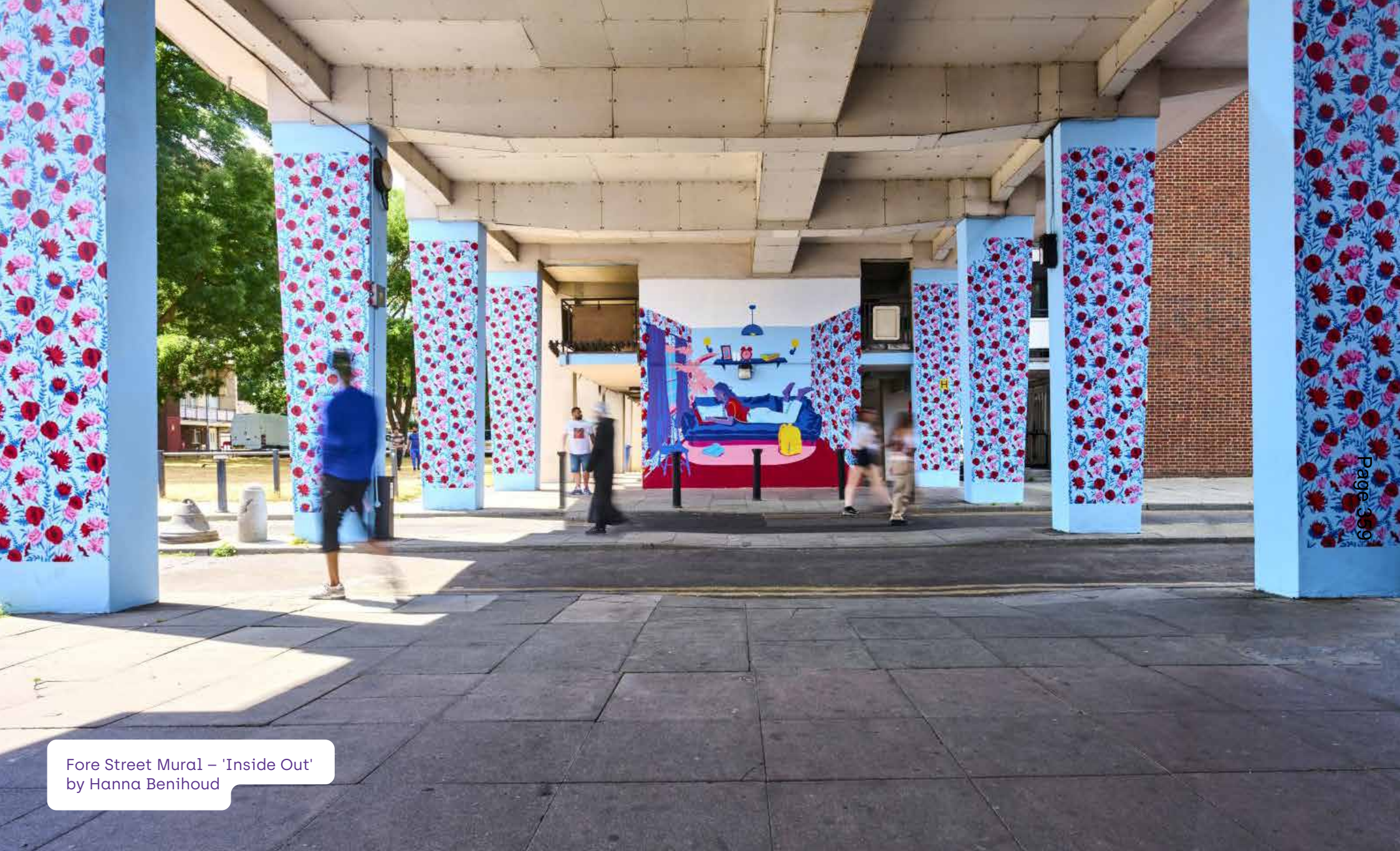
Much of this vision will be realised across 11 placemaking areas that have been identified as being able to accommodate the good growth needed to support Enfield in becoming more connected, more inclusive and more resilient.

The 11 placemaking areas as outlined in the Local Plan 2041 are:

- Enfield Town
- Southbury
- Edmonton Green
- Angel Edmonton
- Meridian Water
- Southgate
- New Southgate
- Palmers Green
- Rural Enfield
- Crews Hill
- Chase Park.

We will realise this vision across the 11 placemaking areas by:

- Empowering communities who can build cohesion and a sense of belonging in their neighbourhoods and across the borough
- Supporting existing local businesses whilst harnessing new economic growth and employment opportunities
- Celebrating and amplifying Enfield's strong cultural identity
- Linking new and existing neighbourhoods to town centres and high streets that offer an attractive range of activities for the day and night-time economy
- Connecting blue and green assets across the borough and embedding climate resilience and biodiversity.



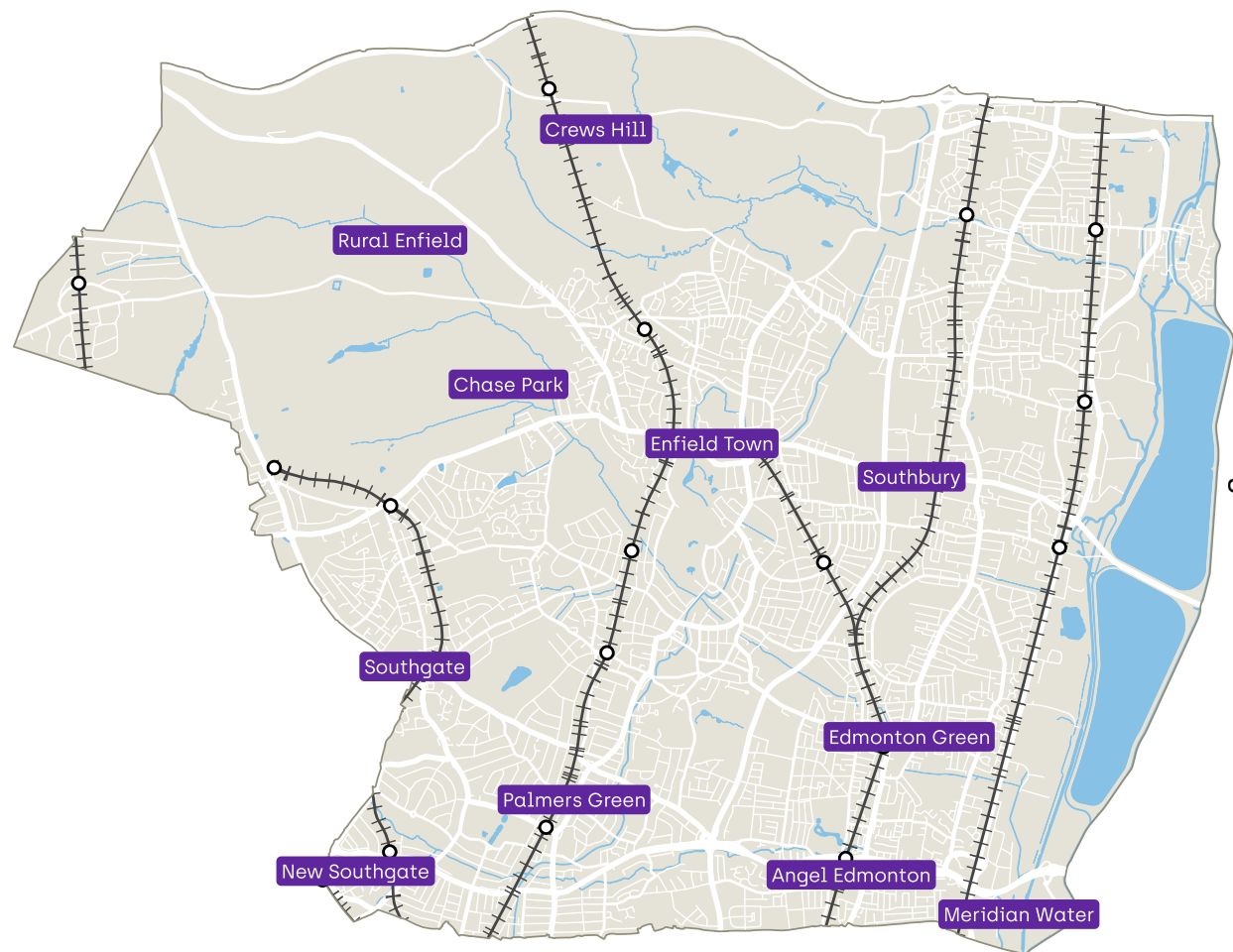
Fore Street Mural – 'Inside Out'
by Hanna Benihoud

The Enfield Place Shaping Framework

The Place Shaping Framework ('the Framework') sets out an approach to help steward the Local Plan's vision for Enfield as well as responding to the priorities and aspirations of the **Enfield Council Plan**.

It sits alongside and complements the Enfield Transport Strategy, with which will connect the borough, its communities, and our neighbours. The Enfield Place Shaping Framework and **Enfield Transport Strategy** have been developed by the Journeys and Places team who will lead their delivery by working with teams and departments across the Council.

Using the Framework, combined with learnings from our **Town Centre Action Plans**, (case studies from which are included in this document), we will also develop detailed **Place Plans** with communities and partners for each of the 11 placemaking areas outlined in the Local Plan 2041.



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Map of the 11 placemaking areas outlined in the Local Plan



Grove Street School Street community engagement – Jan Kattein Architects

Enfield Place Shaping Framework

Case study: Devonshire Square, Palmers Green

Following a temporary redesign and closure of the street space at the end of Devonshire Road, the local community were invited to design 'Devonshire Square', a new community and cultural space for Palmers Green.

Different communities and local businesses have been testing out the versatility of the space by delivering a variety of events and activities on the Square in the last couple of years. These include public art, play areas, greening, al fresco dining and community markets.

With the closure of the road having now been made permanent, residents and visitors will be contributing their thoughts and ideas to shape the final design.



Children playing on the temporary play equipment on Devonshire Square

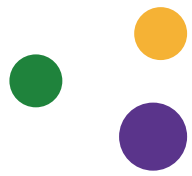


The new Angel Yard workspace garages

Case study: Angel Yard, Angel Edmonton

Thirty-five derelict garages were transformed into a business start-up space, supporting existing local skills, providing training and generating employment opportunities.

Workspace is available at below market rates to local young people who also get business support via Launch It Trust, the charity who operate the site. Angel Yard also includes a community space, two covered yards, a café created from a double decker bus and a connection into the Joyce & Snell's Estate via a clean air route.



Journeys and Places takes an active role in place stewardship across the borough.

We support good growth and nurture thriving places through the delivery of creative, innovative and impactful projects in collaboration with communities and partners.

Case Study: Fore Street Living Room Library

Located on Fore Street in the heart of Angel Edmonton Town Centre, the existing and well-loved Fore Street Library underwent a redesign to create a highly versatile 'Living Room' allowing it to host a wider mix of uses.

Since opening, the space has been brought to life by the community, hosting numerous events including live music, theatre, film screenings, silent discos, makers markets, spoken word and workshops while also continuing its library services. It has also become the home of Fore Street for All, a Community Interest Company who have brought thousands of members of the community through evening events and town centre-wide festivals.



A Fore Street for All community film screening in the redesigned Living Room Library

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Living Room Library



Fore Street Living Room Library – Jan Kattein Architects

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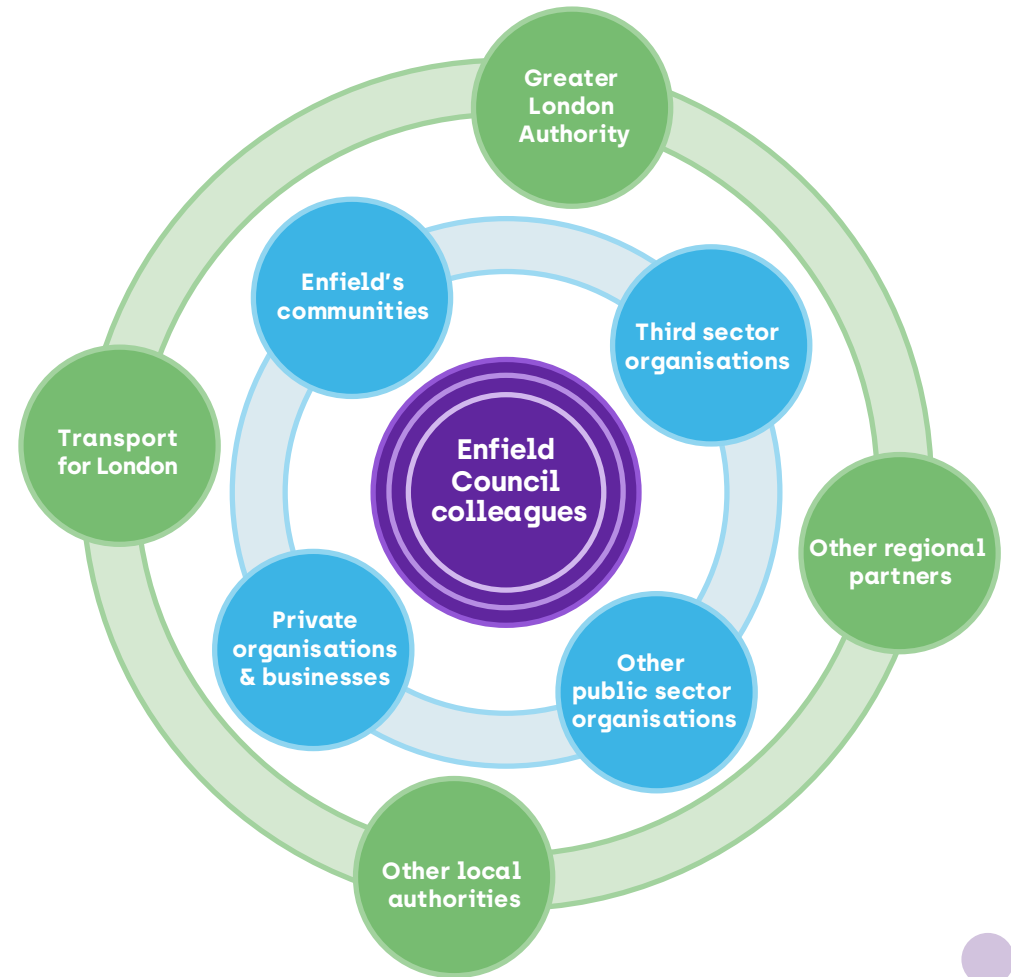


We work:

- within Enfield's places to support the delivery of short, medium and long-term projects which build towards placemaking visions
- within Enfield's places to support communities and partners to work together to enable local placemaking ambitions
- across Enfield's places to help connect them, individually and collectively, to the opportunities delivered by growth in the borough and across the region.

We work with:

- all communities of Enfield
- colleagues and departments across the council
- external public, private and third sector organisations and businesses
- regional strategic partners such as other London boroughs and the Greater London Authority.





We will help build on the ambitions of the Local Plan 2041 in the following ways:



Design for Community Garden on Joyce & Snell's Estate

A nurturing place: by supporting the growth and resilience of Enfield's places, ensuring that opportunities in the borough are available to all.



Design for Angel Yard Workspaces, Angel Edmonton

The workshop of London: by supporting existing and emerging sectors to nurture economic, social and place value.



Design for Grove Street School Street

A deeply green place: by enhancing green spaces and ensuring they connect with neighbourhoods across the borough.



Design for Devonshire Square, Palmers Green

A distinct and leading part of London: by delivering and celebrating exemplary place shaping projects.

Case Study: Pavilion on The Green, Edmonton Green

Located outside Edmonton Green Station, next to the railway arches and by the main busy road, The Pavilion is an intervention to activate The Green with creative and community activities in preparation for its future longer-term transformation.

The Journeys and Places team is working with residents and local stakeholders to develop a future vision for The Green. The Pavilion plays a crucial role in this programme by encouraging the community to test uses and ideas for the future transformation of this blue-green infrastructure and the potential restoration of the adjacent railway arches.



Design for Pavilion on The Green, Edmonton Green

Enfield's placemaking areas

On the following pages we have set out the visions and challenges for each of the 11 placemaking areas as outlined in the Local Plan 2041. These will form the foundations of the Place Plans that will be developed for each area.



1. Enfield Town

Placemaking vision

Enfield Town will be a twenty-first century market town, where its historic character, including the area in and around the central market square, has been enhanced – including the central market square. It will continue to be the focus of the Borough's civic, entertainment, leisure, commercial and retail activity, and the centre will have evolved to also include a wider mix of uses including new homes. New built form will respond positively to the existing context and character. Access to nearby green spaces and watercourses including Enfield Town Park, will have been maintained and enhanced. New street improvements and public realm projects will draw these green qualities into the heart of the Town and improve the attractiveness of active travel to, from and through the area. It will become an attractive destination for culture and entertainment, acting as an inclusive centre with a successful evening economy.

Placemaking challenge

Ensuring that Enfield Town is representative of and appealing to all of Enfield's communities and residents, in its governance and offer, and so becomes the borough's true modern day Market Town.

Creating new opportunities in public and private space for businesses and organisations that are representative of the great diversity of the borough.

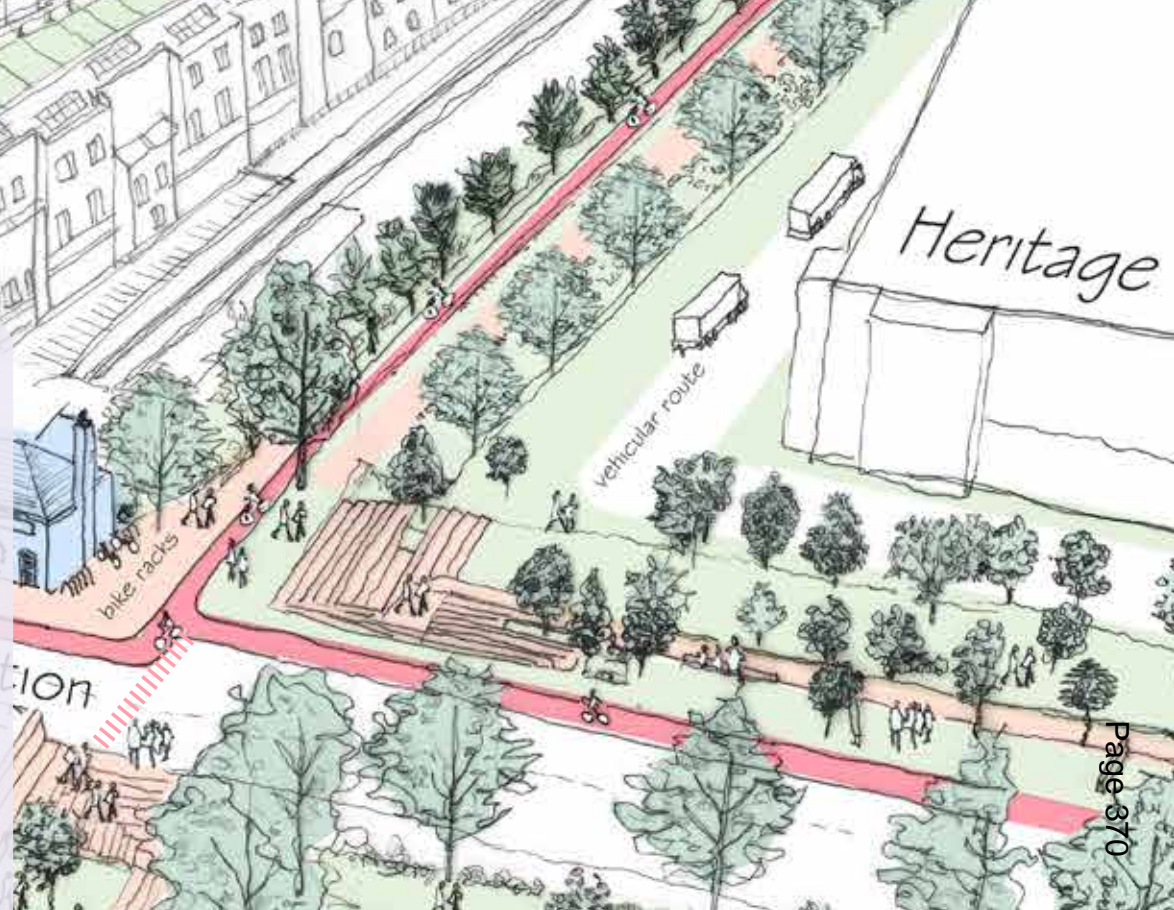
Building on the investment to-date in cultural and public spaces to make Enfield Town feel welcoming and celebrate its vibrant offer.

Kingsway

2. Southbury

Placemaking vision

Southbury will be a cohesive, exemplary, high-density, mixed-use quarter with pocket parks and high quality public realm with new street trees and planting. It will be an exceptionally appealing environment for residents and professionals to live and work in. The area will be connected to surrounding open spaces, with enhancements planned for places like the Enfield Playing Fields. Growth here will offer a mix of uses with a residential focus, including some taller buildings that will serve as distinctive landmarks. Additionally, Southbury will play a pivotal role as a gateway to the Lee Valley, Ponders End and Enfield Town. Carefully integrated building and landscape design will be employed to help improve air quality and mitigate noise pollution from the A10. Through intensification and co-location within the Great Cambridge Road Industrial Estate, Southbury will generate valuable local employment opportunities and renewed employment spaces.



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Placemaking challenge

To complement the regeneration of Southbury with the established centre of Enfield Town, the emerging town centre of Ponders End and the Lee Valley.

Ensuring projects support a strong place identity and offer for Southbury alongside delivering physical connections to Enfield Town in the west and Ponders End and the River Lea in the east.

3. Edmonton Green

Placemaking vision

Edmonton Green will continue to thrive as a vibrant centre. The redevelopment of the shopping centre will seamlessly integrate into its surroundings, creating a cohesive and inviting space. The bustling market, complemented by the adjoining public realm will become an attractive focal point of the renewed district centre. Activities will extend along Church Street and Fore Street, fostering increased activity in these areas. The design of roads will prioritise pedestrians, offering an attractive and easily navigable environment with well-placed crossings at the War Memorial junction.

The renewed district centre will host a diverse mix of commercial, cultural, leisure and evening activities around the market. Additionally, a substantial number of new homes will be introduced, supported by community-led facilities and public spaces. The area's distinctive natural features such as 'The Green' will be enhanced, while connectivity will be improved along Salmons Brook and the pedestrian and cycle path to Angel Gardens. Edmonton Green station will undergo enhancements to improve its services and the area will establish stronger connections to Angel Edmonton, Meridian Water and the Lee Valley Regional Park.

Placemaking challenge

Ensuring that Edmonton Green is a place which incorporates an exciting and multi-faceted new shopping centre and integrates alternative offers and public spaces.

Working with the transforming shopping centre to connect out to the rest of Edmonton

Green, local businesses and the surrounding community. Working with those local independent businesses and the community to find space and bring activity within the new centre.

Improving the public realm and alternative offer by the station and other spaces to provide opportunities for residents to dwell, come together, work and play.

Ensuring that the physical and cultural connections with the varied neighbouring places are built; southwards to the rapidly changing Angel Edmonton, eastwards towards Meridian Water, and northwards towards Ponders End.

4. Angel Edmonton

Placemaking vision

Angel Edmonton High Street will be revitalised through community-led initiatives and anchored by a range of new community, cultural and recreational facilities. This transformation will also encompass spaces designed to nurture small businesses and entrepreneurship. New connections will be made across the North Circular Road (A406) minimising the impact of traffic flows, while embracing clean air measures to help support reduced reliance on motorised transportation.

At the heart of this transformation, the North Middlesex University Hospital campus will see development, enhancing the environment around the A406. The primary mode of transport will be active travel, with attractive opportunities for pedestrians and cyclists, facilitated by upgraded streets and on principal routes, all interconnected. New green active travel corridors will seamlessly link the emerging neighbourhood at Meridian Water to Edmonton Green, passing through Angel Edmonton.

These active travel corridors will also link with a network of enhanced pocket parks within the area, reinforcing connections to Pymmes Park to the north and Bull Lane to the south. The Selby Centre's regeneration will emerge as a renewed community beacon, park and sports facility. Upton and Raynham and Joyce Avenue and Snells Park, will undergo a remarkable transformation, evolving into high-quality mixed tenure neighbourhoods. These areas will serve as exemplars of sustainability and placemaking creating a vibrant and sustainable community.

Placemaking challenge

Ensuring that the forthcoming regeneration in and around Angel Edmonton creates improved life opportunities for its residents, and stitches the place into its surroundings.

Delivering the Levelling Up Angel Edmonton programme, building the cultural, workspace and community space offer, and improving green space and public realm, all ahead of and in partnership with the redevelopment of Joyce and Snell's estates.

Working closely with Meridian Water to ensure Fore Street remains the local high street, and the community and businesses of Angel Edmonton reap the benefits of the exciting, transformational scheme.

Placemaking vision

Meridian Water Meridian Water will be transformed into a highly sustainable mixed-use community. It will set the standard for sustainable neighbourhoods boasting exceptional environmental credentials and embodying a commitment to carbon positivity, environmental excellence and zero waste principles. This vibrant neighbourhood will offer new homes, including affordable housing and employment opportunities that are well served by community infrastructure. Its distinctive character will be drawn from its rich industrial and ecological heritage.

Pymmes Brook and the River Lee Navigation waterways will form the backbone of the new neighbourhood, establishing a network of public walkways that connect with newly created parklands and existing open spaces such as Kenninghall Open Space. These interconnected spaces will seamlessly integrate into the rich surrounding blue and green networks enhancing access to and providing striking views towards the Lee Valley Regional Park.

Meridian Water will enable opportunities to lead active, healthy lifestyles through the development of pedestrian friendly streets and cycle routes. Enhanced public transport, including improved bus services and the introduction of a new train station, will offer residents seamless mobility and accessibility.

Furthermore, Meridian Water is committed to fostering a culture of innovation and industry, adapting to contemporary demands by providing significant job opportunities on a transformative scale. The area will attract a diverse range of major employers, start-ups and meanwhile uses therefore cultivating a thriving economy for innovators and creators alike.

5. Meridian Water

Placemaking challenge

Supporting Meridian Water to integrate with the surrounding Edmonton community, including with Angel Edmonton town centre, and enhancing cultural, civic and commercial offer, so existing and future residents see it as an accessible and integral part of the borough.

Support local businesses, organisations and communities to help early and ongoing activation of Meridian Water – creating cultural connections and fostering a sense of local familiarity and ownership.

Support Meridian Water's physical connections both within and outside the borough – helping local people to move around sustainably.

6. Southgate

Placemaking vision

Southgate will be a thriving district centre, characterised by its unique identity derived from the listed tube station building and other heritage assets. It will serve as a vibrant community and cultural hub, building on its strong transportation connections. The presence of Barnet and Southgate College will increase, playing a pivotal role as an anchor in the area. Away from the high street the area will maintain a residential character.

The distinctive quality of parks and open spaces, such as the nearby Grovelands Park and Minchenden Oak Garden, will be sustained and enhanced with improved accessibility for all users.

Southgate's existing and newly developed clusters of small to medium office spaces will take advantage of good links to central London, evolving into a well established cluster, making use of underused or vacant shop units and consolidating existing office use to create higher quality modern office environments. Southgate will thrive where history meets innovation and the community flourishes.

Placemaking challenge

Maximising the great connectivity of the Town Centre, building a sense of destination for work and leisure.

Supporting new offers around workspace, night-time economy and cultural activation, especially utilising under-used commercial and other assets to bring new energy to the Town Centre.

Creating physical links into and out of Southgate, building its profile as both a destination and starting point.

Supporting local governance, including locally-based business and community groups, to further celebrate the heritage of Southgate and build its identity.

7. New Southgate

Placemaking vision

New Southgate will become a new enhanced gateway to the Borough, boasting connections to Enfield and adjacent neighbourhoods in adjoining boroughs. The area will have enhanced connectivity with the surroundings by foot, with improved connections provided over existing road and rail barriers. It will offer an exemplary quality development on its western edge with housing alongside modern commercial space and enhanced community facilities. Throughout the neighbourhood, a network of connected pocket parks will be interspersed around the area, ensuring that green spaces punctuate and permeate the neighbourhood, with improved access to the larger green spaces on the area's boundaries. The shopping areas at New Southgate and Arnos Grove stations will undergo revitalisation, welcoming new developments and creating more attractive shopping and station environments.

Placemaking challenge

Ensuring through cross-borough working with the London Borough of Barnet and London Borough of Haringey that New Southgate emerges as a cohesive place with a strong, authentic identity and a range of offers.

Understanding the existing community's sense of place at this edge of the borough, and building on that within the changing shape of the place.

Helping the local community connect to and utilise the beautiful local green spaces and quiet routes which bring together the community.

Collaboration with Haringey and Brent Councils to secure cross-borough funding for early activation of empty spaces to reach across boundaries and build a sense of place.

8. Palmers Green

Placemaking vision

Palmers Green will continue to be a vibrant centre with a unique offering. It will mix traditional retail with unique food and beverage outlets, all in close proximity to a range of much valued community facilities and green spaces including Broomfield Park. New developments will be strategically located around the district centre and station, reinforcing its place at the heart of the community. Flexible workspaces will support a range of micro and small business, including those within the growing knowledge and creative industries, which will offer synergies with spaces for cultural activity. The positive contribution of twentieth century parades to local character and distinctiveness will be enhanced. There will be improved connectivity to Broomfield Park, [which is aspired to be removed from the Heritage at Risk register]. Access to and the cultural significance of the New River and Pymmes Brook will be enhanced and new trails will help to improve east-west connectivity across the area.

Placemaking challenge

Building on the Palmers Green's economic, civic, community, cultural and hospitality assets to ensure the place maximises its considerable opportunities and continues to grow its vibrancy.

Supporting the civic, cultural and community groups to co-design and deliver on their ambitions for the Town Centre.

Working with internal partners on best practice methods to utilise high street voids and underused assets to promote new and enhanced cultural, workspace and food offers.

Building green routes to beautiful local parks, open spaces and blue space.

Placemaking vision

By 2041, the arc of open spaces and woodlands surrounding Enfield Chase and Lee Valley Regional Park will undergo a remarkable transformation, emerging as the leading outdoor countryside destination in North London and surrounding area. Situated in the rural northern region of Enfield, this area will serve as a unique and exemplar place.

In close proximity to the urban communities this area will offer a diverse tapestry of sustainable and easily accessible rural activities. These activities will encompass local food production, forestry initiatives, landscape restoration projects, eco-tourism ventures, sporting opportunities, natural burial grounds, countryside education, and recreational pursuits. This transformation will enhance the landscape, making it a haven for residents and visitors, granting access to wildlife-rich blue-green spaces, pristine clean air, locally sourced food production and world-class sporting facilities.

This endeavour will yield the most significant environmental and health benefits in London, fostering a sense of wellbeing and connectivity with nature. Active community participation and sustainable green enterprises will invigorate the local rural economy, resulting in substantial landscape enhancements job creation, increased investment, and a sense of renewal. Rural Enfield will weave its influence deep into the surrounding urban communities, fostering stronger connections to the countryside and integrating the beauty of nature into the heart of the urban fabric.

9. Rural Enfield

Placemaking challenge

Working with local stakeholders to understand the opportunities that can make up the countryside destination offer.

Establishing the local and regional partnerships which can help build and sustain an exciting offer.

Ensuring that residents from all parts of the borough have access to this part of Enfield and see the connection to their own neighbourhoods.

Supporting green links that connect from the rural areas into neighbouring and farther parts of more urban Enfield.

Placemaking vision

The comprehensive redevelopment of the Crews Hill Placemaking Area will create a distinctive and sustainable new neighbourhood in North London, comprising of different types of new homes, together with a mix of other uses providing local services and facilities and benefitting from enhanced transport connectivity and access to green infrastructure.

Crews Hill will become an important gateway to the Borough's rural transformation area, providing access to restored landscapes, sustainable ecotourism, sport and recreation for the Borough's residents and visitors from further afield. Building on the area's horticultural and agricultural history, Crews Hill will accommodate new development within a healthy and inclusive environment supported by access to green space and nature. Development here will facilitate sustainable connections to the rest of the Borough and wider region along an east-west green corridor following the route of the London Loop as well as introduction of new enhanced north-south active travel routes connecting it to the rest of the Borough.

Crews Hill will help to meet Enfield's development needs and provide wider benefits for Enfield's residents and visitors through enhanced connections to the environmental, social, and economic assets of Enfield's rural north. New housing and neighbourhoods, integrated alongside elements of the area's horticultural and food-producing industries, will create a vibrant and unique new identity for the area. Existing and new residents will benefit from an enhanced range of local services and facilities to address their needs, including new and improved access to schools, employment opportunities and to open spaces across the wider rural area.

10. Crews Hill

Placemaking challenge

Integrating the rural and urban sides of the borough and ensuring that residents and visitors experience a full sense of all that Enfield has to offer.

Understanding how rural-urban gateways can be built accessibly and sustainably, supporting the resident-led development to connect them.

Identifying and supporting fledgling horticultural and food-growing businesses and initiatives, and linking them into delivery opportunities across the borough and further afield.



Placemaking vision

The comprehensive development of the Chase Park Placemaking Area will create a distinctive, sustainable and healthy new neighbourhood. Shaped by the brooks, hedgerows and SINC that define the area, and its relationship to the adjoining woodlands and historic landscape at Trent Park and the wider Enfield Chase area and restored landscapes, Chase Park will be an exemplar of design quality and provide a mixture of homes to support people through all stages of their lives, with a particular focus on the provision of family housing. This urban extension will provide different types of new homes together with a mix of other uses and enhanced transport connectivity.

The new neighbourhood will benefit from enhanced connectivity and access to green infrastructure, contributing to the Borough's rural transformation and will provide a range of other uses, including a mixed-use local centre, a primary school and other local parades. Provision of facilities and services will provide local employment opportunities for new and existing residents.

Situated on the main east-west route through the Borough, Chase Park will help to meet Enfield's development needs (in particular the need for more family and affordable housing) and provide wider benefits through improved connectivity, environmental quality and enhanced public transport, with a strong emphasis on improved active travel and sustainable movement. It will also facilitate access to the Borough's rural transformation area to improve the health and well-being of residents and visitors alike. It will provide opportunities to link the wild places within the site and in Enfield Chase to the north, to the south – extending green and blue infrastructure networks, improving their quality and access to nature for the benefit of all.

11. Chase Park

Placemaking challenge

Establishing the emerging place as a template for wellbeing, offering appropriate employment, leisure and commercial opportunities.

Building early meanwhile wellbeing and nature projects to establish the identity of the area and test the viability of the activities.

Understanding and supporting the opportunities within wellbeing for businesses and organisations across the borough.

Supporting the active travel options to connect down into the rest of the borough, forging clean and quiet ways.

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Case study: Curate Enfield

Create Enfield is a grassroots public art programme forged by the Journeys and Places Team and is delivering five public artworks in different parts of the borough: Angel Edmonton, Edmonton Green, Enfield Town, Palmers Green and Southgate.

Young people aged 16 to 25 and older community leaders were recruited across the borough and received specialist mentoring and training to become 'public art champions' and curate these commissions; they selected the sites to transform, consulted their local communities and worked with local artists-mentors to develop the artist briefs for the projects. By spotlighting Enfield's unique and vibrant communities, Curate Enfield has helped develop a sense of inclusivity in places that are often overlooked and in places that are used often but people did not necessarily feel connected to.



Young people assisting the artists in painting A Stroll Through Enfield Town mural in Palace Gardens Shopping Centre.



Southgate Station 90th Anniversary Celebrations – Southgate District Civic Voice

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Delivering the Framework

By 2041, through supporting partners and colleagues and empowering residents, the Framework will help realise the placemaking visions and address the placemaking challenges ensuring that **Enfield is a place of growing opportunity for future generations.**

Place Plans will be developed for each of the 11 placemaking areas in collaboration with the local communities of each area to realise the placemaking visions and address the placemaking challenges.

Our Place Plans will:

- bring insight through engagement with local communities in each placemaking area
- identify bespoke short, medium and longer-term projects to support realising the vision of each placemaking area
- outline how council departments can collaborate to deliver Place Plans
- consider how partnering with public, private and third sector organisations can help deliver the aspirations of each Place Plan.

Some responses to the placemaking challenges are already being delivered with communities engaged, projects on the ground and impacts being felt. Others are at early and planning stages with potential partners being identified, and communities and stakeholders coming together to discuss local aspirations and design initiatives to help shape their neighbourhoods.



Greener For All – Fore Street For All event at the Living Room Library

Stay engaged in place shaping in Enfield

Find out more and stay engaged in transport in Enfield by visiting the [Enfield Council's Website](#). Here you will be able to find:

- Place Plans
- Updates on place shaping projects
- Information on consultation and engagement opportunities

To find out more about projects we will be delivering as part of the

- [Let's Talk Enfield](#)
- [Journeys and Places Website](#)



Community event on The Green in Edmonton Green

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Respondent	Topic	Comment	LBE Response	Actions(s)
GENERAL FEEDBACK				
Resident of Enfield	General Feedback	Nice to make a feature of Enfield places.	Noted	None
Resident of Enfield	General Feedback	Southgate could certainly be more of a destination.		
Resident of Enfield	General Feedback	Good to have a vision for each area.		
Resident of Enfield	General Feedback	I support efforts to make it a proper town centre and destination.		
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT				
Resident of Enfield	Community Engagement	I would make only minor comments thus: In developing detailed place plans for placemaking areas do ensure the results of earlier surveys, consultations, partner documents (all of considerable scale in the case of Palmers Green) are drawn in and used rather than making the wheel from Day 1, again. I would hope (expect) the council to hold a suitable archive of past work but were I to be disappointed would suggest it be sourced from local residents. ..." Supporting the civic, cultural and community groups to codesign and deliver on their ambitions for the Town Centre." Fully support. I would never again wish to see or particularly experience a situation where officers or councillors actively work behind the scenes against community activity.	Our approach to Place Plans will be informed by our Town Centre Action Plans programme which had community engagement and participation at its heart. In the development of Place Plans for the 11 areas, prior engagement and consultation activities will be drawn on to inform each.	None
Resident of Enfield	Community Engagement	Similarly it feels like it would be good for residents of the 11 areas to know that they have been chosen.	For each of the 11 Place Plans, a comprehensive community engagement programme will be initiated to inform residents and seek their participation and contribution in the development of each plan.	None
DESIGN				
Resident of Enfield	Design opinion	Why must regeneration and redesigns always turn into artist's studios covered in lurid murals, primary colours, shrines to diversity and vibrancy? What about incorporating more traditional architectural and design elements in our placemaking? For example, in Enfield Town the addition of the Trolleybus terminus stone memorial, with the destinations and numbers of the routes, was fabulous. Placemaking redevelopment interventions do not always need to look like something done by a primary school with as many clashing primary colours and vibrant picture murals as possible. Elegance, grandeur, smart	Design approaches for place shaping projects are developed in close engagement with communities, employ qualified design professionals and are place specific.	None

		redbrick motifs etc are also desirable and improves on neglected, run down spaces - look at the reconstruction of The Fox pub for example - that is a beautiful and classy upgrade of the area, without needing to be postmodern and lurid neon.		
LOCAL PLAN				
Resident of Enfield	Local Plan	<p>Fewer comments here, although again it was good to see a comprehensive document with ambitious plans for so many areas.</p> <p>1. The rationale for why these 11 places were chosen, including why they were chosen above others, feels missing. Given the desire to be evidence led, not much has been included here. Not everywhere can be a priority clearly but it feels as though those not chosen do not know why or when they may become one.</p>	<p>Details of rationale for each of the 11 placemaking areas can be found in Chapter 3 of the new local plan.</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework recognises that creating high quality places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. The London Plan similarly places 'good growth' at the heart of its strategy, with the goal of achieving better, more inclusive forms of growth on behalf of all Londoners.</p> <p>The Council is committed to meeting its growth requirements, while balancing this with the priority to create high quality, well-functioning places. Enfield is distinguished by its unique qualities and characteristics, ranging from higher density more urban locations with a vibrant mix of uses, to heritage filled town centres, to more rural and natural landscapes. These qualities and characteristics have evolved over many years and constitutes the Borough's unique identity. Good growth should build on the area's existing qualities and assets, embedding these into the area's future identity.</p> <p>To coordinate the delivery of place appropriate development and to ensure a positive, plan-led approach to placemaking, the ELP includes strategic policies for 11 placemaking areas.</p> <p>Place Plans will be developed with this in mind, taking into account how the Local Plan sets out the main characteristics of each area, a vision for the area and an overarching strategic policy to realise the placemaking vision.</p>	<p>Link added</p> <p>New Enfield Local Plan Enfield Council</p>

Resident of Enfield	Local Plan Feedback / Density opinion	Profoundly disagree with the high-density, high-rise blocks that always come with placemaking and regeneration. Please do not turn Enfield (or Southgate or anywhere else in the borough) into another hideous high-rise Lewisham or Woolwich or Wembley or Colindale. These places are permanently ruined and doomed to being the slums of the future. In the suburbs, we should have suburban family housing. We can build more of that. Bury Street West's redevelopment (with the new natural parkland) was an excellent example of this.	Noted – please refer to Local Plan for height and density development considerations	Link added New Enfield Local Plan Enfield Council
Resident of Enfield	Local Plan Feedback / Place Shaping Approach	This appears to envisage homogenising Enfield to resemble the Inner London boroughs. Culturally, in terms of housing density, in terms of mobility and lifestyle. This is completely wrong. We are far away from Central London, seamlessly integrated with surrounding countryside, a quiet, traditional, English suburban borough. Recreating the Inner City here is in nobody's interest.	<p>Enfield is distinguished by its unique qualities and characteristics, ranging from higher density more urban locations with a vibrant mix of uses, to heritage filled town centres, to more rural and natural landscapes. These qualities and characteristics have evolved over many years and constitutes the Borough's unique identity. Good growth should build on the area's existing qualities and assets, embedding these into the area's future identity.</p> <p>To coordinate the delivery of place appropriate development and to ensure a positive, plan-led approach to placemaking, the ELP includes strategic policies for 11 placemaking areas.</p> <p>Place Plans will be developed with this in mind, taking into account how the Local Plan sets out the main characteristics of each area, a vision for the area and an overarching strategic policy to realise the placemaking vision.</p>	Link added New Enfield Local Plan Enfield Council
TRANSPORT				
Resident of Enfield	Transport Related	Would love to see more marked walking and cycling paths. Information re. places of historical and cultural interest.	Our Place Shaping Framework and Place Plans are intrinsically linked to the Transport Strategy and will consider how transport infrastructure can support place shaping outcomes	None
Resident of Enfield	Transport	It is so sad that Enfield town is a giant roundabout with speeding cars.	Noted	None

Resident of Enfield	Transport	<p>There's no specific mention of the Highways and Parking teams in this document. Looking at the issues posted on FixMyStreet illegal parking is a really significant issue. Is there a connection between the priorities of the parking team and this document? Or will parking strategy be a key element of getting a place right. It may not be inspirational, but enforcement increasingly matters. In general, both documents feel as though it was important to refer to the work of the parking team but they have not contributed much to the detail. That might be harsh, but it would be good to know what the strategy will be including with enforcement.</p>	<p>This is considered in the Transport Strategy published alongside this Framework</p>	None
Resident of Enfield	Transport	<p>Is there a relationship between these 11 and decisions on future waves of Quieter Neighbourhoods? We know that an exercise was carried out and Bowes East & Edmonton Green were the selections, but only the latter is included here.</p>	<p>Our Place Shaping Framework and Place Plans are intrinsically linked to the Transport Strategy and will consider how transport infrastructure can support place shaping outcomes</p>	None

Enfield Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

Introduction

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is to help Enfield Council make sure it does not discriminate against service users, residents and staff, and that we promote equality where possible. Completing the assessment is a way to make sure everyone involved in a decision or activity thinks carefully about the likely impact of their work and that we take appropriate action in response to this analysis.

The EqIA provides a way to systematically assess and record the likely equality impact of an activity, policy, strategy, budget change or any other decision.

The assessment helps us to focus on the impact on people who share one of the different nine protected characteristics as defined by the Equality Act 2010 as well as on people who are disadvantaged due to socio-economic factors. The assessment involves anticipating the consequences of the activity or decision on different groups of people and making sure that:

- unlawful discrimination is eliminated
- opportunities for advancing equal opportunities are maximised
- opportunities for fostering good relations are maximised.

The EqIA is carried out by completing this form. To complete it you will need to:

- use local or national research which relates to how the activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change or decision being made may impact on different people in different ways based on their protected characteristic or socio-economic status;
- where possible, analyse any equality data we have on the people in Enfield who will be affected eg equality data on service users and/or equality data on the Enfield population;
- refer to the engagement and/ or consultation you have carried out with stakeholders, including the community and/or voluntary and community sector groups you consulted and their views. Consider what this engagement showed us about the likely impact of the activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change or decision on different groups.

The results of the EqIA should be used to inform the proposal/ recommended decision and changes should be made to the proposal/ recommended decision as a result of the assessment where required. Any ongoing/ future mitigating actions required should be set out in the action plan at the end of the assessment.

Section 1 – Equality analysis details

Title of service activity / policy/ strategy/ budget change/ decision that you are assessing	Enfield Transport Strategy Place Shaping Framework
Team/ Department	Journeys & Places
Executive Director	Perry Scott
Cabinet Member	Cllr. Rick Jewell
Author(s) name(s) and contact details	Dan Bowditch Dan.bowditch@pja.co.uk
Committee name and date of decision	September 2024
Date of EqIA completion	07/08/2024

Date the EqIA was reviewed by the Corporate Strategy Service	07/08/2024
Name of Head of Service responsible for implementing the EqIA actions (if any)	Chris Cole Andrew Catcheside
Name of Director who has approved the EqIA	Richard Eason

The completed EqIA should be included as an appendix to relevant EMT/ Delegated Authority/ Cabinet/ Council reports regarding the service activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change/ decision. Decision-makers should be confident that a robust EqIA has taken place, that any necessary mitigating action has been taken and that there are robust arrangements in place to ensure any necessary ongoing actions are delivered.

Section 2 – Summary of proposal

Please give a brief summary of the proposed service change / policy/ strategy/ budget change/project plan/ key decision

Please summarise briefly:

What is the proposed decision or change?

What are the reasons for the decision or change?

What outcomes are you hoping to achieve from this change?

Who will be impacted by the project or change - staff, service users, or the wider community?

What is the change and why is it happening?

This Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been prepared to assess the impact of the Enfield Transport Strategy and Place Shaping Framework on different groups of people within the borough of Enfield.

The **Enfield Transport Strategy ('the Strategy')** aims to build on the borough's existing transport links and facilities, whilst providing the platform for future positive change through to 2041. The purpose of the Strategy is to steer transport planning and policies for the London Borough of Enfield and is aligned with the 2024 Local Plan. The Strategy is an independent document to the Local Plan. The development of the Strategy has been led by the Journeys and Places programme within Enfield Council who will own the delivery of the vision, goals, and targets.

The Transport Strategy is a crucial document in addressing the key challenges and considerations for transport provision in the borough, including:

- The impact of traffic congestion on health, the environment and the economy
- The impact of transport on carbon emissions and other air pollutants
- Connecting rural and urban communities
- Placemaking and how transport infrastructure can either positively or negatively influence the quality of a place
- Growth pressures in the borough and the requirement of transport infrastructure to help connect new developments into the borough's transport network
- Social equity and inclusion and creating a fairer Enfield. This is of particular relevance to this EqIA
- Changes to society and how peoples transport needs have evolved in particular since the Covid-19 pandemic
- Road danger in the borough – in particular the number of those who are killed or injured on the borough's roads – which has remained static over the previous 10 years (excluding the Covid-19 pandemic)
- Public health and the major implications that transport planning can have on both mental and physical health
- Funding and the financial pressures faced by councils across the country, which will impact how schemes are prioritised

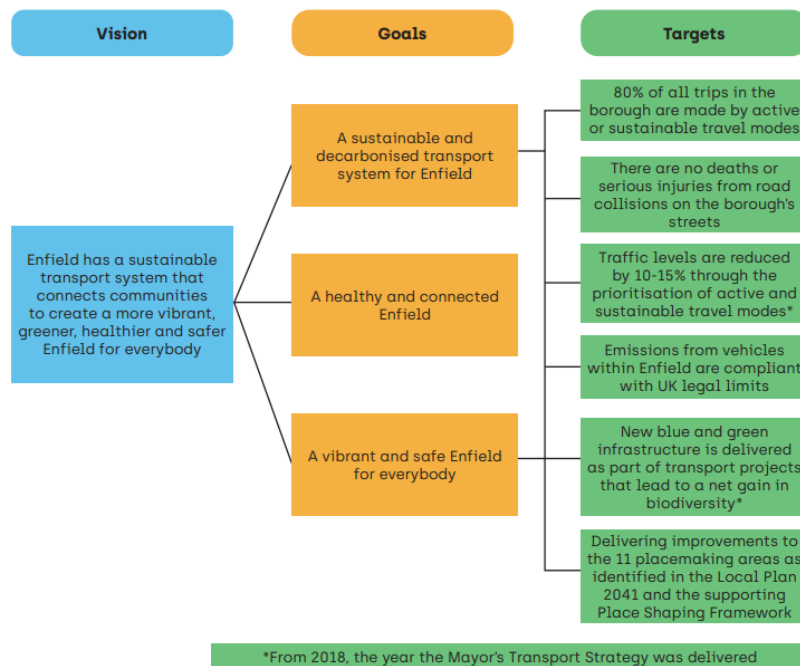
The Place Shaping Framework (PSF) sets out a high level, strategic approach to respond to and support the priorities and aspirations set-out by the Enfield Council Plan 2023-2026 and the Enfield Local Plan 2024-2041, the Place Shaping Framework sits alongside and complements the Enfield Transport Strategy.

Sitting alongside the Enfield Transport Strategy, the PSF aligns to 11 placemaking areas outlined in the Enfield Local Plan 2024-2041 which have been identified as being able to accommodate the good growth needed to support Enfield in becoming more connected, more inclusive and more resilient. The 11 placemaking areas are:

- Enfield Town
- Southbury
- Edmonton Green
- Angel Edmonton
- Meridian Water
- Southgate
- New Southgate
- Palmers Green
- Rural Enfield
- Crews Hill
- Chase Park.

What outcomes are you hoping to achieve from the change?

The Vision, Goals and Targets of **the Strategy** are shown in the diagram below:



The vision outlined above emphasises a “greener, healthier and safer Enfield for everybody” and therefore equality is at the core of the Strategy. The specific targets shown in green will be of paramount importance and will provide a framework to ensure

that the strategy can effectively address the key challenges and considerations outlined previously. The targets shown in green also highlight the desired outcomes of the strategy, in particular that:

- The proportion of trips made in the borough by active modes increases to 80% of all trips
- There are no deaths or serious injuries from road collisions on the borough's streets
- Traffic levels are reduced by 10-15%, with a shift to active and sustainable travel modes
- Emissions from vehicles within Enfield are compliant with UK legal limits
- New blue and green infrastructure are delivered as part of transport projects, leading to a net gain in biodiversity
- Placemaking improvements will be delivered to 11 placemaking areas, as identified in the Local Plan 2041

The Strategy sets out several ambitious policies that will help LB Enfield to realise the targets outlined above:

- Improved crossings, footways and cycleways. To make the most efficient use of limited roadspace, the strategy advocates for the reallocation of road space to create dedicated pedestrian and cycling infrastructure
- Improved cycle parking that is high quality and secure
- Making prosperous town centres through placemaking
- Improving Enfield's neighbourhoods, through the Quieter Neighbourhood programme, School Streets and by reducing speed limits
- Implementing behaviour change initiatives, with an emphasis on community engagement
- Enabling effective management of kerbside space, including management of parking through CPZs, a review of off-street parking to ensure it is only provided where there is sufficient demand, provision of electric vehicle charging points, prioritising provision within the carriageway where feasible and use of car clubs.
- Supporting better public transport by improving accessibility of interchanges, improved infrastructure such as bus priority improvements and lobbying TfL and train operators to improve services to Enfield
- Enabling the efficient and effective movement of freight traffic and seeking to reduce this where feasible through consolidation, retiming of deliveries throughout the day and use of low-carbon alternatives, such as cargo bikes
- Aligning with the Local Plan by enabling good transport connections through new development

It is proposed that a series of Action Plans and Sub-Strategies will be developed to complement the Strategy, and these will provide more specific detail on policies, networks, and potential projects, expanding on the policies outlined above.

Using the **Place Shaping Framework**, combined with learnings from the council's Town Centre Action Plan programme, **Place Plans** will be developed for each of the 11 areas to support each placemaking vision and challenge.

In collaboration with local communities and partners, the **Place Plans** will detail how the council can steward good growth and nurture thriving places through the delivery of

creative, innovative and impactful projects and programmes.

Who will be impacted by the change?

The Strategy will in some way impact anyone who either lives, works or travels through the borough, however it is important to note that changes to transport can disproportionately affect those with protected characteristics.

The following section (Section 3) sets out the existing equality data for individual protected characteristics available at the time of writing. Analysis of this data can help demonstrate the potential impact and mitigation of the Strategy on people (in respect of their protected characteristics) who may be affected by the proposals. As the Strategy is a borough-wide scheme, encompassing several wards, specific ward data has not been gathered. Table 1 presents demographic information gathered in the 2021 Census on certain protected characteristic groups in both Enfield and Greater London.

Section 3 also provides a detailed evidence base explaining how protected characteristics could be disproportionately impacted by the Strategy, both positively and negatively. It then provides targeted mitigation measures to address these impacts.

The PSF will not directly impact communities in the borough, however Place Plans and the various projects outlined in them will in some way impact those who live and work in Enfield. These projects will be reviewed individually for their impact and EQIAs will be completed for each as they are developed.

The PSF will however prompt communication and engagement activities to support the development of the Place Plans and individual projects within them so consideration is made in this EQIA with respect to these activities.

Section 3 – Equality analysis

This section asks you to consider the potential differential impact of the proposed decision or change on different protected characteristics, and what mitigating actions should be taken to avoid or counteract any negative impact.

According to the Equality Act 2010, protected characteristics are aspects of a person's identity that make them who they are. The law defines 9 protected characteristics:

1. Age
2. Disability
3. Gender reassignment.
4. Marriage and civil partnership.
5. Pregnancy and maternity.
6. Race
7. Religion or belief.
8. Sex
9. Sexual orientation.

At Enfield Council, we also consider care experience and socio-economic status as an additional characteristic.

“Differential impact” means that people of a particular protected characteristic (eg people of a particular age, people with a disability, people of a particular gender, or people from a particular race and religion) will be significantly more affected by the change than other groups. Please consider both potential positive and negative impacts, and provide evidence to explain why this group might be particularly affected. If there is no differential impact for that group, briefly explain why this is not applicable.

Please consider how the proposed change will affect staff, service users or members of the wider community who share one of the following protected characteristics.

Age

This can refer to people of a specific age e.g. 18-year-olds, or age range e.g. 0–18-year-olds.

Will the proposed change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people of a specific age or age group (e.g. older or younger people)?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Evidence Base

The table below shows the age distribution for Enfield residents, based on data from the 2021 Census. The age profile of the borough can be summarised as follows:

- 22% of the population are ‘children and young people’ aged under 16, compared to a Greater London average of 19.2%
- 64.2% of the population are of ‘working age’ (aged between 16 and 65) compared to a Greater London average of 68.8%
- 13.6% of the population are ‘elderly’ (older than 65) compared to a Greater London average of 11.9%

Table 1: Age Profile

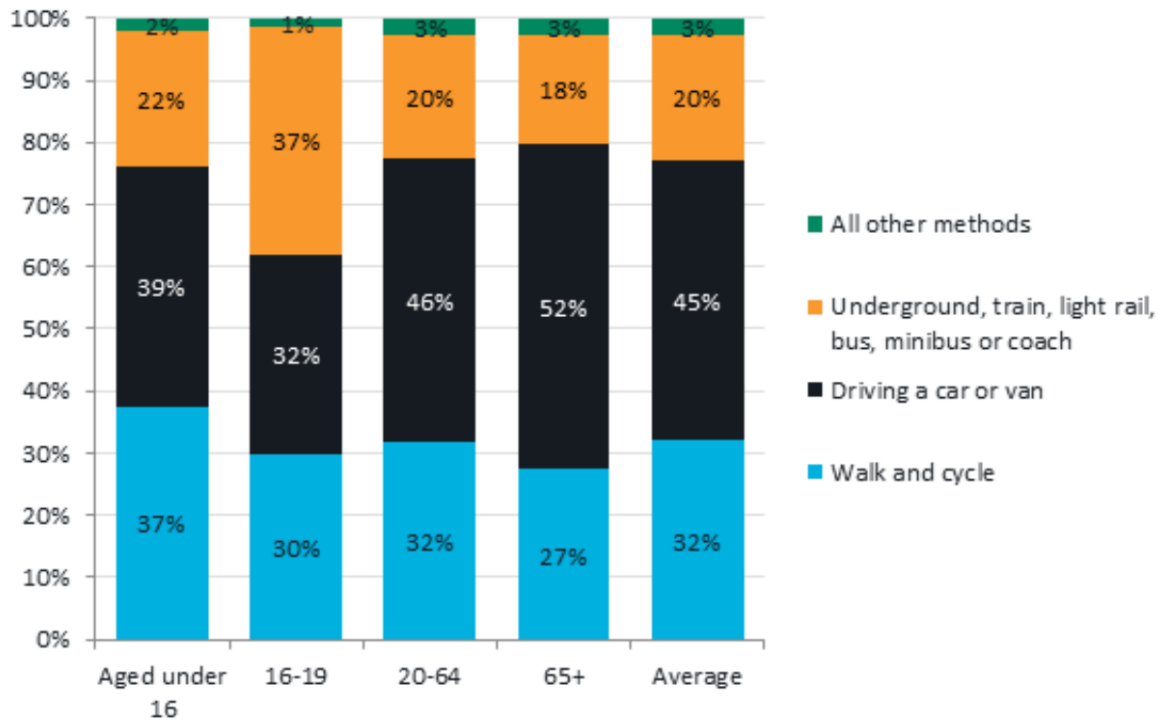
	Demographic	London Borough of Enfield	Greater London
Age TS007 - Age by single year (2021)	Aged 4 years and under	6.4%	6.0%
	Aged 5 to 9 years	6.9%	6.0%
	Aged 10 to 15 years	8.7%	7.2%
	Aged 16 to 19 years	5.0%	4.4%
	Aged 20 to 24 years	5.8%	6.7%
	Aged 25 to 34 years	13.4%	18.1%
	Aged 35 to 49 years	21.6%	22.7%
	Aged 50 to 64 years	18.4%	16.9%
	Aged 65 to 74 years	7.3%	6.5%
	Aged 75 to 84 years	4.4%	3.8%
	Aged 85 years and over	1.9%	1.6%

Notably, Enfield has a higher proportion of ‘young people’ and ‘elderly’ residents compared to the Greater London average. Enfield also has higher proportions of children and young people (up to the age of 20) than the regional and national averages, although the numbers of very young children and young adults have fallen¹.

¹ London Borough of Enfield, “Enfield Borough Profile” 2023.

Predictions are that older people will make up a larger proportion of Enfield's population in the future², so there is a need to future-proof the borough to meet the needs of older people whilst ensuring that they remain in good health and enjoy independent mobility as they age.

Figure 1 presents London Travel Demand Survey (LTDS) data on how people travel around Enfield within each age category. In general, younger people in Enfield walk and cycle more, and drive less than older people. The highest percentages of walking and cycling can be seen in those aged under 16, with 37 per cent of all trips made on foot or by bike. Those aged 65 and over have the lowest levels of walking and cycling, with 27 per cent of all trips, but the highest percentage of trips driven (or as a passenger in a car or van) at 52 per cent. Public transport use is disproportionately higher in 16 to 19-year-old group, making up 37 per cent of all journeys. This is 15 per cent higher than the nearest age group (those aged under 16).



Source: LTDS (2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19)

Figure 1: Mode Share by Age in Enfield

The proportion of Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) and Slightly Injured casualties per age category is summarised in the bullet points below, based on analysis of 2023 collision data from TfL.

² Office for National Statistics, "Population Change, Borough: Enfield," Office for National Statistics, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E09000010/>, accessed July, 2024.

Collisions in Enfield in 2023:

- 13% of children (aged under 16) involved in a collision were killed or seriously injured
- 8% of adults (16-24) involved in a collision were killed or seriously injured
- 7% of adults (25-59) involved in a collision were killed or seriously injured
- 17% of adults (aged 60+) involved in a collision were killed or seriously injured

As can be seen, KSIs are higher than average for those age 60 and over (17%) and those aged Under 16 (13%). As such, this indicates that these age groups are disproportionately more likely to suffer more severe consequences if they are a casualty in a collision.

The health of children and elderly people is impacted disproportionately by the effects of poor air quality levels. When considered with the fear of road danger and other factors, this can result in isolation and exclusion. Inactivity is also a concern: these age groups are the least active; more active lifestyles will improve health among these groups, reducing health inequalities. The plan below highlights the annual mean concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide across the borough, demonstrating that there are several areas which exceed the UK legal limit:

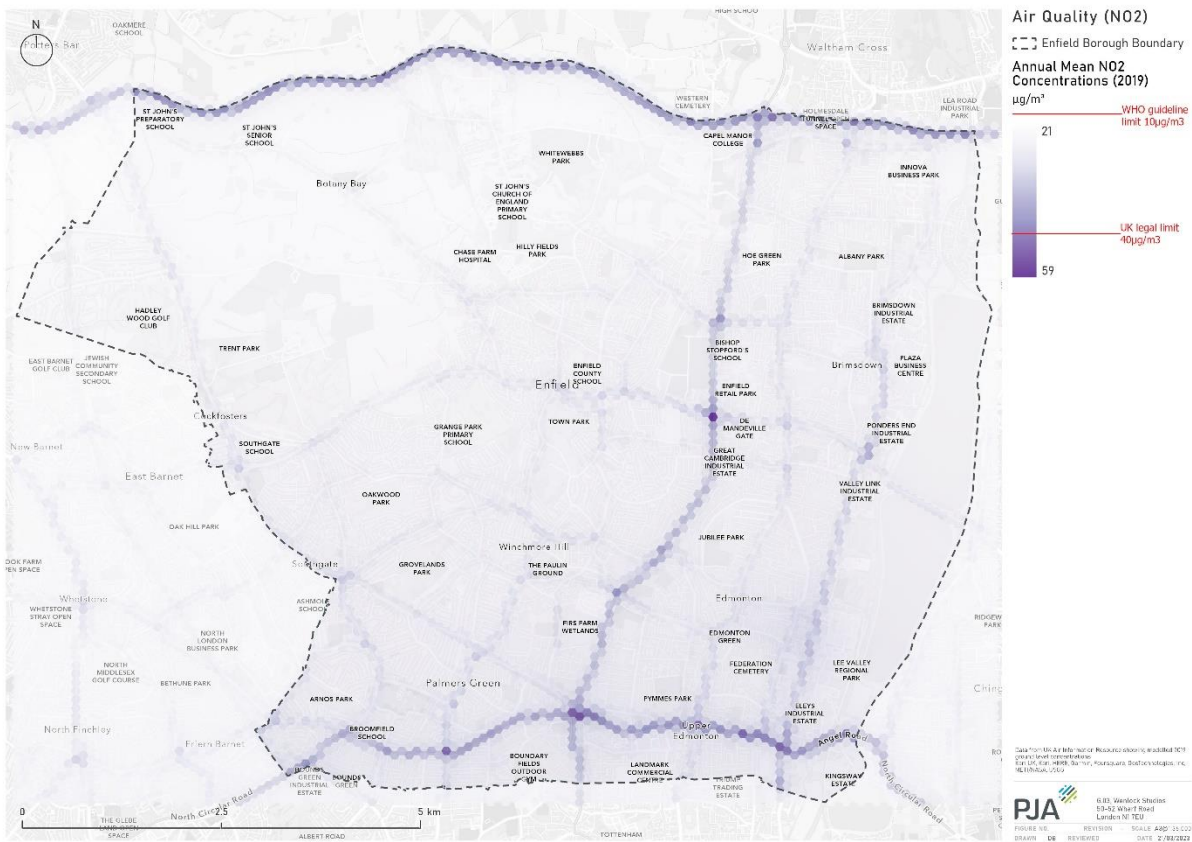


Figure 2: Annual mean concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide in Enfield

Analysis of walking and cycling potential undertaken by Transport for London (TfL)

suggests that a significant proportion of trips currently being driven in Enfield could be switched to healthier and more sustainable modes, based on a range of factors including age, journey distance, journey purpose and whether loads are being carried. Along with other evidence for London, it is reasonable to conclude that many of Enfield's current motorised trips could be avoided or shifted: i.e. made by other more sustainable modes³⁴.

Figure 3 (LTDS, 2022/23) shows that the proportion of people who achieve at least 20 minutes of activity per day decreases with age:

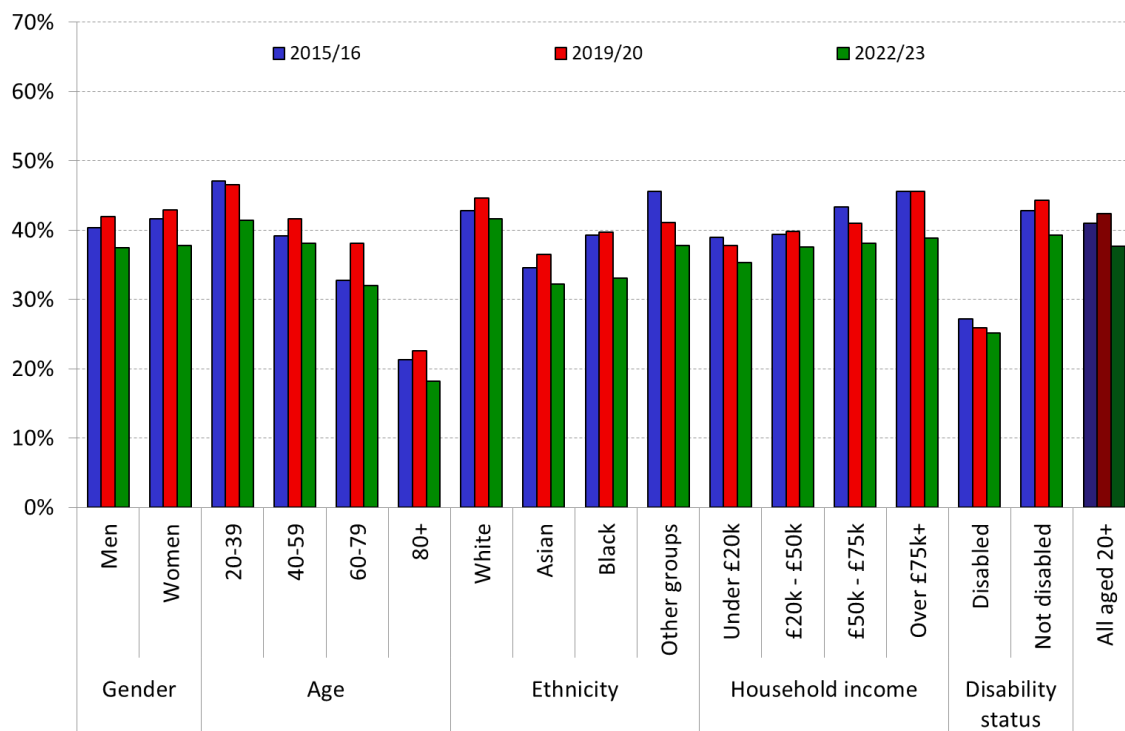


Figure 3: Proportion of London residents achieving at least 20 minutes of activity per day

Differential Impact Assessment

Potential Positive Impacts

- Investing in sustainable, low-emission travel can, over time, contribute to reducing air pollution, which can directly benefit both younger and older people who can be vulnerable to the health effects of poor air quality / pollution.
- Older people are less likely to achieve 20 minutes of active travel per day, and this inactivity can make them more susceptible to a wide range of diseases and reduce their long-term health and well-being prospects. Safer streets can help to create an environment where elderly people can be more confident to walk and cycle. Some elderly people rely upon cycling as their primary means

³ Transport for London, "TfL 2023 Overview Report," Transport for London Board, December 13, 2023.

⁴ Transport for London, "Strategic Cycling Analysis," Transport for London, 2017.

of mobility and cycling is increasingly seen by the medical profession as a mobility aid for people with a mobility disability, and easier than walking⁵.

- Younger people (especially in the 16-19 age bracket) are less likely to use the car than any other group in Enfield (Figure 1) and therefore, they are most likely to benefit from measures to reduce motor vehicle traffic
- There are several schools in Enfield and providing safer walking and cycling conditions can help increase the propensity of children to walk or cycle to school, thereby improving their mental and physical health
- Older individuals often encounter mobility challenges as they age, including slower movement and reaction times. Some may rely on mobility aids for walking. Improving pedestrian crossings, accessibility of bus stops, reducing traffic and enhancing space for walking can prove especially advantageous for those facing difficulties navigating busy roads and narrow or crowded footways
- Public realm improvements and reduced traffic would create a more pleasant street environment and encourage elderly residents to socialise and interact with the community, which can benefit their mental health and reduce feelings of isolation
- 6% of road casualties in Enfield in 2023 were children aged under 16 (source: TfL Road Danger Reduction Dashboard). Therefore, proposals to improve road safety will be of particular benefit to children
- 8% of road casualties in Enfield in 2023 were adults aged 60+ (source: TfL Road Danger Reduction Dashboard). Therefore, proposals to improve road safety will be of particular benefit to elderly people

Potential Negative Impacts

- Proposals include restrictions on motor traffic. Motor vehicle restrictions may have an impact on access to amenities and services for elderly people if they are currently reliant on a car or use private hire vehicles or taxis for transport
- As they age, elderly people are more likely to rely on some form of care from either carers or family members. Some car journeys in certain directions may take longer and this could impact quality of care; however, the restrictions do not prevent those journeys from being made
- Blue Badge holders who live in a restricted area are likely to be eligible to apply for exempting their vehicle from their local restriction(s)
- In the short-term, it is possible that traffic restrictions may increase motor traffic on adjacent A-roads. This could negatively impact some young and older people on those roads and could increase bus journey times (who are both vulnerable to the health effects of poor air quality/ pollution)
- There are several schools in Enfield and therefore children who live outside the borough and are reliant on a car for transport may experience longer car journeys. It is assumed some of these journeys could switch modes to more

⁵ Wheels for Wellbeing, "Disability and Cycling: Report of 2021 National Survey Results," Wheels for Wellbeing, 2022.

sustainable options, including bus or rail

The Place Shaping Framework

At this stage, no impacts on age have been identified and the PSF does not proposed change to service/policy/budget.

We are committed to ensure that all age-groups have the opportunity to contribute to the development of Place Plans and that the projects outlined within them consider impacts on all-ages.

Mitigating actions to be taken

- Design communication and engagement approaches to include those of all ages during the development of future projects so that any of the negative impacts described above or through the engagement process can be effectively addressed.
-
- Ensure that effective engagement with elderly people is undertaken before the implementation of any schemes, to ensure that the impact on their travel can be sufficiently mitigated
- Work with TfL to improve station accessibility, including step-free access at stations
- Improving the accessibility of Enfield's streets through provision of dropped kerbs and tactile paving, as well as improved crossing facilities and clear, wide footways
- Implement speed reduction policies as part of the Transport Strategy, to reduce road danger and risk of serious injury or death
- Implement bus priority measures as part of the Transport Strategy to ensure that bus journey times are maintained the main vehicular corridors in the borough
- Work with schools to ensure that they continue to participate in the TfL Travel For Life programme to encourage pupils to walk and cycle
- Through the transport strategy and subsequent action plans, remove barriers to cycling such as lack of cycle parking at key destinations

Disability

A person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on the person's ability to carry out normal day-day activities.

This could include: physical impairment, hearing impairment, visual impairment, learning difficulties, long-standing illness or health condition, mental illness, substance abuse or other impairments.

Will the proposed change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people with disabilities?

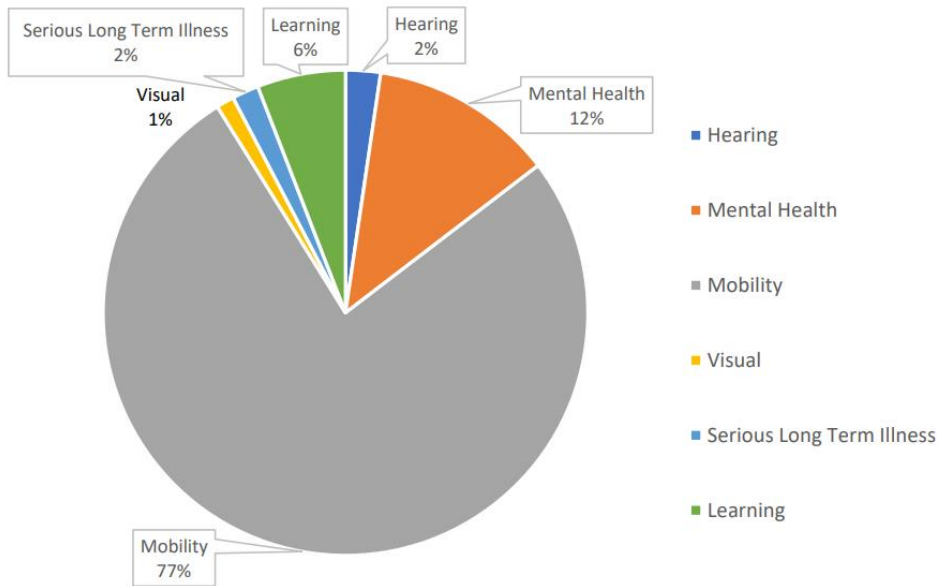
Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

The table below shows the proportion of Enfield residents who are disabled, based on data from the 2021 Census and according to the Equality Act. The data demonstrates the proportion of residents in Enfield who are disabled is comparable to the Greater London average.

Table 2: Disability

Demographic		London Borough of Enfield	Greater London
Disability, including family carers TS038 - Disability (2021)	Disabled under the Equality Act	13.6%	13.2%
	Not disabled under the Equality Act	86.4%	86.8%

The figure below is taken from LTDS data to show impairment types stated by those who live in Enfield and have an impairment affecting daily travel. Mobility impairment represents the highest proportion (77%) followed by impairment due to mental health (12%). It should be noted that this data is based on a small sample, therefore results should be taken as a general indication only.



Source: LTDS (2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19)

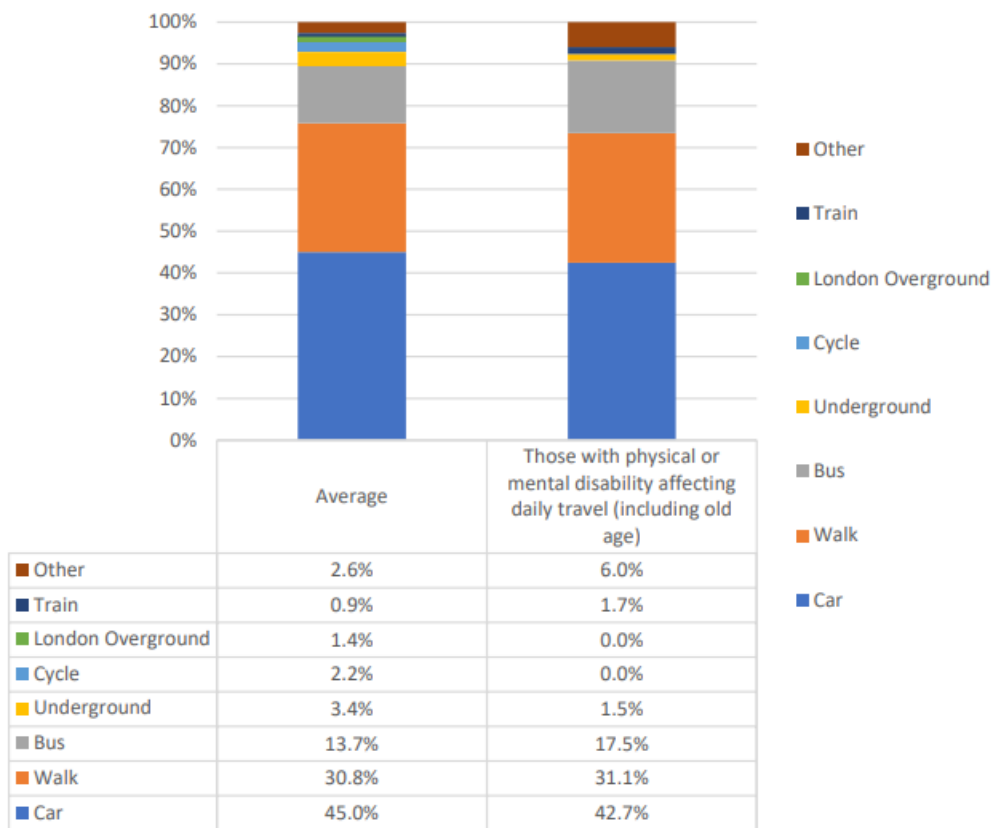
Figure 4: Impairment types of Enfield Residents which affect daily travel

Focusing solely on disabled people who cycle, the Wheels for Wellbeing annual survey shows that 59% of disabled cyclists use their bike as a mobility aid, and 64% found cycling easier than walking⁶. Survey results from 2018 also show that 24% of disabled cyclists' bike for work or to commute to work and many found

⁶ Wheels for Wellbeing, "Disability and Cycling: Report of 2021 National Survey Results," Wheels for Wellbeing, 2022.

that cycling improves their mental and physical health⁷. Inaccessible cycle infrastructure was found to be the biggest barrier to cycling.

The following figure uses LTDS data to show the mode split for people with a physical or mental impairment. When compared to the LTDS mode split of trips made by all people, car use for disabled people is lower (42.7% compared to 45%), public transport use for disabled people is marginally higher (20.7% compared to 19.4%) and walking and cycling by disabled people is slightly lower (31.1% compared to 33%).



Source: LTDS (2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19)

Figure 5: Mode split of people with physical or mental impairments

The figure below (LTDS 2022/23) also shows that, across Greater London, there is a considerable difference in the proportion of people who achieve at least 20 minutes of active travel per day, between disabled residents (25%) and residents who are not disabled (39%).

⁷ Wheels for Wellbeing, "Assessing the needs and experiences of Disabled cyclists' annual survey: Report of 2018 National Survey Results," Wheels for Wellbeing, 2019.

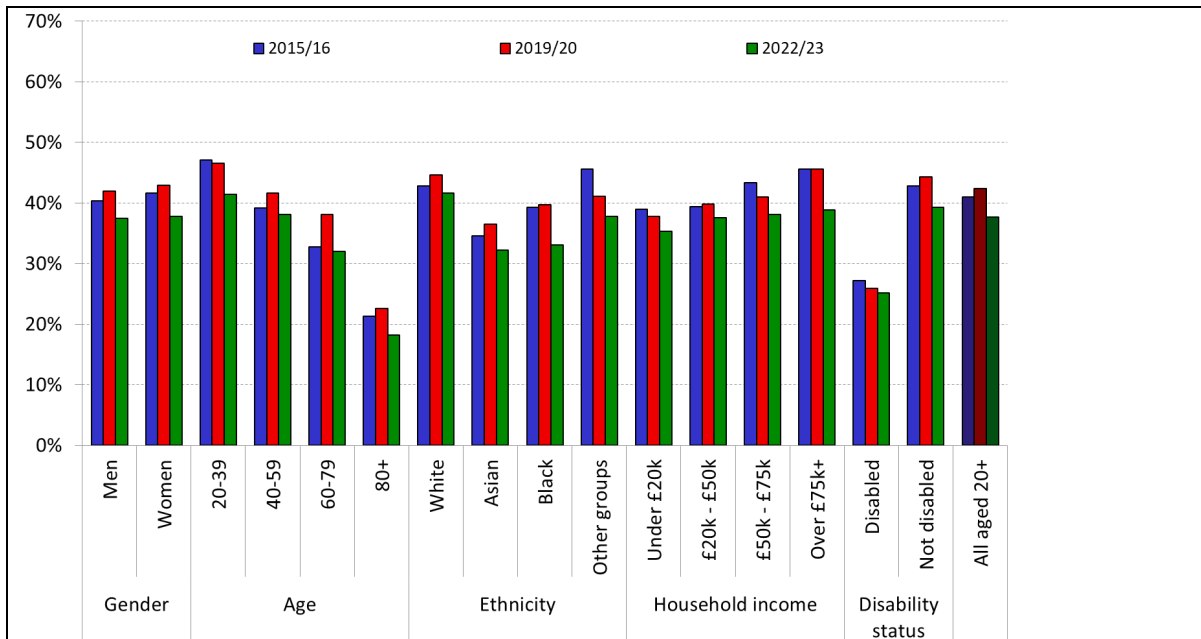


Figure 6: Proportion of people achieving at least 20 minutes of active travel per day, between disabled and residents who are not disabled.

Evidence shows that disabled people make most of their local journeys by walking, wheeling and by bus. These are generally local trips - distances of under one kilometre where the street environment directly influences day-to-day activities. The Pave the Way report, by Transport for All, shows that in general, disabled people hold positive and negative opinions on “low traffic neighbourhoods” – there is diversity in thought, experience and opinion among disabled people. Some people report easier or more pleasant journeys, an increase in independence, a decrease in road danger, and benefits to physical and mental health. Also, some people report longer journey times for residents, visitors and carers, which may contribute to some trips becoming more exhausting, expensive or difficult, with corresponding cases of negative impacts on mental health, potential issues with taxi journeys, and a perceived rise in road danger.

The London Taxicard scheme provides subsidised taxi transport for people who have serious mobility or visual impairment and who have difficulty using public transport. There are two Freedom Passes; one for people aged 64 or above, and one for disabled people under 64. The Freedom Pass allows people free travel across London and free local bus journeys nationally. As a result of recent changes, the older person’s freedom pass restricts travel times until after 9.00 AM on weekdays.

Potential Positive Impacts

- Disabled adults are less likely to have a driving license and therefore have an increased reliability on public transport for access. The Strategy will improve public transport reliability and journey times and therefore will have a proportionate benefit on disabled residents

- Improved cycling conditions will benefit disabled cyclists and could potentially encourage disabled people to try cycling, if their disability allows. Some disabled people rely upon cycling as their primary means of mobility
- Speed reduction and traffic restrictions will lead to safer and quieter streets, which will benefit those whose physical impairments necessitate more time to cross the road, or whose mobility aids may require use of the road
- Improved walking infrastructure will also lead to improved accessibility when navigating Enfield's streets – for instance through improved provision of dropped kerbs and tactile paving at crossings
- The Transport Strategy will improve access to and from the borough's open spaces, as well as improving the facilities available within these spaces. This will help disabled residents to achieve more than 20 minutes of activity per day by improving access to these spaces

Potential Negative Impacts

- The reducing of vehicle speeds and vehicular restrictions may result in a potential negative impact on those who rely on a car for travelling – in particular those who require vehicles with ramps etc.
- The removal or management of parking through CPZs could impact on ease of access for such vehicles, although disabled residents are able to purchase a disabled person's parking permit (Blue Badge) which enables unlimited parking in on-street pay to park and resident permit only bays.
- There would potentially be an increase in demand for taxis, following reduction in car-use. Taxi services are often preferred by disabled people due to the London Taxicard Scheme⁸ and there could be increased competition for these vehicles
- Changes to the environment can be disorienting and distressing for some disabled individuals, particularly when alterations require adjustments to their travel routes. In certain cases, this could temporarily impede their ability to carry out their daily activities

The Place Shaping Framework

At this stage, no impacts on disability have been identified and the PSF does not proposed change to service/policy/budget.

We are committed to ensure that those with disabilities have the opportunity to contribute to the development of Place Plans and that the projects outlined within them consider impacts on those who are disabled.

Mitigating actions to be taken

-
- Design communication and engagement approaches to include those with

⁸ Enfield Council, "London Taxicard Scheme".

disabilities during the development of future projects so that any of the negative impacts described above or through the engagement process can be effectively addressed.

- There are existing arrangements for blue and brown badge parking across the borough.
- For any engagement undertaken for new schemes, ensure that there is an adequate representation of disabled people in the respondents
- Identify travel patterns to local hospitals, or other care facilities and assess whether new schemes will have a disproportionate impact on those who need to make regular essential trips by car
- If any changes to the scheme or its removal is recommended, consideration should be given to residents who may have challenges adapting to changes in their surroundings

Gender Reassignment

This refers to people who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing, or have undergone a process (or part of a process) to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on transgender people?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Demographic		London Borough of Enfield	Greater London
Gender reassignment TS078 - Gender identify (2021)	Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	90.3%	91.2%
	Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given	0.6%	0.5%
	Trans woman	0.2%	0.2%
	Trans man	0.2%	0.2%
	All other gender identities	0.1%	0.1%
	Not answered	8.6%	7.9%

Table 3: Gender Reassignment

According to the 2021 Census Data on Gender Reassignment:

- In Enfield, 1.1% of the population disclosed having a gender identity different from the one assigned at birth. This figure is equivalent to the Greater London percentage, which is reported at 1%
- In Enfield, 90.3% of the population confirmed having a gender identity aligning with the sex registered at birth. This is within one percentage point of the corresponding figure for Greater London, which stands at 91.2%

A study by the Gender Reassignment Education and Research Study funded by the Home Office found that there is an estimated number of 300,000 to 500,000 transgender people within the UK. A national survey (Gov, 2018)⁹ confirmed that respondents within that category feared for their safety on the streets and using public transport (108,100 respondents). More specifically:

- The third most common place that transgender people avoided being open about their gender identify for fear of a negative reaction from others was public transport, with 66.3% of respondents indicating this.
- Nearly half of respondents (40%) said they had experienced an incident in the 12 months preceding the survey committed by someone they did not live with and because they were LGBT
- The large majority of the most serious incidents respondents experienced went unreported (for example, 94% of respondents did not report the most serious incident they experienced where it involved people they lived with), and nearly half of respondents (45%) cited they were unsatisfied with how their report was handled

UK crime data for 2022/23 shows 'Transgender identity' accounts for 3.25% of hate crimes recorded by the British Transport Police¹⁰. According to the 2023 Walking and Cycling Index (previously known as Bike Life) (Sustrans, 2023), just 53% of individuals identifying their gender 'in another way' reported feeling welcome and comfortable walking or spending time on streets in their neighbourhood. In contrast, 68% of women and 70% of men expressed such comfort levels. Similarly, the index revealed that 66% of LGBTQ+ individuals feel welcome and comfortable in their neighbourhood streets, compared to a higher rate of 70% among heterosexual individuals.

Queer Mobilities identifies 'LGBTQ participants are not necessarily physically excluded from mobility opportunities. Rather, they pay hidden costs to travel safely, which take the shape of identity and visibility compromises and heightened levels of fear while travelling'¹¹.

Potential Positive Impacts:

- Streets will feel safer due to future projects that will improve the public realm of streets, including improved lighting and passive surveillance
- Improved bus journey times will improve perception of safety for those who feel uncomfortable or unwelcome on public transport services

Potential Negative Impacts:

- Transgender residents may feel more safe driving due to heightened fear while travelling by public transport or in public areas, therefore proposals that remove parking spaces or increase journey times by driving could have

⁹ Government Equalities Office, "National LGBT Survey: Summary Report".

¹⁰ Government Home Office, "Hate crime, England and Wales, 2022 to 2023 second edition" 2023.

¹¹ Weintrob, A., Hansell, L., Zebracki, M., Barnard, Y., & Lucas, K. "Queer mobilities: critical LGBTQ perspectives of public transport spaces. *Mobilities*, 16(5), 775–791" 2021.

a negative impact

- Reduced volumes of motor vehicle traffic may increase footfall on streets but can also create a quieter street environment. A quieter street environment can be perceived to increase fear of crime, particularly at night, although there is no significant data or evidence to support this

The Place Shaping Framework

At this stage, no impacts on those who are undergoing or have undergone gender reassignment have been identified and the PSF does not proposed change to service/policy/budget.

We are committed to ensure that those who are undergoing or have undergone gender reassignment have the opportunity to contribute to the development of Place Plans and that the projects outlined within them consider impacts on those who are undergoing or have undergone gender reassignment.

Mitigating actions to be taken

- Design communication and engagement approaches to include those who are transgender during the development of future projects so that any of the negative impacts described above or through the engagement process can be effectively addressed.
-
- 'People feel safe' is a key principle of the Healthy Street approach. By embedding this principle in the public realm design process, safety at specific locations will be improved
- Some elements of the Strategy in partnership with TfL, Metropolitan Police, Network Rail and train operators will address the above issues. Overall, TfL's programme to improve safety on the transport network will benefit all users who may feel unsafe

Marriage and Civil Partnership

Marriage and civil partnerships are different ways of legally recognising relationships. The formation of a civil partnership must remain secular, where-as a marriage can be conducted through either religious or civil ceremonies. In the U.K both marriages and civil partnerships can be same sex or mixed sex. Civil partners must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people in a marriage or civil partnership?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

According to the 2021 Census Data on Marriage and Civil Partnership:

- 47.1% of residents in RB Enfield have never married and never registered a civil partnership compared to 6.2% of residents in Greater London
- 38.0% of residents in RB Enfield are married or in a registered civil partnership, compared to 40.0% of residents in Greater London

The impact assessment does not include individuals of specific marital status in both Enfield, as it is believed that they are unlikely to be disproportionately affected by the consulted Strategy.

The Place Shaping Framework (PSF)

At this stage, no impacts on individuals with specific marital status have been identified and the PSF does not proposed change to service/policy/budget. We are committed to ensure that individuals with all marital statuses have the opportunity to contribute to the development of Place Plans and that the projects outlined within them consider impacts on individuals with all marital statuses.

Mitigating actions to be taken

None required

Pregnancy and maternity

Pregnancy refers to the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on pregnancy and maternity?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Many of the issues which impact women, disabled people and the older generation such as overcrowded public transport, lack of places to stop and rest, and poor air quality levels are relevant to the Strategy. The Baby on Board badge was launched by TfL in 2006 to help women who felt awkward or perhaps intimidated to ask for a seat on public transport.

Potential Positive Impacts

- Access to key facilities, including hospitals

- Women continuing an active mode of transportation to work or school from pre pregnancy to early pregnancy will have a lower gestational weight gain (GWG) than those who change to a less active mode of transportation. Moreover, an increase in accessibility to green spaces for pregnant women was associated with increased birth weight and a decreased risk for low birth weight¹². Therefore, improved walking and cycling facilities, as well as improved access to and within Enfield's green spaces will have a positive impact
- Improved coherence and accessibility of the walking network will mean that pregnant women feel safer and are less likely to trip and fall while walking around their neighbourhood
- Investing in sustainable, low-emission travel can, over time, contribute to reducing air pollution, which can directly benefit the health of pregnant women whose babies may be affected. Unborn foetuses are particularly vulnerable to the health effects of poor air quality/ pollution

Potential Negative Impacts

- Pregnant women are more likely to drive due to reduced mobility, therefore policies that seek to reduce car ownership and restrict traffic could have a negative impact on pregnant women's day to day travel
- Parents have additional space needs for transport buggies etc. Therefore, removal of parking could mean that private vehicle owners have to transport these items for a longer distance between their home and vehicle
- Pregnant women or recent mothers may make more journeys by car to hospital appointments and therefore increased journey times would have a negative impact on them

Place Shaping Framework (PSF)

At this stage, no impacts on those who are pregnant or are new parents been identified and the PSF does not proposed change to service/policy/budget.

We are committed to ensure that individuals who are pregnant or are new parents have the opportunity to contribute to the development of Place Plans and that the projects outlined within them consider impacts on individuals who are pregnant or in maternity.

Mitigating actions to be taken

- Design communication and engagement approaches to include those who are pregnant or are new parents during the development of future projects so that any of the negative impacts described above or through the

¹² Islam, M. Z., Johnston, J., & Sly, P. D. "Green space and early childhood development: a systematic review. *Reviews on environmental health*, 35(2), 189–200," 2020.

engagement process can be effectively addressed

- Some elements of the Strategy in partnership with TfL, Metropolitan Police, Network Rail and train operators will address the above issues, including ensuring that there is adequate space for buggies and equipment on TfL services
- The Transport Strategy will improve the accessibility of local streets, reducing potential trip hazards or obstacles that might influence some parents or pregnant women to drive, rather than walk or cycle
- It will be ensured that there is adequate representation of pregnant women and new parents in any engagement and consultation for new schemes which might exacerbate the negative impacts outlined above

Race

This refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people of a certain race?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Data from the 2021 Census has been analysed to understand the racial profile of the borough.

Table 4: Race (2021 Census)

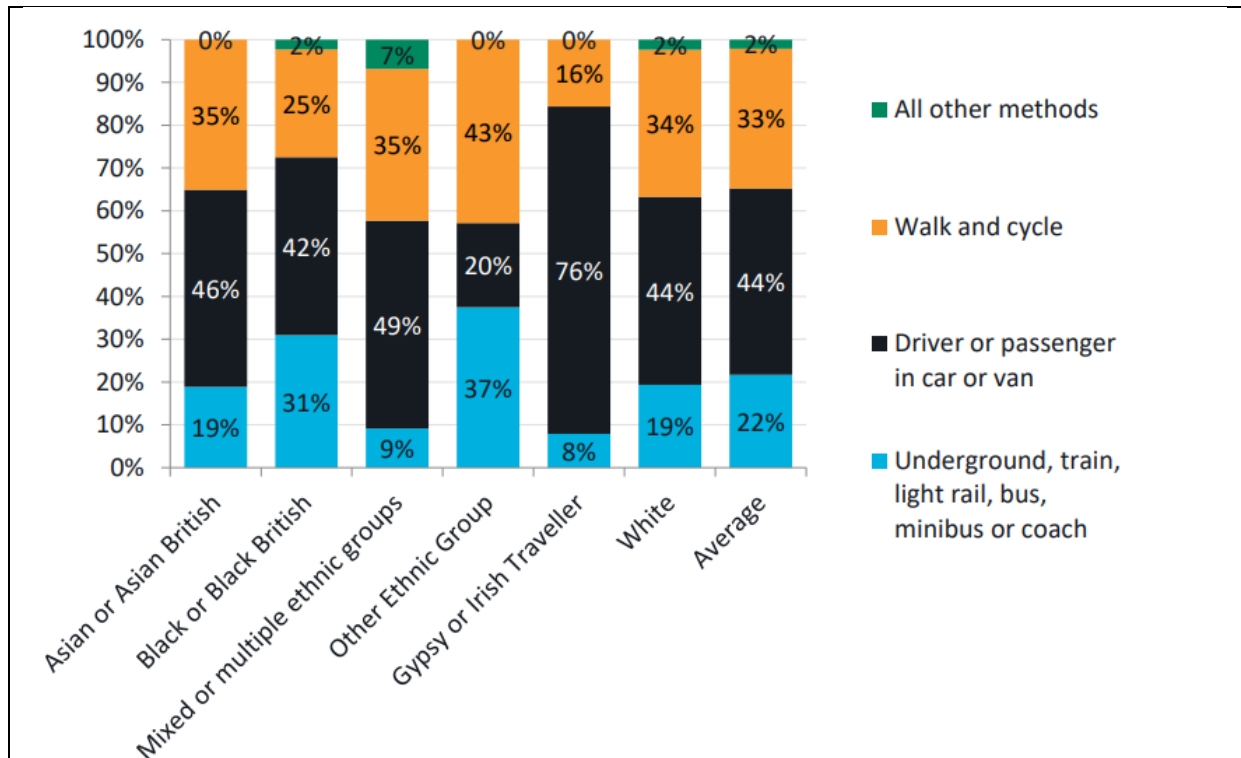
Demographic		London Borough of Enfield	Greater London
Race TS021 - Ethnic group (2021)	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Bangladeshi	2.5%	3.7%
	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Chinese	0.8%	1.7%
	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Indian	3.6%	7.5%
	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Pakistani	1.1%	3.3%
	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Other Asian	3.5%	4.6%
	Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African: African	11.0%	7.9%
	Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African: Caribbean	5.1%	3.9%
	Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African: Other Black	2.1%	1.7%
	Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian	1.2%	1.4%
	Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African	0.9%	0.9%

Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean	1.6%	1.5%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: Other Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	2.3%	1.9%
White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	31.3%	36.8%
White: Irish	1.8%	1.8%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1%	0.1%
White: Roma	0.3%	0.4%
White: Other White	18.6%	14.7%
Other ethnic group: Arab	0.8%	1.6%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	11.4%	4.7%

The following key findings within the ethnicity data for Enfield and Greater London were available in the 2021 Census:

- 11.5% of the population in Enfield are Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, which is much lower than the Greater London figure (20.7%)
- 18.2% of the population are Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African, which is much higher than the Greater London figure (13.5%)
- 6.0% of the population are Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups, which is similar to the Greater London figure (5.7%)
- 52.1% of the population are White, which is comparable to the Greater London figure (53.8%)

The below figure is taken from the EqIA prepared for the Fox Lane Quieter Neighbourhood and uses LTDS data to show average travel. In Enfield, 'Asian/Asian British', 'Mixed or multiple ethnic groups' and 'White' residents are more likely to drive or be driven in a car or van than use any other mode. 'Other Ethnic Group', 'Asian/Asian British' and 'Mixed or multiple ethnic groups' are more likely to walk and cycle than the average, with a slightly higher percentage than 'White' residents. 'Other Ethnic Group' and 'Black/Black British' residents are more likely to use public transport than the average. It is important to note that the sample size of LTDS data is small, therefore these percentages may not accurately reflect the travel behaviours of each ethnic group.



Source: LTDS (2018/19)

Figure 7: Mode share by ethnicity in Enfield

From TfL's Understanding Diverse Communities Report (2019), 19% of white Londoners have Freedom Passes compared with 10% of Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic Londoners. These differences are largely linked to the differing age profile of Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic and white Londoners. The proportion of Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic and white Londoners aged 65 and over who hold a Freedom Pass is similar: 91% and 93% respectively. Mixed ethnic group Londoners remain significantly less likely than all other ethnic groups to hold an older person's Freedom Pass, reflecting the younger age profile of this group.

In 2021 for the first time, Black, Asian and minority ethnic Londoners were as likely to have cycled in the last 12 months as white Londoners.

Safety is a major perceived issue for people who do not cycle, with some believing it is not safe because of distracted driving, speeding motor traffic, and busy motor traffic. Significant barriers to encouraging more people to cycle remain across all backgrounds, there are major concerns around safety on the road, with 82% of non-cyclists worried about road safety and collisions.

Potential Positive Impacts

- Pedestrians from black and minority ethnic backgrounds living in deprived

areas where three times as likely to be a casualty in a road collision as a pedestrian than white non-deprived pedestrians¹³. Therefore, reducing road danger and reducing traffic volumes in Enfield would reduce this risk and have a positive impact.

- The evidence provided shows that white residents are more likely to have achieved at least 20 minutes of active travel per day than any other group. Therefore improving walking and cycling infrastructure, as well as improving access to open spaces and leisure facilities would have a positive impact for minority groups

Potential Negative Impacts

- Minority ethnic adults are more likely to have experienced discrimination compared to white adults. Therefore, those from ethnic minorities may be less likely to use public transport and may feel unsafe in certain areas, therefore will be more likely to drive
- Some ethnic minority groups are more likely to use public transport, and therefore there is a risk that if bus journey times are increased as a result of a scheme, then it would disproportionately effect these groups. Similarly, 'Gypsy or Irish Traveller' residents are much more likely to drive than average and therefore could be disproportionately affected by schemes if journey times by driving are increased as a result of a scheme

Place Shaping Framework (PSF)

At this stage, no impacts on race have been identified and the PSF does not proposed change to service/policy/budget.

We are committed to ensure that all races have the opportunity to contribute to the development of Place Plans and that the projects outlined within them consider impacts on individuals from all races.

Mitigating actions to be taken

- Ensure that any engagement or consultation undertaken has proportionate representation from all ethnicities so that the unique challenges facing different ethnic groups can be understood
- 'People feel safe' is a key principle of the Healthy Street approach. By embedding this principle in the public realm design process, safety at specific locations will be improved
- LB Enfield will work collaboratively with TfL and train operators to help improve the safety of public transport services
- It is recommended that Enfield officers work internally with the Gypsy Roma Traveller (GRT) lead to discuss the unique characteristics of this ethnic group.

¹³ Agilysis. "Road Traffic and Injury Risk in Ethnic Minority Populations." May 20, 2021.

Consideration should be given as to how schemes could assist with reducing car usage and encouraging mode shift

- Monitor bus journey times using TfL data, and consider mitigation measures if there is an impact

Religion and belief

Religion refers to a person's faith (e.g. Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Sikhism, Hinduism). Belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people who follow a religion or belief, including lack of belief?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Based on the 2021 Census:

- Enfield has a higher percentage of Christian, Muslim and 'Other religion' residents compared to the Greater London average
- The percentage of residents who answered 'No religion' is considerably lower than the Greater London average

Table 5: Religion or belief (2021 Census)

Demographic		London Borough of Enfield	Greater London
Religion or belief TS030 - Religion (2021)	No religion	19.8%	27.1%
	Christian	46.4%	40.7%
	Buddhist	0.5%	0.9%
	Hindu	3.1%	5.1%
	Jewish	1.1%	1.7%
	Muslim	18.6%	15.0%
	Sikh	0.4%	1.6%
	Other religion	3.1%	1.0%
	Not answered	7.0%	7.0%

Religious observance may affect when and where people travel. For example, some Jewish people do not drive on Saturdays, and places of worship and faith-based schools are major destinations for large populations from different groups, particularly on certain dates and at certain times of the day.

Potential Positive Impacts:

- The Strategy and future projects would improve access to places of worship and faith-based schools by sustainable modes of transport. Therefore, those who choose to walk and cycle to these destinations would access the health benefits associated with these modes

Potential Negative Impacts:

- There may be some residents who rely on a car to travel to places of worship and therefore may be negatively impacted by the proposals

Place Shaping Framework (PSF)

At this stage, no impacts on religion and belief have been identified and the PSF does not proposed change to service/policy/budget.

We are committed to ensure that individuals from all religions have the opportunity to contribute to the development of Place Plans and that the projects outlined within them consider impacts on individuals from all religions.

Mitigating actions to be taken

- Ensure that any engagement or consultation undertaken for future projects has proportionate representation from all religious groups so that the unique challenges facing these groups can be understood
- Through the Strategy and its Action Plans, it will be ensured that access to places of worship is considered and improved

Sex

Sex refers to whether you are a female or male.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on females or males?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Table 6: Sex (2021 Census)

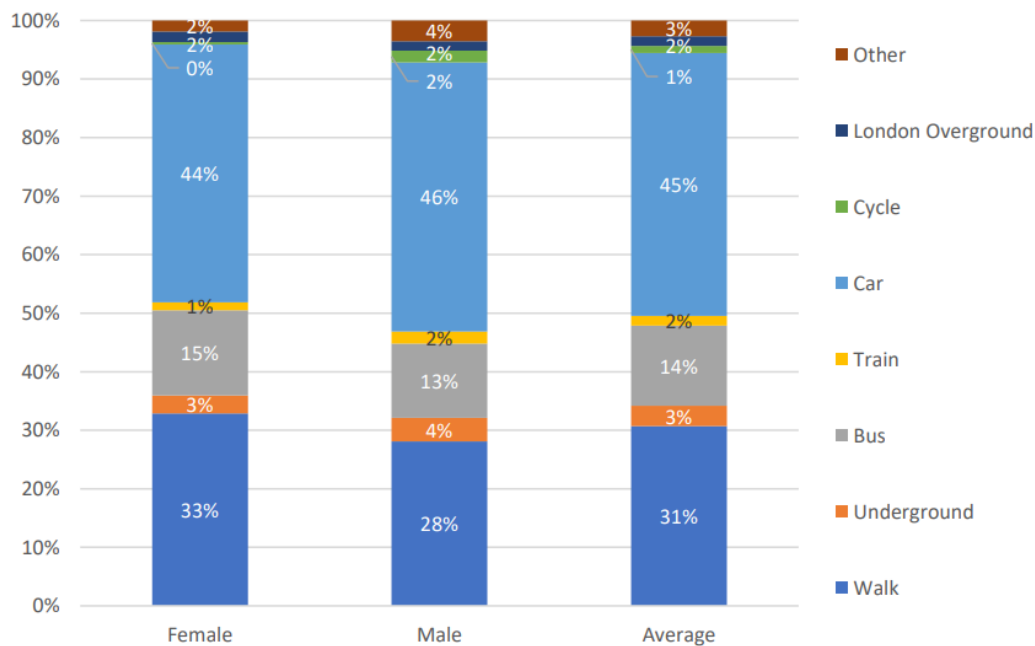
Demographic		London Borough of Enfield	Greater London
Sex TS008 - Sex (2021)	Female	52.3%	51.5%
	Male	47.7%	48.5%

Based on Census 2021 data for Enfield and Greater London:

- Females make up a higher proportion of the population in Enfield than males at 52.3% and 47.75% respectively

- The ratio of females to males is similar in Greater London, albeit a slightly lower proportion of females, at 51.5% and 48.5% respectively

Figure 8 presents the mode share by sex in Enfield. Walking is more commonly used as transport by females, making up 33% of all trips. This is 5% higher than males. On average, females drive slightly less than males, making up 44% of trips vs 46% with males. Females are also use the bus more than males (15% vs 13%).



Source: LTDS (2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19)

Figure 8: Mode share by sex in Enfield

Following high profile crimes committed in London, a national movement highlighted the concerns of women and how safe they feel at particular times of the day, notably at night. There is some concern that this perceived risk impacts women's willingness to make trips by active travel modes after dark. Safety and security on public transport and at stations is also a concern for women who often feel vulnerable to attack.

According to the report "Understanding Our Diverse Communities"¹⁴:

- Women tend to complete more weekday trips on average than men (2.5 compared to 2.3). Walking is the most used type of transport by women (95% walk at least once a week). Women are more likely to use buses than men (62% compared with 56%) but are less likely to use other types of transport including the Tube (38% women compared with 43% men)
- Women are more likely than men to be travelling with buggies and/or

¹⁴ Transport for London, "Understanding Our Diverse Communities" 2019.

shopping, and this can affect transport choices

- Satisfaction with transport among women and men is very similar and is mainly driven by the ease of making the journey
- Women are more likely than men to experience worrying incidents when travelling on public transport and are more likely to be deterred from using public transport more often by a number of different barriers

Potential Positive Impacts

- Women undertake more frequent trips, according to the TfL research cited above. Therefore, they are more likely to benefit from the aims of the Transport Strategy and the future projects that are identified
- Walking is the most commonly used form of transport by women, according to the same research. Therefore proposals to reduce traffic volumes and speeds and improve walking infrastructure such as crossings will have a positive impact
- Women are more likely to use the bus and therefore improvements to the bus network, including more frequent services and improved journey times would have a positive impact

Potential Negative Impacts

- Reduced volumes of motor vehicle traffic may increase footfall on streets but can also create a quieter street environment. A quieter street environment can be perceived to increase fear of crime and may impact women's feelings of safety (those who might feel more vulnerable at night), although there is no significant data or evidence to support this

Place Shaping Framework (PSF)

At this stage, no impacts on sex have been identified and the PSF does not proposed change to service/policy/budget.

We are committed to ensure that individuals from all sexes have the opportunity to contribute to the development of Place Plans and that the projects outlined within them consider impacts on individuals from all sexes.

Mitigating actions to be taken

- Ensure that engagement and consultation on future projects includes an equal representation of men and women to ensure that the negative impacts that are disproportionately felt by women are addressed
- 'People feel safe' is a key principle of the Healthy Street approach. By embedding this principle in the public realm design process, safety at specific locations will be improved
- Further to the above, future proposals will ensure where feasible to provide

improved street lighting and other measures to improve perceived safety.
This will require working in partnership with TfL and train operators

Sexual Orientation

This refers to whether a person is sexually attracted to people of the same sex or a different sex to themselves. Please consider the impact on people who identify as heterosexual, bisexual, gay, lesbian, non-binary or asexual.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people with a particular sexual orientation?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Table 7: Sexual Orientation (2021 Census)

Demographic		London Borough of Enfield	Greater London
Sexual Orientation TS077 - Sexual orientation (2021)	Straight or Heterosexual	88.1%	86.2%
	Gay or Lesbian	0.9%	2.2%
	Bisexual	0.8%	1.5%
	All other sexual orientations	0.5%	0.5%
	Not answered	9.7%	9.5%

According to the 2021 Census data on sexual orientation:

- 0.9% of Enfield residents identify as Gay or Lesbian, which is much lower than the Greater London average (2.2%)
- Likewise, 0.8% of Enfield residents identify as 'Bisexual' which again is lower than the Greater London average (1.5%)

As per the 'Travel in London: Understanding our diverse communities' study (TfL, 2019), individuals in London identifying as LGB (lesbian, gay, and bisexual) make up a lower figure, at 2.6% of the city's population. The study reveals that when questioned about obstacles in utilising public transport, LGB individuals share a comparable profile with the general population. More than half (52%) of LGB respondents identified overcrowding as a concern, slightly higher than the 48% reported by the general population. The cost of travel was pinpointed as an issue by 41% of both LGB respondents and the general population. Notably, 30% of LGB respondents highlighted passenger pushing and shoving on public transport, compared to 26% in the general population. The study concludes that concerns about abuse and/or intimidation significantly influence the travel behaviours of LGB Londoners.

Under-reporting on the size of lesbian, gay and bisexual communities is a recognised issue, so it is difficult to accurately understand the size of this proportion of the population, particularly at the borough level. An upper estimate for London suggests that roughly 25% of the population is lesbian, gay or bisexual although these figures may underrepresent the size of this population due to

societal issues surrounding the disclosure of sexual orientation. Similar to women and people who are going or have gone through gender reassignment, members of the LGBTQI+ community often find safety and security issues as a concern on public transport.

Potential Positive Impacts

- The proposals within the strategy would help make the streets a safer and more pleasant environment for all, regardless of sexual orientation due to reduced levels of traffic and improved air quality. This would help to encourage people to walk or cycle, thereby helping improve their mental and physical health, independent mobility, social inclusion and improved access to amenities, services, and opportunities

Potential Negative Impacts

- Members of the LGBTQI+ community often find safety and security issues as a concern on public transport and may experience harassment as well as other aggressive behaviour while using public transport or using public spaces. Therefore, proposals which create a quieter street environment and increase the frequency of public transport services may mean that members of the LGBTQI+ community experience a lack of perceived safety more often

Place Shaping Framework (PSF)

At this stage, no impacts on sexual orientation have been identified and the PSF does not proposed change to service/policy/budget.

We are committed to ensure that individuals with all sexual orientations have the opportunity to contribute to the development of Place Plans and that the projects outlined within them consider impacts on individuals with all sexual orientations.

Mitigating actions to be taken

- Ensure that engagement and consultation on future projects includes a proportional representation of LGBTQI+ residents to ensure that the negative impacts that are disproportionately felt by this group are addressed
- 'People feel safe' is a key principle of the Healthy Street approach. By embedding this principle in the public realm design process, safety at specific locations will be improved

Care Experience

This refers to a person who has spent 13 weeks or more in local authority care.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people with care experience?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

There is growing awareness and an increasing body of research regarding the additional barriers care-experienced young adults may face. Care leavers are often vulnerable young adults and are more likely to be over represented in socially excluded populations such as the prison population, the homeless population, more likely to suffer from mental health difficulties than their peers, and less likely to be in education, employment or training¹⁵. As of 2021, the number of children in care in Enfield (45 per 10,000) is lower than in England (67 per 10,000)¹⁶.

Potential Positive Impacts

Care-experienced young adults are more likely to be socio-economically disadvantaged. Cycling and walking present a low-cost form of transport and can connect people safely and quickly to local centres, as well as to stations as part of multi-modal longer distance journeys (e.g. into inner London). As such, future projects that will improve walking and cycling are expected to have a positive impact on care-experienced young adults who will benefit from a key active travel link which will provide increased walking and cycling access for residents of Enfield

Potential Negative Impacts

Care-experienced young adults may be less likely to be able to afford to adapt to the measures (e.g. buying a new bike or purchasing public transport tickets), therefore may not experience the full benefits of future schemes compared to those from higher income backgrounds. This may mean that those on higher incomes disproportionately benefit from the strategy.

Place Shaping Framework (PSF)

At this stage, no impacts on those who are in or have experienced local authority care have been identified and the PSF does not proposed change to service/policy/budget.

We are committed to ensure that individuals within or have experienced local

¹⁵ Ofsted, "Equalities impact assessment: introducing a separate judgement about care leavers within the inspection of local authority children's services" 2022.

¹⁶ Enfield Council. "SEN Demographics Summary."2022.

authority care have the opportunity to contribute to the development of Place Plans and that the projects outlined within them consider impacts on individuals in local authority care.

Mitigating actions to be taken

- Design communication and engagement approaches to include those who are in or have experienced local authority care during the development of future projects so that any of the negative impacts described above or through the engagement process can be effectively addressed.
-
- As part of the Action Plans, identify measures which assist those from lower income households to access new projects – for instance discounts on bikes or public transport tickets

Socio-economic deprivation

This refers to people who are disadvantaged due to socio-economic factors e.g. unemployment, low income, low academic qualifications or living in a deprived area, social housing or unstable housing.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people who are socio-economically disadvantaged?

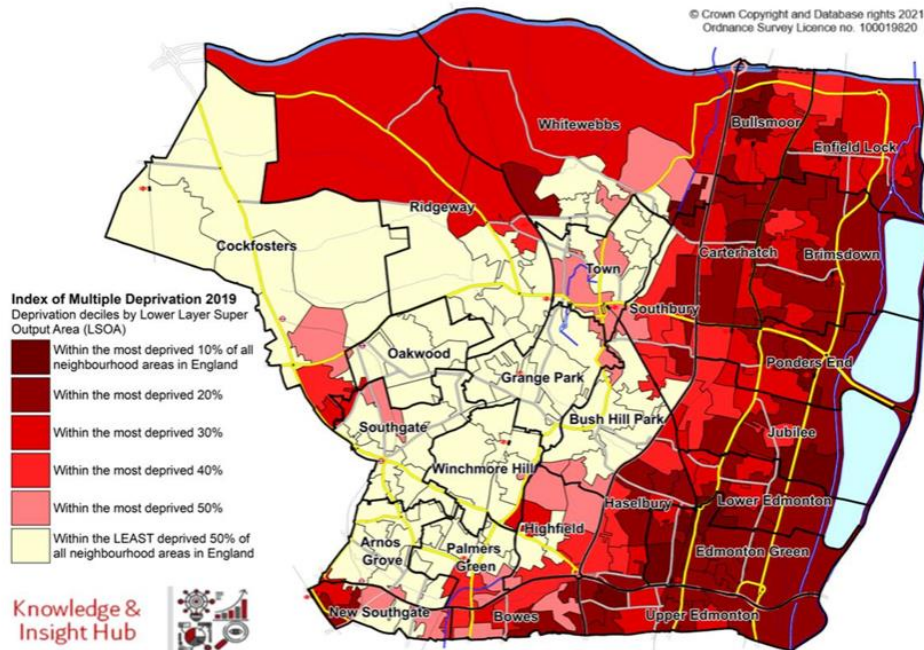
Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

The Enfield Borough Profile (2023) provides an overview of deprivation in Enfield, stating “Enfield’s ranking compared with 317 other local authorities in England dropped from 2015 to 2019: Enfield is the 74th most deprived local authority in England overall (out of 317), so still within the most deprived 25% of all districts. Enfield’s average deprivation score has not worsened in those four years. However, Enfield has become relatively more deprived when compared with other London boroughs. In 2015, Enfield was the 12th most deprived borough in London, whereas in 2019 it was the 9th most deprived.”

It also states that 10% of Enfield households have an annual gross household income of less than £15,000 (as at 2023), and 32% have an income lower than £30,000¹⁷

¹⁷ London Borough of Enfield, “Enfield Borough Profile” 2023.

Figure 9 presents a visual representative of deprivation across Enfield. In broad terms the eastern areas of Enfield have more levels of deprivation, whereas the west and northwest areas have the least.



Source: Enfield Borough Profile 2023

Figure 9: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 in Enfield by Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)

TfL research shows that low income Londoners also tend to travel less frequently than Londoners overall – 2.2 trips per weekday on average compared to 2.4 among all Londoners. Among this group, a greater proportion of journeys are completed the purposes of shopping and personal business: 31 per cent for Londoners with household income of less than £20,000 compared with 22 per cent all Londoners (in line with 31 per cent and 22 per cent observed in 2013/14) . Londoners in lower income households are the most likely protected characteristic group to use the bus at least weekly; seven in 10 Londoners in households with an annual income of less than £20,000 do so (69 per cent).

The graph below shows the proportion of London residents completing 20 minutes of physical activity on a daily basis. When focusing on household income, it can be seen that as household income rises, so does the proportion of residents completing 20 minutes of daily physical activity. Therefore, generally residents in lower income households are less likely to achieve the recommended levels of daily physical activity.

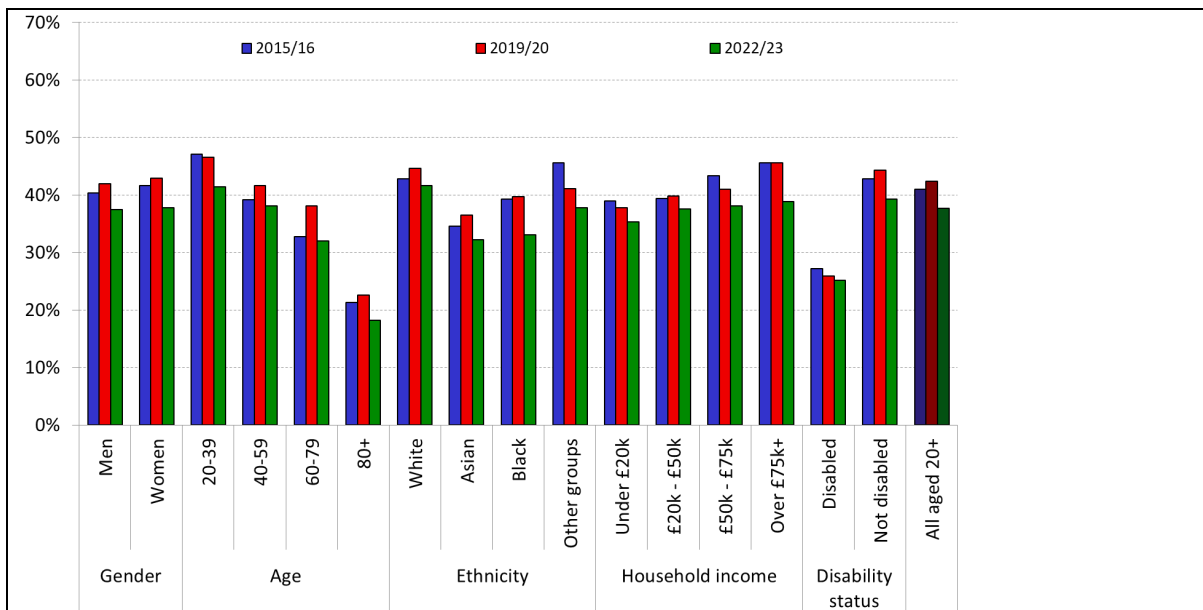


Figure 10: Percentage of London residents completing 20 minutes of physical activity on a daily basis

Potential Positive Impacts

- Those from low income households are the most likely to use the bus weekly according to the research from TfL cited above. Therefore, improvements to the borough's bus network through bus priority measures will have a positive impact on this group
- Research shows that residents in low income households are less likely to achieve 20 minutes of physical activity per day. Improved walking and cycling routes, as well as improved access to open spaces and sports facilities will therefore have a positive impact on this group
- The Transport Strategy will improve access to schools and employment and therefore will contribute to reducing deprivation across the borough, as residents are more easily able to access employment opportunities

Potential Negative Impacts

- Those from lower income households may be less likely to be able to afford to adapt to the measures (e.g. buying a new bike or purchasing public transport tickets), therefore may not experience the full benefits of future schemes compared to those from higher income backgrounds. This may mean that those on higher incomes disproportionately benefit from the strategy

Place Shaping Framework (PSF)

At this stage, no impacts on socio-economic deprivation have been identified and the PSF does not proposed change to service/policy/budget.

We are committed to ensure that individuals from all social-economic backgrounds have the opportunity to contribute to the development of Place Plans and that the

projects outlined within them consider impacts on individuals from all socio-economic backgrounds.

Mitigating actions to be taken.

- Design communication and engagement approaches to include those from lower income households during the development of future projects so that any of the negative impacts described above or through the engagement process can be effectively addressed.
-
- As part of the Action Plans, identify measures which assist those from lower income households to access new projects – for instance discounts on bikes or public transport tickets

Section 4 – Monitoring and review

How do you intend to monitor and review the effects of this proposal?

Who will be responsible for assessing the effects of this proposal?

As outlined in the Transport Strategy, LB Enfield monitor the impacts of its projects in terms of the effects they have on how people travel and on people's attitudes to travel. Data is collected about how people travel around the borough and also people's views on the projects that have been delivered and how they make decisions about their own journeys. This helps to shape future projects.

For every major project, the following key documents are published:

- Project rationale
- Communications, engagement and monitoring plan
- Monitoring plan
- Equalities plan and EqIA

This process will ensure that the effects of the Transport Strategy and all schemes undertaken in the borough following its approval are sufficiently monitored and assessed.

Place Shaping Framework (PSF)

For every project delivered through the PSF respective Place Plans, the following key documents will be published:

- Project rationale
- Communications, engagement and monitoring plan
- Monitoring plan
- Equalities plan and EqIA

This process will ensure that the effects of the PSF and Place Plans and all projects developed following its approval are sufficiently monitored and assessed.

Section 5 – Action plan for mitigating actions

Any actions that are already completed should be captured in the equality analysis section above. Any actions that will be implemented once the decision has been made should be captured here.

Identified Issue	Action Required	Lead officer	Timescale/By When	Costs	Review Date/Comments
Stakeholder and public consultation for Transport Strategy	Document circulated to key stakeholders	Liz Rhodes	Completed May 20 th 2024	N/A	Minor changes - see cabinet report appendix
Cabinet Approval of Strategy	Report submitted to Council Cabinet Meeting	Chris Cole	8 th October 2024	N/A	
Development of Action Plans	Development of Action Plans to define detailed measures/proposals	Chris Cole	2024/25	N/A	
Development of Place Plans	Development of Place Plans and respective projects outlined in the PSF	Andrew Catcheside	2024/25	N/A	



London Borough of Enfield

Report Title	Quarter 1 24/25 (April – June 2024) Performance Report
Report to:	Cabinet
Date of Meeting:	16 October 2024
Cabinet Member:	Cllr Erbil, Leader
Directors:	Ian Davis, Chief Executive
Report Authors:	Lucy Nasby, Policy & Performance Manager
Ward(s) affected:	n/a
Classification:	Part I Public

Purpose of Report

1. This is the quarterly report on the Corporate Performance Scorecard that reflects our performance in delivering on the Council priorities as outlined in the [Council Plan 2023-26](#). The report attached at Appendix 1 shows the Quarter 1 performance for 2024/25 (April – June 2024) and compares it to the Council's performance across the previous period for a series of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Recommendations

Note the progress being made against the key priority indicators for Enfield.

Background and Options

2. The Council continues to monitor its performance in an increasingly challenging financial environment, both for the Council and local people relying on our services. Our performance management framework ensures that the level and quality of service and value for money is maintained and where possible improved; and enables us to take appropriate action in areas where performance is deteriorating. This may

include delivering alternative interventions to address underperformance or making a case to central government and other public bodies if the situation is beyond the control of the Council.

3. The Corporate Performance Scorecard has been developed to demonstrate progress towards achieving the Council's aims and key priorities as set out in the [Council Plan 2023-26](#). The report is a management tool that supports Council directors, the Executive Management Team (EMT) and Cabinet in scrutinising, challenging and monitoring progress towards achieving the Council's aims.
4. Performance information is reported quarterly to the Departmental Management Teams (DMT) for each directorate and then to the Executive Management Team (EMT) and Cabinet. In addition, detailed management and operational performance information is monitored more regularly.
5. The Corporate Scorecard is reviewed annually with departments and EMT to identify the key performance indicators (KPIs) that should feature in the scorecard for the coming year. Targets are set based on the previous 3 years' performance, direction of travel, local demand, performance at a regional and national level, and by considering available resources to deliver services.
6. Targets allow us to monitor our performance. KPIs are rated at quarterly intervals as Red, Amber or Green (RAG), by comparing actual performance to the target. The RAG ratings are determined as follows:
 - a. Red: The KPI is significantly behind/below target. The acceptable variance is calculated based on the level of risk associated with the missed target. In most cases, a red rating is given if the actual performance varies 10% or more from its target.
 - b. Amber: The KPI is narrowly missing its target.
 - c. Green: The KPI is meeting/exceeding its target.
7. The table below gives an overview of the performance indicators rated as Red, Amber or Green in Quarter 1 2024/25 compared with Quarter 4 2023/24.

	Q4 2023/24 (January – March 2024)	Q1 2024/25 (April – June 2024)
Total KPIs RAG rated	68	61
Number KPIS as Red	25 (37%)	10 (16%)
Number KPIS as Amber	13 (19%)	15 (28%)
Number KPIS as Green	30 (44%)	34 (56%)
Data only KPIS	59	58

8. Further information on how we are delivering on our actions for each of our Council Plan 2023-26 priorities and principles are set out in the following

sections, along with a summary of the action being taken to address areas where performance is rated as red. The full set of indicators and commentary are provided in the Appendix.

Clean and green places

	Q4 2023/24 (January – March 2024)	Q1 2024/25 (April – June 2024)
Total KPIs RAG rated	6	6
Number KPIS as Red	2	1
Number KPIS as Amber	1	2
Number KPIS as Green	3	3
Data only KPIS	4	4

9. There were 3,530 customer reported fly tips reported and removed in Q1 24/25. This is the highest quarterly figure since we started reporting this indicator in 2019. In addition, there was a total of 402 Fixed Penalty Notices issued for fly-tipping in Q1 2023/25, this is a significant decrease when comparing the same period last year (29,167).
10. No new electric charging points were installed on public highway and in public car parks in Q1 2024/25. Focus has been on procurement of 1,300 chargers to be delivered by the end of 2026. These are made up of 1000 standard chargers, 265 fast chargers and 35 rapid chargers. In the financial year 2023/24 two rapid chargers were installed.
11. More loads of recycling are being rejected prior to processing in comparison to Q4 (216.8tn) and Q1 (193.3tn) last year. By keeping this indicator below target this results in more loads going through to be processed, which is positive, but leads to a higher contamination rate at material recycling facility. The contamination rate at the material recycling facility (14.8%) has been at its highest quarterly rate since Q4 2022/23 (16.7%).
12. The percentage of household waste sent for recycling in Q4 2023/24 (30.5%) was lower than at the same period in 2022/23 (31.1%). Analysis of the recycling tonnage shows that dry recycling and food waste tonnages dropped 5.44% and 6.75% respectively. This drop is driven by the light weighting of recyclable packaging. This fall in recycling rates is being seen across London and the country.

Strong, healthy and safe communities

	Q4 2023/24 (January – March 2024)	Q1 2024/25 (April – June 2024)
Total KPIs RAG rated	9	9
Number KPIS as Red	3	1
Number KPIS as Amber	3	5
Number KPIS as Green	3	3

Data only KPIS	11	10
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13. Our crime indicators show that total notifiable offences were down 2.4% on the previous 12 months, compared to an increase of 4.8% in London in the same period. Enfield recorded 85.2 total notifiable offences per 1,000 population between July 2023 and June 2024, this was the 14th lowest rate of the 32 London boroughs.
14. There has been a total of 5 admissions to permanent residential and nursing care among those aged 18 to 64 in Q1 2024/25, compared to 10 admissions in Q1 2023/24
15. The proportion of drug users (18+) successfully completing treatment has reduced to 15.1% at Q1 2024/25, compared to 17.5% in Q4 2023/24. The number of drug users in treatment has seen a slight decrease. A corrective action plan has been put in place by commissioners, and the Combating Drug and Alcohol Partnership (chaired by the Director of Public Health) is overseeing a performance review process, with a provider meeting scheduled for 17th September. This will be further reviewed at the full Combating Drug and Alcohol Partnership meeting in October.
16. The reported figure for the proportion of young people exiting substance misuse treatment in a planned way is 71%. We have seen a significant improvement in performance for this indicator since the start of 2023/24. Planned discharges are measured on a year-to-date basis which means subsequent quarters are impacted by historic performance in the same year. Looking at each of the quarters in isolation, the planned discharge rate was Q2: 61%, Q3: 65%, Q4: 91% which is above baseline and national averages.
17. Take up of healthy start vouchers as of the end of Q1 2024/25 (59%) this was lower than the London average of 62% and the England average of 66%.

Thriving children and young people

	Q4 2023/24 (January – March 2024)	Q1 2024/25 (April – June 2024)
Total KPIS RAG rated	9	8
Number KPIS as Red	5	2
Number KPIS as Amber	1	1
Number KPIS as Green	3	5
Data only KPIS	12	12

18. The Q1 scorecard includes data on the percentage of all early years providers and childminders judged as good or outstanding by Ofsted (as of 31st March 2024). 223 of the 301 registered early years providers in Enfield were inspected. Of which, 24 were rated outstanding (11%), 193 were rated good (87%), four were rated requires improvement (2%), and two were rated inadequate (1%).

19. We have recorded a steady improvement over the past year for the percentage of Children & Family Assessments for children's social care that were authorised within 45 days of their commencement. This reached a new peak of 91.9% in May 2024 which has not been achieved since 2020.
20. As of June 2024, 101 out of 166 (60.8%) care leavers aged 19-21 were in education, employment or training. This is a particularly complex cohort of young people, some of whom have serious mental health issues and others have recently become parents. We continue to offer this cohort individualized support to help them gain access to EET.
21. The data for Q4 in relation to percentage of young people engaged in suitable education, training and employment (ETE) at the end of the order shows a decrease from Q3 2023/24. 58.8% of young people ended their order in ETE, this equates to 10 out of 17 young people. Some young people have moved out of Borough, some are not able to start college until the next intake date in September 2024. There are also some young people within this cohort that breached their order and were given another order, this results in the previous order being closed and them being recorded as NEET. Each child has a custom-made plan of support and roadmap in place to help them access education, employment, or training at the point of exit from the youth justice service.
22. 3.4% of 16-17-year-olds were NEET (not in education, employment or training) or not known as of May 2024. This includes 1.3% (123) who were NEET and 2.1% (166) not known. The percentage of 16-17-year-olds who are NEET is lower than the London average of 1.9% and the England average of 3.5%.
23. In relation to the percentage of EHCPs completed within 20 weeks, performance is currently well above the national average of 49% and above the target of 80%. In Q1 2024/25, 99% of EHCPs were completed within 20 weeks.

More and better homes

	Q4 2023/24 (January – March 2024)	Q1 2024/25 (April – June 2024)
Total KPIS RAG rated	29	30
Number KPIS as Red	10	3
Number KPIS as Amber	4	8
Number KPIS as Green	15	19
Data only KPIS	14	13

24. In Q1 2024/25, 78.6% of 2 year rolling minor applications were determined within target, this is a slight decrease compared to Q4 (79.8%). Many of the legacy cases that the team have been working hard to clear fall within this category and hence have been out of time, which impacts the rolling performance. As the backlog reduces this is becoming generally less of

issue. The improved pre-application service offer may increase take up of the service and allow some of the issues that impact this scale of project (such as S106 and unilateral / undertaking) to be flagged at an earlier stage. Weekly surgeries now set up with Design/Heritage/Transportation colleagues to mitigate resource pressures and improve performance.

25. The number of live applications in the system that remain undetermined was 649 at the end of Q1 2024/25. This represents a slight increase compared to Q4 2023/24 (635). Progress towards achieving the 580 target has slowed. This is due to several factors, but largely a consequence of minor application submissions increasing over this quarter. Officers remain committed to achieving the 580 target by end of Q4 2024 /25 and are implementing an action plan that will enable increased productivity.
26. The number of net homes granted permission in Q1 2024/25 was lower than anticipated. This is not a reflection on speed of decision making, but rather the downturn in major application submissions which is reflective of the national picture. Officers anticipate that the number of net homes will significantly increase over the next quarter to make up for this shortfall, as other major applications such as Joyce and Snells are granted planning permission.
27. Since April 2023 there has been considerable improvement in the number of council homes not meeting the Decent Homes Standard, from 31.8% reported in Q1 2023/24 to 15.5% in Q1 this year.
28. In January 2024, the Council changed its Housing Management System to Civica Cx. Following implementation, management monitoring identified system issues that had an impact on performance, including the completion dates of jobs being recorded as the point of system action, rather than when the repair was actually completed. This is a reporting, rather than performance issue, and revised processes have been put into place. Work is ongoing to revise the figures and it is anticipated this will show that performance though the period was consistent with previous months.
29. In addition, the Repairs and ERD Service is updating its Repairs Policy with the aim to launch in Q2, including timescales more consistent with top quartile performance by London Boroughs.
30. In Q1 2024/25 the average wait time for calls answered by the Repairs Housing Resolution team was 08m 29s. To reduce wait times going forward, the team has implemented new call targets and an intensive monitoring process to identify any issues or trends early, and support channel shift in communications.
31. In Q1 2024/25, 855 private sector housing licensing compliance inspections were carried out. We have set a challenging target to inspect 75% of licensed properties within the 5-year period of the selective licensing scheme. However, we have a resource issue and recruitment difficulties which have led to a backlog of inspections. We have identified a delivery partner to carry out compliance inspections, and we are starting a 3-day trial

on 17 September 2024. Subject to the outcome of the trial, we will commission the company to support us with the inspection regime to help us meet our scheme target.

32. The number of households in temporary accommodation has fallen in line with what is necessary to achieve the full year outturn. In common with other London boroughs, we are continuing to see high levels of demand, driven by the gap between rents and benefits. Our ability to manage demand and move residents out of temporary accommodation is key to sustaining the reduction in progress. In Q1 there was 1,372 homeless approaches on Jigsaw in comparison to 1,231 at the same period last year. Despite the high number of approaches the actual number of placements is low in comparison with previous years. The number of children in B&B accommodation has a direct relationship to the housing crisis and is in stark contrast to pre-pandemic performance when no children were in B&B for more than 6 weeks.

An economy that works for everyone

	Q4 2023/24 (January – March 2024)	Q1 2024/25 (April – June 2024)
Total KPIs RAG rated	1	1
Number KPIS as Red	0	0
Number KPIS as Amber	1	1
Number KPIS as Green	0	0
Data only KPIS	16	9

33. This section of the scorecard includes a number of contextual socio-economic indicators. Enfield continues to face higher rates of unemployment (6.6%) than London (5.4%) and Great Britain (4.0%) averages.
34. In 2023/24, 27.5% of households in Enfield have an annual gross income less than £30,000 and 8% have an annual gross income less than £15,000 per annum.
35. There were 40,355 active businesses registered at Companies House in Enfield as of June 2024, 5.8% higher than at the same period last year. During April 2024 - June 2024 there were 812 business start-ups, which is a 15% decrease on the same period last year.

Accessible and responsive services

	Q4 2023/24 (January – March 2024)	Q1 2024/25 (April – June 2024)
Total KPIs RAG rated	11	7
Number KPIS as Red	5	3

Number KPIS as Amber	1	1
Number KPIS as Green	5	3
Data only KPIS	0	0

36. Complaints, FOI, MEQ and SARs performance were below target in Q1 2024/25. 395 out of a total 498 (79%) initial review complaints were responded to inside target. 44 out of a total 44 final review complaints (100%) were responded to inside target, this was a significant improvement on the previous quarter where 89% of final review complaints were responded to inside target. In addition to usual monitoring procedures, the Complaints Team have liaised pro-actively with services expected to receive significant complaints to ensure that any issues for which another process (e.g., an appeal process) is more suitable is addressed correctly. Within the team, the progress of final stages has been monitored more regularly.
37. 962 MEQs were responded to within 8 days out of a total 1,123 MEQs (86%). MEQs are allocated to appropriate officers within 24 hours of being received, with dedicated resource in the central complaints team to help achieve this. Refreshed guides have been produced for officers following the change of the Verint desktop. Improvement in performance appears to have risen from the promotion of greater ownership of MEQs by officers allocated to respond.
38. 277 out of a total 333 FOIs (83%) were responded to within 20 days. Services that recorded drops in performance have been reminded of deadlines.
39. 43 out of a total 73 SARs (78%) were closed within a calendar month.
40. Between April – May 2024, the satisfaction ratings for customer services telephony (87.3%) and webchat (87.9%) have increased compared to the previous quarter (74% and 85.9% respectively) and are exceeding the set targets (70% and 80% respectively).

Financial resilience

	Q4 2023/24 (January – March 2024)	Q1 2024/25 (April – June 2024)
Total KPIs RAG rated	3	2
Number KPIS as Red	0	0
Number KPIS as Amber	2	1
Number KPIS as Green	1	1
Data only KPIS	2	10

41. The level of council tax arrears has increased from the end of last year. The total council tax arrears from previous years reduced to £29,094,561 at the end of last year but at the end of June 2024 this has increased to

£38,972,485. As of end of June 2024, total business rates arrears from previous years were £20,266,758. This is an increase of 22% from the end of last year.

42. This section of the performance scorecard includes the latest publicly available data for the Office of Local Government (Oflog) finance indicators with Enfield's outturn compared to similar local authorities.

Relevance to Council Plans and Strategies

43. The performance measures are grouped under the Council Plan 2023-26 priorities and principles:

- Clean and green places
- Strong, healthy and safe communities
- Thriving children and young people
- More and better homes
- An economy that works for everyone
- Fairer Enfield
- Accessible and responsive services
- Financial resilience
- Collaboration and early help
- Climate conscious.

44. Our progress in delivering the objectives of Fairer Enfield is tracked and reported on in our [Annual Equalities Report](#).

45. Our progress in delivering our [Early Help for All Strategy](#) is monitored through a number of the indicators grouped under our Council Plan priorities.

Financial Implications

46. The performance scorecard includes indicators measuring the Council's financial resilience.

Legal Implications

47. There is no statutory duty to report regularly to Cabinet on the Council's performance. However, under the Local Government Act 1999 a best value authority has a statutory duty to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness. Regular reports on the Council's performance assist in demonstrating best value.

Equalities Implications

48. Our performance scorecard includes indicators which monitor our performance in tackling inequality in Enfield. Our progress in delivering the

objectives of Fairer Enfield is tracked and reported on in our [Annual Equalities Report](#).

Environmental and Climate Change Implications

49. Our performance scorecard includes indicators which monitor our performance in delivering climate action in Enfield. More detailed progress in delivering on our Climate Action Plan is monitored through our [annual carbon emissions report and annual climate action progress reports](#).

Public Health Implications

50. Our performance scorecard includes indicators which help us monitor the impact of action we are taking to improve health for local people, and performance against targets for providing good quality public health services for the borough.

Safeguarding Implications

51. Our performance scorecard includes indicators which help us to monitor how we are safeguarding vulnerable children and adults.

Crime and Disorder Implications

52. Our performance scorecard includes indicators which help us to monitor community safety.

Report Authors: Lucy Nasby
Policy & Performance Manager

Appendices

Appendix 1: Q1 2024/25 Performance Scorecard (April - June 2024)

Background Papers

None

Departmental reference number, if relevant: EPC2324_016

Cabinet Corporate Performance Scorecard: Q1 2024/25 (April - June 2024)

Priority One: Clean and green places

Keep our streets and public spaces clean and welcoming

- There were 3,530 customer reported fly tips reported and removed in Q1 2024/25. This is the highest quarterly figure since we started reporting this in 2019.
- There was a total of 402 Fixed Penalty Notices issued for fly-tipping in Q1 2024/25, this is a significant drop when comparing to the same period last year (1,333).
- Over the last year the percentage of reported fly tipping incidents cleared within 24 hours has consistently exceeded the set target.

Fly tipping - Fixed Penalty Notices (S33 and S87)		Customer reported fly tips removed		Percentage of reported fly tipping incidents cleared within 24 hours		Pro-active flytip removal	
402	Quarterly Q1 24/25	3,530	Quarterly Q1 24/25	95%	Quarterly Q1 24/25	29,167	Quarterly Q4 23/24
Previous quarter	1,424	Previous quarter	2,756	Quarterly target	90%	Previous quarter	30,135
				Annual target	90%		
				Previous quarter	94%		

Enable active and low carbon travel

- Focus has been on procurement of 1,300 chargers to be delivered by the end of 2026. These are made up of 1000 standard chargers, 265 fast chargers and 35 rapid chargers. In the financial year 2023/24 two rapid chargers were installed.
- 9km of new cycle routes added to the network in 2022/23.

Number of new electric charging points installed on public highway and in public car parks		Km of new cycle routes added to the network	
0	Quarterly Q1 24/25	9	Annually 22/23
Quarterly target	0		
Annual target:	1,000		
Previous quarter	0	Previous year	1.4

Priority One: Clean and green places

Facilitate reuse of materials, reduce waste and increase recycling rates

- More loads of recycling are being rejected prior to processing in comparison to Q4 (216.8tn) and Q1 (193.3tn) last year. By keeping this indicator below target this results in more loads going through to be processed which is positive but leads to a contamination rate at material recycling facility. The contamination rate at the material recycling facility has been at its highest quarterly rate since Q4 2022/23 (16.7%).
- The percentage of household waste sent for recycling in Q4 2023/24 was lower than at the same period in 2022/23 (31.1%). Analysis of the recycling tonnage shows that dry recycling and food waste tonnages dropped 5.44% and 6.75% respectively. This drop is driven by the light weighting of recyclable packaging. This fall in recycling rates is being seen across London and the country.

Rejected dry recycling loads (tonnes)			Percentage contamination rate at material recycling facility			Residual waste per household (kg) (cumulative)			Percentage of household waste sent for recycling		
219.2 tn			14.8%			405.4 kg per h/h			30.5%		
		Quarterl y Q1 24/25			Quarterl y Q1 24/25			Quarterl y Q3 23/24			Quarterl y Q4 23/24
Quarterly target	325 tn		Quarterly target	10%		Quarterly target	450kg per h/h		Quarterly target	44%	
Annual target	1375 tn		Annual target	10%		Annual target	600kg per h/h		Annual target	44%	
Previous quarter	216.8 tn		Previous quarter	11.4%		Q3 2022/23	399.1 kg per h/h		Previous quarter	33.1%	

Priority Two: Strong, healthy and safe communities

Improve feelings of safety and reduce crime and antisocial behaviour

- In the 12 months to June 2024, there was a total of 28,756 notifiable offences in Enfield, a decrease of 2.4% on the previous 12 months. London reported a 4.8% increase in the same period. Enfield recorded 85.2 total notifiable offences per 1,000 population between July 2023 and June 2024 and has the 14th lowest rate out of the 32 London boroughs.
- The number of residential burglary offences in Enfield has increased by 6.8% on the previous 12 months, higher than the London rate of 0.2% in the same period.
- Domestic abuse incidents decreased by 10.3% compared to the previous 12 month period. London similarly experienced a decrease of 6.8% in the same period. There was also a 6.4% and 4.5% decrease in domestic abuse violence with injury offences in Enfield and London respectively.
- Hate crime has seen an increase of 3.2% in the year ending June 2024. London reported an increase which was over double of Enfield at 6.5%.
- Knife crime offences also recorded an increase of 9.5% in the year ending June 2024 placing Enfield 10th highest out of the 32 London Boroughs. London experienced a similar increase of 9.2% in the same period.
- Data correct as of 23.07.24

Total notifiable offences		Number of residential burglary offences		Number of domestic abuse incidents		Number of domestic abuse violence with injury offences		Number of anti social behaviour offences	
28,756		1,524		3,642		943		8,451	
July 2023 - June 2024		July 2023 - June 2024		July 2023 - June 2024		July 2023 - June 2024		July 2023 - June 2024	
Previous 12 months	29,464	Previous 12 months	1,427	Previous 12 months	4,060	Previous 12 months	1,007	Previous 12 months	5,723
Number of hate crime offences		Number of non domestic abuse violence with injury offences		Number of violence against the person offences		Number of knife crime offences			
651		2,706		8,885		624			
July 2023 - June 2024		July 2023 - June 2024		July 2023 - June 2024		July 2023 - June 2024			
Previous 12 months	631	Previous 12 months	2,824	Previous 12 months	9,145	Previous 12 months	570		

Priority Two: Strong, healthy and safe communities

Protect vulnerable adults from harm and deliver robust early help and social care services

- There has been a total of 47 admissions to supported permanent residential and nursing care (65+) in Q1 2024/25.
- There has been a total of 5 admissions to permanent residential and nursing care among those aged 18 to 64 in Q1 2024/25, compared to 10 in Q1 2023/24.
- 89.1% of adults with learning disabilities are in settled accommodation as at Q1 2024/25, compared to 87.4% in Q1 2023/24.

New admissions to supported permanent Residential and Nursing Care (65+) per 100,000 population over 65 (cumulative)			New admissions to Residential and Nursing Care 18-64 (per 100,000 population) (cumulative)			Percentage of current social care clients with Long Term Support receiving a Direct Payment			Percentage of adults with learning disabilities in settled accommodation			Percentage of adult social care providers rated good or outstanding by the Care Quality Commission		
103.8			2.47			54.1%			89.1%			0.0%		
Quarterly target	107.6	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	1.97	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	56%	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	89.4%	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	0.0%	Quarterly Q1 24/25
Annual target	430.5		Annual target	7.9		Annual target	56%		Annual target	89.4%		Annual target	0.0%	
Q1 23/24	121.4		Q1 23/24	4.94		Previous quarter	54.6%		Previous quarter	89.4%		Previous quarter	0.0%	

Work with our partners to provide high quality and accessible health services

- The proportion of drug users (18+) successfully completing treatment has reduced over the year to 15.1% at Q4 and is below the target of 20.3%. The number of drug users in treatment has seen a slight decrease. A corrective action plan has been put in place by commissioners, and the Combating Drug and Alcohol Partnership (chaired by the Director of Public Health) is overseeing a performance review process, with a provider meeting scheduled for 17th September. This will be further reviewed at the full Combating Drug and Alcohol Partnership meeting in October.
- The reported figure for the proportion of young people exiting substance misuse treatment in a planned way is 71%. We have seen a significant improvement in performance for this indicator since the start of 2023/24. Planned discharges are measured on a year-to-date basis which means subsequent quarters are impacted by historic performance in the same year. Looking at each of the quarters in isolation, the planned discharge rate was Q2: 61%, Q3: 65%, Q4: 91% which is above baseline and national averages.

Successful completion rate for all drug users in treatment (aged 18+), excluding alcohol-only users			Substance misuse: percentage of young people exiting treatment in a planned way of all treatment exits			Percentage of patients who completed treatment within a month of diagnosis at Enfield Sexual Health Clinics		
15.1%			71%			93%		
Quarterly target:	20.3%	Quarterly Q4 23/24	Quarterly target:	79%	Quarterly Q4 23/24	Quarterly target:	90%	Quarterly Q4 23/24
Annual target:	20.3%		Annual target:	79%		Annual target:	90%	
Previous quarter	17.5%		Previous quarter	59%		Previous quarter	93%	

Priority Two: Strong, healthy and safe communities

Support communities to access healthy and sustainable food

- Take up of healthy start vouchers as of the end of Q1 2024/25 was lower than the London average of 62% and the England average of 66%. Data has been removed for Q2 and Q3 2023/24 due to inaccuracies reported by the NHS.

Take up of healthy start vouchers

	59%	Quarterly Q1 24/25
Quarterly target:	58%	
Annual target:	58%	
Previous quarter	60%	

Improve our leisure and sports opportunities to enable more active lifestyles

- The average trust pilot score for leisure centres is a new measure. This is scored out of 5.

Average Trust Pilot score for leisure centres

	3.1	Quarterly Q1 24/25
Previous quarter	N/A	

Priority Three: Thriving children and young people

Help all children to have the best start in life

- Inspection outcomes as at 31 March 2024, published July 2024. Total 301 EYR providers, 223 inspected. 24 Outstanding (11%), 193 Good (87%) , 4 requires Improvement (2%), 2 Inadequate (1%).

Percentage of all early years providers and childminders judged as good or outstanding by Ofsted (as at 31 March)

97.3%

Annually
23/24

Annual target 96%

Previous year 96.0%

Priority Three: Thriving children and young people

Safeguard children and increase support in-borough for looked after children with complex needs

- There were 395 looked after children (LAC) as of the end of Q1. This is a slight decrease from June 2023 when there were 435 LAC.
- 314 children were on a Child Protection Plan as of the end of Q1, a decrease from 328 in June 2023. There were 29 new plans and 34 cessations in Q1.
- Of the 393 children who became subject to a Child Protection (CP) Plan during the past 12 months, 39 (9.9%) had previously been on a CP Plan in the past two years. The percentage of children subject to CP Plan for a second or subsequent time is lower than at the same period last year (10.1%).
- 945 out of 1,037 (91.1%) completed Children & Family Assessments were authorised within 45 working days of the assessment start date. Since June 2023 the figure has remained relatively steady from 89.4% slowly increasing to a new peak of 91.9% in May 2024 which has not been achieved since 2020.
- 101 out of 166 (60.8%) care leavers aged 19-21 were in education, employment or training as of June 2024. This is a particularly complex cohort of young people, some of whom have serious mental health issues and others have recently become parents. We continue to offer this cohort individualized support to help them gain access to EET.
- The data for Q4 in relation to percentage of young people engaged in suitable education, training and employment (ETE) at the end of the order shows a decrease from Q3 2023/24. 58.8% of young people ended their order in ETE, this equates to 10 out of 17 young people. Some young people have moved out of Borough, some are not able to start college until the next intake date in September 2024. There are also some young people within this cohort that breached their order and were given another order, this results in the previous order being closed and them being recorded as NEET. Each child has a custom-made plan of support and roadmap in place to help them access education, employment, or training at the point of exit from the youth justice service.
- In Q1 there was a slight increase in the number of young people receiving custodial sentences at court (1/38). In Q4 2023/24 no custodial sentences were set by the courts of the 26 young people that were sentenced.
- 3.4% of 16-17-year-olds were NEET (not in education, employment or training) or not known as of May 2024, which is slightly higher than Q4 last year (3.1%). This includes 1.8% (123) who were NEET and 2.1% (195) not known. The percentage of 16-17-year-olds who are NEET is lower than the London average of 1.9% and the England average of 3.5%. Of those who were NEET, 61.8% (76) young people were seeking employment or training and 13% are NEET due to illness.

Looked after children (LAC) per 10000 population (81,723) aged under 18		Percentage of Children & Family Assessments for children's social care that were authorised within 45 working days of their commencement (Cumulative)			Number of children on a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 children		Percentage of children subject to a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time (within past 2 years)		Percentage of 19-21 year old care leavers in employment, education or training		
48.3		91.1%			38.4		9.9%		60.8%		
Quarterly Q1 24/25		Quarterly target	90%	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly Q1 24/25		Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	70%	Quarterly Q1 24/25	
		Annual target	90%					Annual target	70%		
Previous quarter	51.4	Previous quarter	90.1%		Previous quarter	37	Previous quarter	10.9%		Previous quarter	69.5%
Number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 (known to Youth Justice Service)		Percentage of young people sentenced at court who are given a custodial sentence			Total number of young people sentenced at court who are given a custodial sentence in the period		Percentage of young people engaged in suitable education, training and employment at the end of the order (Pre and Post Court)		Percentage of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) and Not Known (NK)		
23		3%			1		58.8%		3.4%		
Quarterly Q4 23/24		Quarterly target	5%	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly Q1 24/25		Quarterly Q4 23/24	Quarterly target	3.2%	Quarterly Q1 24/25 (May 2024)	
		Annual target	5%					Annual target	3.2%		
Previous quarter	18	Previous quarter	0%		Previous quarter	0	Previous quarter	70%	Q1 23/24	2.9%	

Priority Three: Thriving children and young people

Improve educational outcomes for all children and young people

Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs)

- In relation to the percentage of EHCPs completed within 20 weeks, performance has improved significantly and is now above the quarterly target of 80%.

Percentage of Education Health Care Plans (EHCPs) completed within 20 weeks (excluding exceptions)			Percentage of Education Health Care Plans (EHCPs) annual reviews completed on time			Percentage of Education Health Care Plans (EHCPs) Maintain, Amend or Cease (MAC) letters issued on time following annual reviews		
	99%	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Data not available for Q4 due to issues with the database			95%	Quarterly Q4 23/24	
Quarterly target	80%					Quarterly target	95%	
Annual target	80%					Annual target	95%	
Previous quarter	70.8%					Previous quarter	96%	

Increase local education, play and leisure opportunities for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities

Number of EHCP pupils who attend school outside of the borough			Percentage of EHCP pupils who attend independent special schools outside of the borough			Number of EHCP pupils who attend independent special schools outside of the borough			Number of SEN pupils with a personal travel budget (PTB)			Number of SEN pupils with a personal travel budget (PTB) who go to schools and other settings outside of the borough		
	1,141	Quarterly Q1 24/25		2.3%	Quarterly Q4 23/24		109	Quarterly Q4 23/24		419	Quarterly Q4 23/24		71	Quarterly Q4 23/24
Previous quarter	1,134		Previous quarter	2.7%		Previous quarter	128		Previous quarter	413		Previous quarter	70	
Number of SEN pupils using fleet services														
	914	Quarterly Q4 23/24												
Previous quarter	921													

Priority four: More and better homes

Build and facilitate more good quality affordable homes for local people

Planning

- In Q1 2024/25, 78.6% of 2 year rolling minor applications were determined within target, this is a slight decrease compared to Q4 (79.8%). Many of the legacy cases that the team have been working hard to clear fall within this category and hence have been out of time, which impacts the rolling performance. As the backlog reduces this is becoming generally less of issue. The improved pre-application service offer may increase take up of the service and allow some of the issues that impact this scale of project (such as S106 and unilateral / undertaking) to be flagged at an earlier stage. Weekly surgeries now set up with Design/Heritage/Transportation colleagues to mitigate resource pressures and improve performance.
- The number of live applications in the system that remain undetermined was 649 at the end of Q1 2024/25. This represents a slight increase compared to Q4 2023/24 (635). Progress towards achieving the 580 target has slowed. This is due to several factors, but largely a consequence of minor application submissions increasing over this quarter. Officers remain committed to achieving the 580 target by end of Q4 2024 /25 and are implementing an action plan that will enable increased productivity.

Percentage of pre-application advice given within 60 working days of registration of a valid enquiry			Percentage of major applications determined within target			Percentage of minor applications determined within target			Percentage of other applications determined within target			Percentage of 2 year rolling major applications determined within target		
90.6%			60%			75.7%			92.6%			Oflog indicator 82.6%		
Quarterly target	60%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	60%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	70%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	70%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	80%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25
Annual target	60%		Annual target	60%		Annual target	70%		Annual target	70%		Annual target	80%	
Previous quarter	63.6%		Previous quarter	80%		Previous quarter	72.1%		Previous quarter	89.1%		Previous quarter	84.8%	
Percentage of 2 year rolling minor applications determined within target			Percentage of 2 year rolling minor & other applications determined within target			Number of live planning applications in the system that are undetermined			Percentage of pre-application advice given leading to a successful planning decision			Fast track performance: percentage of applications determined within 8 weeks		
Oflog indicator 78.6%			Oflog indicator 87.7%			649			81.1%			100.0%		
Quarterly target	80%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	80%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	580	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	75%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	100%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25
Annual target	80%		Annual target	80%		Annual target	580		Annual target	75%		Annual target	100%	
Previous quarter	79.8%		Previous quarter	87.6%		Previous quarter	635		Previous quarter	70.3%		Previous quarter	99.3%	

Priority four: More and better homes

Build and facilitate more good quality affordable homes for local people

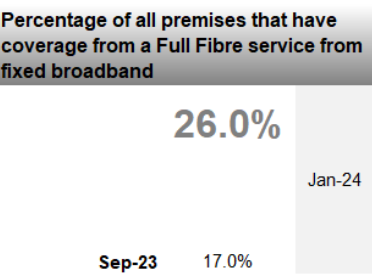
Planning

- The number of net homes granted permission in Q1 2024/25 was lower than anticipated. This is not a reflection on speed of decision making, but rather the downturn in major application submissions which is reflective of the national picture. Officers anticipate that the number of net homes will significantly increase over the next quarter to make up for this shortfall, as other major applications such as Joyce and Snells are granted planning permission.
- There has been a considerable reduction (almost half) of the number of planning notices served in comparison to the last quarter (Q4) (54 compared to 107).

Number of new dwellings approved at Planning stage (net additional)			Percentage of major planning applications dismissed at appeal			Percentage of non-major planning applications dismissed at appeal			Number of enforcement cases live in the system			Number of planning notices served		
163			Zero Cases			86%			89			54		
Quarterly target	310	Quarterl y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	80%	Quarterl y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	80%	Quarterl y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	250	Quarterl y Q4 23/24	Previous quarter	107	Quarterl y Q1 24/25
Annual target	1,246		Annual target	80%		Annual target	80%		Annual target	250		Previous quarter	107	
Jan - Feb 2024	82		Previous quarter	100%		Previous quarter	69%		Previous quarter	17		Previous quarter	107	

Create well-connected, digitally enabled and well-managed neighbourhoods

- As of January 2024, 26% of premises (residential and non-residential) had Full Fibre broadband. This is significantly lower than the England average of 61%. Additionally, Enfield has the lowest Full Fibre coverage rate in London. Fibre broadband is delivered via clusters of fibre optic cables (each one thinner than a human hair) and speeds are faster than ADSL (the most commonly available type of broadband delivered through copper wires of phone lines). Data published by Ofcom in April 2024.



Priority four: More and better homes

Invest in and improve our council homes

Tenant satisfaction measures

- We continue to be on target with compliance on gas, fire, and asbestos safety measures.
- The percentage of homes where legionella risk assessments have been carried out slipped below target this quarter due to access issues in 10 homes. Appointments have now been booked by contractors to access resident's lofts.

Percentage of homes for which all required asbestos management surveys or re-inspections have been carried out			Percentage of homes for which all required legionella risk assessments have been carried out			Percentage of homes for which all required communal passenger lift safety checks have been carried out			Percentage of council owned homes which have a current gas safety certificate			Percentage of homes for which all required fire risk assessments have been carried out		
100%			98%			99.2%			100%			100%		
Quarterly target	100%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	100%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	100%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	100%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	100%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25
Annual target	100%		Annual target	100%		Annual target	100%		Annual target	100%		Annual target	100%	
Previous quarter	100%		Previous quarter	99.6%		Previous quarter	100%		Previous quarter	99.4%		Previous quarter	100%	

Tenant satisfaction measures

- Since April 2023 there has been considerable improvement in the number of council homes not meeting the Decent Homes Standard, from 31.8% reported in Q1 2023/24 to 15.5% in Q1 this year.
- In January 2024, the Council changed its Housing Management System to Civica Cx. Following implementation, management monitoring identified system issues that had an impact on performance, including the completion dates of jobs being recorded as the point of system action, rather than when the repair was actually completed. This is a reporting, rather than performance issue, and revised processes have been put into place. Work is ongoing to revise the figures and it is anticipated this will show that performance though the period was consistent with previous months.
- In addition, the Repairs and ERD Service is updating its Repairs Policy with the aim to launch in Q2, including timescales more consistent with top quartile performance by London Boroughs.

Percentage of homes that do not meet the Decent Homes Standard			Percentage of repairs completed within target timescale (YTD)			Anti-social behaviour cases relative to the size of the landlord			Number of complaints relative to the size of the landlord			Percentage of complaints responded to within complaint handling code timescales		
15.5%			78.4%			2.27			67.88			87.1%		
Quarterly target	10%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	92%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	2.27	Quarterly y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	67.88	Quarterly y Q4 23/24	Quarterly target	80%	Quarterly y Q1 24/25
Annual target	10%		Annual target	92%		Annual target	2.27		Annual target	67.88		Annual target	80%	
Previous quarter	15.5%		Previous quarter	78.8%		Previous quarter	52.9		Previous quarter	47.49		Previous quarter	80.7%	

Priority four: More and better homes

Invest in and improve our council homes

Repairs

- Performance for repairs was impacted by system data issues, but due to contractor engagement and improved real-time monitoring, the issues have now been addressed. Digital services run KPI reports outside of CX to capture Northgate actual completion dates to correct migrated data in CX. Manual adjustments were then made on these reports to adjust actual completion dates posted into CX incorrectly by one M&E contractor.
- A team has been set up for the HHSRS and Damp & Mould, which consists of 4 Operatives and 1 Supervisor. In the month of July, 82 Orders have been raised, and, following process reviews following the Damp and Mould Audit earlier in the year, 8-week follow-up checks are being progressed. A trial of damp and mould monitors has also been started, with GLA funding and outcomes will be reviewed later in 2024/25.
- In Q1 2024/25 the average wait time for calls answered by the Repairs Housing Resolution team was 08m 29s. To reduce wait times going forward, the team has implemented new call targets and an intensive monitoring process to identify any issues or trends early, and support channel shift in communications.

Percentage of responsive repairs completed by agreed target date (YTD)			Number of repair orders raised concerning damp and mould			Percentage of urgent repairs completed on time (YTD)			Percentage of Enfield Repairs Direct repairs completed right first time			Average wait time for calls answered by the Repairs Housing Resolution team		
82.2%			313			83.2%			89.2%			08m 29s		
Quarterly target	84%	Quarterl y Q1 24/25	Quarterl y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	84%	Quarterl y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	90%	Quarterl y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	0m	Quarterl y Q1 24/25		
Annual target	84%			Annual target	84%		Annual target	90%		Annual target	11m			
Previous quarter	80.4%			Previous quarter	213		Previous quarter	87.3%		Previous quarter	13m 26s			

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Void management

- The percentage of stock vacant and unavailable to let in Q1 2024/35 was 3.8%, this is above the target of 2.4%. This indicator measures the efficiency of stock and whether we are maximising rent. The figure shown includes all regen and decanted blocks (Curlew House, Walbrook House, Shropshire & Cheshire House). If we were to deduct these units from this figure the overall total of voids unavailable to let for August 2024 would be 72 making this 0.72% of the overall stock.

Percentage of stock vacant and unavailable to let			Average time taken to re-let general needs local authority housing (YTD) excluding held period		
3.8%			30		
Quarterly target	2.4%	Quarterl y Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	38	Quarterl y Q1 24/25
Annual target	2.4%		Annual target	38	
Previous quarter	2.75%		Previous quarter	40	

Priority four: More and better homes

Drive up standards in the private rented sector

- In Q1 2024/25, 855 private sector housing licensing compliance inspections were carried out. We have set a challenging target to inspect 75% of licensed properties within the 5-year period of the selective licensing scheme. However, we have a resource issue and recruitment difficulties which have led to a backlog of inspections. We have identified a delivery partner to carry out compliance inspections, and we are starting a 3-day trial on 17 September 2024. Subject to the outcome of the trial, we will commission the company to support us with the inspection regime to help us meet our scheme target.
- Enforcement is subject to inspection outcomes and therefore no target is set. We continue to use proportional enforcement to the deficiencies found.

Private sector housing licensing applications received		Private sector housing licensing compliance inspections carried out		Private sector housing licensing enforcement notices	
	686		855		61
	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly Q1 24/25		Quarterly Q1 24/25
		Quarterly target 1,181			
		Annual target 4,726			
Previous quarter	803	Previous quarter	715	Previous quarter	60

Priority four: More and better homes

Homelessness and temporary accommodation

- The number of households in temporary accommodation has fallen in line with what is necessary to achieve the full year outturn. In common with other London boroughs, we are continuing to see high levels of demand, driven by the gap between rents and benefits. Our ability to manage demand and move residents out of temporary accommodation is key to sustaining the reduction in progress.
- In Q1 there was 1,372 homeless approaches on Jigsaw in comparison to 1,231 at the same period last year. Despite the high number of approaches the actual number of placements is low in comparison with previous years. The number of children in B&B accommodation has a direct relationship to the housing crisis and is in stark contrast to pre-pandemic performance when no children were in B&B for more than 6 weeks.

Number of households living in temporary accommodation			Number of children living in temporary accommodation			Number of children in B&B accommodation			Families with children in Bed and Breakfast accommodation for more than 6 weeks, excluding those pending review			Number of homeless approaches on Jigsaw			
3,154			4,493			162			107			1,372			
Quarterl y Q1 24/25			Quarterl y Q1 24/25			Quarterl y Q1 24/25			Quarterl y Q1 24/25			Quarterl y Q1 24/25			
Quarterly target	3,000								Quarterly target	0					
Annual target	3,000								Annual target	0					
Previous quarter	3,208		Previous quarter	3,905		Previous quarter	243		Previous quarter	121		Previous quarter	1,386		
Number of Homelessness Prevention duties ended with positive prevention			Percentage of successful statutory preventions (accommodation sustained or straight into private rented sector)												
84			51.5%												
Quarterl y Q1 24/25			Quarterl y Q1 24/25												
Previous quarter	125		Previous quarter	52.3%											

Priority five: An economy that works for everyone

Enable local people to develop skills to access good quality work

- Enfield's estimated employment rate for the period April 2023 - March 2024 was 67.5%. This is lower than the regional (74.5%) and national (75.5%) averages.
- Enfield's claimant rate was 6.6% as of June 2024. This is higher than both London (5.4%) and GB averages (4.0%).
- 14.6% of adults with learning disabilities were in employment as at June 2024 and over the year has remained at a consistent level.
- 27.4% of households in Enfield have an annual gross income less than £30,000 and 8% less than £15,000 per annum.

Employment rate in Enfield (working age population)		Claimant count as a percentage of working age population			Number of households with earnings below London Living Wage (LLW)		Percentage of adults with learning disabilities in employment			Percentage of Enfield households with a household income less than £30,000 per annum	
67.5%		6.6%			11,008		14.6%			27.4%	
Apr 23 - Mar 24		Quarterly Q1 24/25			Quarterly Q1 24/25		Quarterly Q1 24/25			Annually 23/24	
Jan 23 - Dec 23	67.9%	Previous quarter	6.1%	Previous quarter	10,880	Quarterly target	16.0%	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Previous year	32.3%	Page 455
Annual target		Annual target			Annual target			Previous year			
Previous quarter		Previous quarter			Previous quarter			Previous year			
Previous year		Previous year			Previous year			Previous year			
Percentage of Enfield households with a household income less than £15,000 per annum											
8.0%											
Annually 24/25											
Previous year	10.0%										

Priority five: An economy that works for everyone

Support local businesses and encourage inward investment in growing sectors which offer sustainable employment to local people

- There were 40,355 active businesses registered at Companies House in Enfield as of June 2024, 5.8% higher than at the same period last year.
- During April 2024 - June 2024 there were 812 business start-ups (15% decrease on the same period last year). Most common industries: - Real estate, professional services and support activities: 255, Construction: 148, Wholesale and Retail trade: 141.

Number of active businesses registered with Companies House		Business start-ups (as reflected in opening of first current account from a bank's small business product ranges)	
	40,355		812
	Quarterly Q1 24/25		Quarterly Q1 24/25
Previous quarter	39,773	Previous quarter	831

Provide support and advice for residents on low incomes

- A total of 643 residents were referred to the Welfare Support and Advice Team in Q1 2024/25. This is an increase of 43% since the last quarter.
- The number of residents claiming Council Tax Support and/or Housing Benefit is 2.5% lower than at the same quarter in 2023/24.

Number of referrals to Welfare Support and Debt Advice Team		LBE administered benefits: combined benefits caseload (Housing Benefit and Council Tax Support)	
	643		40,117
	Quarterly Q1 24/25		Quarterly Q1 24/25
Previous	449	Previous	40,732

Our principles

Accessible and responsive services

Complaints, FOIs, MEQs and SARs

- 395 out of a total of 498 (79%) initial review complaints were responded to inside target. 44 out of a total of 44 (100%) final review complaints were responded to inside target.
- In relation to MEQs, performance has been increasing quarter-on-quarter however this dipped slightly in Q4. 962 MEQs were responded to within 8 days out of a total 1,123 MEQs (86%).
- MEQs are allocated to appropriate officers within 24 hours of being received, with dedicated resource in the central complaints team to help achieve this. Refreshed guides have been produced for officers following the change of the Verint desktop. Improvement in performance appears to have risen from the promotion of greater ownership of MEQs by officers allocated to respond.
- 277 out of a total 333 FOIs (83%) were responded to within 20 days.
- 43 out of a total 55 SARs (78%) were closed within a calendar month.

Initial review complaints - percentage responded to inside target (Council overall)			Final review complaints - percentage responded to inside target (Council overall)			Percentage of FOIs answered within 20 days (Council overall)			Percentage of MEQs responded to within 8 days (Council overall)			Percentage of SARs closed within a calendar month (Council overall)		
79%			100%			83%			86%			78%		
Quarterly target	95%	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	95%	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	100%	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	95%	Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	100%	Quarterly Q1 24/25
Annual target	95%		Annual target	95%		Annual target	100%		Annual target	95%		Annual target	100%	
Previous quarter	69%		Previous quarter	89%		Previous quarter	86%		Previous quarter	81%		Previous quarter	74%	

Contact Centre

- Both satisfaction ratings for customer services telephony and webchat have increased and are exceeding the set targets. Q1 data is based on April - May 2024 as the figures for June are currently unavailable.

Customer services telephony customer satisfaction rating			Webchat customer satisfaction rating		
87.3%			87.9%		
Quarterly target	70%	Quarterly Apr -May Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	80%	Quarterly Apr -May Q1 24/25
Annual target	70%		Annual target	80%	
Previous quarter	74%		Previous quarter	85.4%	

Our principles

Financial resilience

Council Tax and Business Rates

- The council tax collection rate as of the end of June 2024 was 27.5%. This is a slight reduction on the collection rate at the same period last year (28.10%). The annual target has been set at 95% as per the previous year however the Budgeted 6 year Lifetime collection for 2024/25 was set as 94.60% in the taxbase report published in January 2024. Only 93.56% was collected last year without the huge changes in the CTS scheme that have happened for 2024/25 which may prove challenging.
- The business rates collection rate as of the end of June 2024 was 25.67%.
- The level of council tax arrears has increased from the end of last year. The total council tax arrears from previous years reduced to £29,094,561 at the end of last year but at the end of June 2024 this has increased to £38,972,485.
- As of end of June 2024, total business rates arrears from previous years were £20,266,758. This is an increase of 22% from the end of last year.

Percentage of Council Tax collected (in year collection)			Council Tax arrears from previous years		Percentage of Business Rates collected (in year collection)			Business Rate/NDR arrears from previous years	
Oflog indicator	27.5%		£38,972,485		Oflog indicator	25.67%		£20,266,758	
Quarterly target	28%	Quarterly Q1 24/25		Quarterly Q1 24/25	Quarterly target	25%	Quarterly Q1 24/25		Quarterly Q1 24/25
Annual target	95%				Annual target	95.6%			
Q1 23/24	28.10%		Previous quarter	£29,094,561	Q1 23/24	26.09%		Previous quarter	£16,599,459

Our principles

Financial resilience

Oflog

- Non-ringfenced reserves presents earmarked and unallocated reserves as a percentage of Net Revenue Expenditure. Enfield - 34.4% / London median - 53.9%.
- Non-ringfenced reserves presents earmarked and unallocated reserves as a percentage of Service Expenditure. Enfield - 32.2% / London median - 43.6%.
- The total core spending power per dwelling in Enfield stands at £2,143 in comparison to the median of Enfield's CIPFA neighbours of £2,277.
- According to the Institute for Fiscal Studies data, Enfield have one of the largest gaps in the country between relative funding and relative need of all local authorities (4th highest gap in percentage terms out of 150 local authorities). That is a £271 per person gap between relative funding and relative need. This means that a higher proportion of Enfield's budget has to be spent on core statutory services than other local authorities.
- The calculation for the debt servicing as a percentage of core spending power differs from year to year. This is not the same indicator as Enfield's percentage of net revenue budget spent on capital financing'. This is based on RO forms and includes HRA interest but compares it only to General Fund resources. We've made representations to DLUHC that the measure doesn't make sense (either HRA should be included in both numerator and denominator or excluded from both). The jump between 2021/22 and 2022/23 is pronounced because Enfield's 2021/22 RO form was done on a different basis than 2022/23 (2021/22 did not include HRA interest but 2022/23 did).
- The total debt includes HRA debt but 'Core Spending Power' excludes HRA resources. The London Median was 281.9%.

Non-ringfenced reserves as a percentage of Net Revenue Expenditure		Non-ringfenced reserves as a percentage of service spend		Total Core Spending Power per dwelling		Social care spend as a percentage of core spending power		Debt servicing as a percentage of core spending power	
	34.4%		32.2%		£2,143		64.1%		17.9%
	Annually 22/23		Annually 22/23		Annually 22/23		Annually 22/23		Annually 22/23
Previous year	36.8%	Previous year	34.1%	Previous year	£1,986	Previous year	67.1%	Previous year	9.2%
Total debt as a percentage of core spending power		Level of Band D council tax rates		Council Tax revenue per dwelling					
	490.8%		£1,594		£1,691				
	Annually 22/23		Annually 24/25		Annually 24/25				
Previous year	458.8%	Previous year	£1,518	Previous year	£1,513				

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London Borough of Enfield

Report Title	Edmonton Leisure Centre
Report to	Cabinet
Date of Report	26 th September 2024
Cabinet Member	Cllr Anyanwu – Cabinet Member for Environment, Culture and Public Spaces
Executive Director / Director	Perry Scott - Executive Director, Cheryl Headon – Interim Director Leisure, Parks & Culture
Report Author	Matthew Watts – Head of Sport & Leisure matthew.watts@enfield.gov.uk
Ward(s) affected	Edmonton Green
Key Decision Number	KD5762
Classification	Part 1 Public (please see separate appendix in Part 2)

Recommendations

- I. Agree, in principle, to enter into a Shared Investment Partnership with GLL in order to secure the necessary investment in and continued operation of Edmonton Leisure Centre.
- II. Agree to transfer £2.5m from Pipeline to the approved Capital Programme for the purpose of investing in dilapidations and essential maintenance at Edmonton Leisure Centre to be procured and managed by GLL pursuant to the Shared Investment Partnership.
- III. Agree to assign the lease of the Edmonton Leisure Centre to GLL under the terms of the Shared Investment Partnership, subject to all necessary approvals, and to remove the centre from the existing Leisure Management Agreement with GLL.
- IV. Grant authority to the Director of Leisure, Parks & Culture, Director of Finance, and the Director of Law & Governance to agree all legal documentation required for the purposes of the Shared Investment Partnership described in the report.

Purpose of Report

1. To set-out the level of investment required at Edmonton Leisure Centre (**Centre**) to enable the Centre to reopen, detail the options for how this investment will be funded, and to determine the future management model for the Centre.

Background and Options

2. The Centre opened to the public in 2007, having moved from its original location when the site was redeveloped, and a supermarket built. The Centre was leased on a full repair and maintenance lease to the Council from the building's owners St Modwen Development (now owned by Crosstree Real Estate Partners) on a peppercorn rent for 125 years from 25th March 1999. Enfield Council owns the freehold to the Edmonton Green site which incorporates the building in which the leisure centre is located and the surrounding properties.
3. Since the Centre opened, it has experienced a range of building issues that have resulted in regular temporary closures to either parts of the Centre, or at times, the whole Centre. The cause of the issues has been a combination of building design faults and other faults that have developed whilst maintenance responsibility was provided by the previous leisure operator. Regular closures and the quality of the Centre have impacted on its commercial viability and availability to our residents.
4. On 4th December 2023, GLL (trading as "Better") took over management responsibility of the Centre along with the other facilities that make up the Council's leisure centre portfolio. In the lead-up to the transfer, GLL undertook various assessments of each of the facilities to determine the scale of the maintenance liabilities and identify any immediate actions required as part of the transfer.

5. At the point of transfer, new issues were identified at the Centre, including issues with the pool plant and failure of the fire safety system. The identification of these issues at transfer led to the Council deciding that the Centre would remain closed on the 7th December (when the other facilities reopened) on the grounds of health & safety.
6. Given the identification of the new issues, plus the range of issues that were already known to be affecting the Centre, the decision was taken to undertake comprehensive intrusive assessments of the building fabric and the building services. The aim was to have a full picture of the level of investment required to bring the Centre back up to an acceptable and operational standard, and to help inform decision making regarding the Centre's future.
7. The intrusive surveys were commissioned by GLL on behalf of the Council and were undertaken between late January and the end of March 2024.
8. The findings from the intrusive assessments confirmed that there are significant maintenance liabilities affecting the Centre's building fabric and services, which have been estimated to cost £4.38m to return the Centre to an acceptable standard. The copy of the condition report is included in Appendix 1 of the Part 2 report, but a summary of the areas of expenditure and their level of priority is outlined in the table below:

Priority Level	Building Fabric Costs	Building Services Costs	Total
P1	£1,100k	£760k	£1,860k
P2	£390k	£105k	£495k
P3	£1,200k	£825K	£2,025k
Total	£2,690k	£1,690	£4,380K

P1 = Essential work required to address serious health and safety issues, correct any breach of legislation and repairs requisite to reopening a facility.

P2 = Repairs or improvements required to maintain continued use or functionality.

P3 = Recommended work to maintain standards or prevent deterioration of building assets.

9. The above cost estimates highlight that over £1.8m of investment is required immediately to simply address the serious health and safety issues and breaches of legislation that are currently affecting the Centre. An example being the faults with the fire safety system.
10. The remaining £2.5m is required to tackle maintenance liabilities to ensure the Centre's continued operation as a leisure centre and to prevent further deterioration to the building. These issues include tackling roof leaks, and the corrosion of the steel supporting beams above the pool hall.
11. The scale of the issues at the centre are significant, and the Centre cannot reopen until the Priority 1 faults have been addressed as a minimum. However, without addressing the full list of issues, the centre will continue to experience issues that will always impact on its commercial viability.

Commercial Viability

12. Whilst leisure centres deliver a range of physical and mental health benefits, as a non-statutory service, each facility needs to operate at zero cost to the Council. Unlike the other leisure centres in the Council's portfolio, the Centre does not make a surplus and it has operated at a loss for several years, as highlighted in the table below.

	2016/17 (£'000)	2017/18 (£'000)	2018/19 (£'000)	2019/20 (£'000)	2020/21 (£'000)	2021/22 (£'000)
TOTAL INCOME	1,631.7	1,509.7	1,508.7	1,310.4	572.0	717.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,764.8	1,532.8	1,560.8	1,521.3	916.2	1,133.9
NET SURPLUS / (LOSS)	(133.0)	(23.2)	(52.1)	(210.8)	(344.1)	(416.2)

13. The commercial performance of the Centre has been poor for several years which, to an extent, can be attributed to the regular closures and inadequate levels of maintenance at the Centre. To de-risk any future investment, options should be considered where there is a guaranteed payback for the Council and a mix of services that will grow usage of the centre.

Future Management Options

14. Given the level of investment required at the Centre and the commercial viability compared to the other leisure facilities, the following four options have been considered as a mechanism for delivering the investment required and protecting the Council's interests in these challenging fiscal times:

- i. Do nothing, and permanently close the Centre. This option will mean the Council retains all liabilities for maintenance and dilapidation costs along with business rates. This option will cost the Council £3.15m as further described below.
- ii. Council funds the £4.38m capital investment required to address the dilapidations and maintenance liabilities in order to secure the re-opening of the Centre to be managed as part of the existing contract with GLL.
- iii. Assign the lease to GLL and enter a Shared Investment Partnership with them under which the Council would "*pump-prime*" the essential dilapidation works by investing £2.5m for capital works and essential maintenance which would be repaid by GLL over a 30 year period. GLL would themselves also invest an additional £5m into the centre. The Shared Investment Partnership would operate on an open book basis and would include a profit share arrangement which is explained in more detail below.
- iv. To keep the centre closed for an extended temporary period, for example 2 years, and meanwhile identify requisite sources of funding for the dilapidations and maintenance liabilities with the aim of re-opening the centre in 2026. This option will mean we will retain

liabilities for maintenance and dilapidation costs along with business rates and would still need to find the capital funding within the next, say, 2 years.

Preferred Option and Reasons For Preferred Option

15. Considering the level of investment required and the historical commercial viability of the centre, the recommendation is to pursue option 3. This is because:

- This option would ensure that a leisure offer would be retained in Edmonton where some of the borough's most inactive residents live.
- Option 3 would de-risk the investment for the Council at a time when local government finances are under more pressure than ever before.
- GLL would put their own capital into the building and facilities to deliver an exciting new leisure offer for the people of Edmonton and residents of the borough.
- The long-term security of a community asset would be protected.
- Whilst no longer under the direct control of the Council, the Centre would remain part of the borough's portfolio of leisure assets that would be closely aligned with the remaining GLL run Council leisure centres.

16. Option 1 has been discounted for the following reasons:

- i. The residents of Edmonton are among some of the least active within the borough and the permanent closure of the Centre would have a significant impact on the long-term health of those residents.
- ii. The Property Team has had the Centre valued in its current condition by Property Specialists Crosthwaites. They have concluded that in its current condition the Centre would attract a market value of £0 and only a peppercorn market rent.
- iii. A clause within the lease places an obligation on the Council to return the property to the landlord in the condition it was received. Consequently, the Council remains liable for the dilapidation costs of returning the building back to its original condition. As outlined in paragraph 8 above, the condition survey identified £2.69m of building fabric repairs that are required given the current condition of the Centre. The total cost of borrowing under option 4 is £3.15m made up of principal £2.5m and interest £0.65m.

17. Option 2 has been discounted given the amount of investment that is required and the likely return on the investment for the Council. Given the Centre has historically been loss making, there is a risk that any losses would result in a revenue pressure on the Council's existing open book arrangement with GLL. Some of the other options provide a lower risk for the Council and an opportunity to introduce a more sustainable commercial model at the Centre.

18. Option 4 has been discounted due to the uplift in the cost of undertaking the building works in two years' time. The costs would be higher due to an inflationary increase to the cost of the building works combined with a greater scope of works from two years further deterioration of the building and its

services. GLL has engaged the building surveyors that undertook the condition survey to estimate the likely impact on the cost of the repairs, who have estimated that building costs could increase by up to 15% with a further allowance of 20% to cover potential deterioration. Given this advice, the project costs could increase by up to £1.533m above the current cost estimates outlined in paragraph 8, and therefore this option is not considered financially prudent.

19. GLL has considered a range of different products for the Centre that they feel would retain a traditional leisure centre offer and bring new products to the area that would make the facility commercially viable. The proposal is that GLL would use their own capital investment to deliver the new products at the Centre. The proposed mix of products currently under consideration should the proposed option be approved are:

- 92 station gym.
- Fitness classes to return to the dance studio.
- Soft play / adventure play.
- Ten pin Bowling.
- Swimming.

Relevance to Council Plans and Strategies

20. The recommendations proposed within this report strongly aligns with and reinforces the Council's commitment to the priority of fostering Strong, Healthy, and Safe Communities, as outlined in the Council Plan 2023-2026. By adopting a sustainable model to reopen the Centre, the Council not only reaffirms its dedication to improving local services but also exemplifies its broader commitment to enhancing the quality of life for all residents, particularly those in the most deprived areas.

21. This proposal is a direct action under our pledge to improve leisure and sport opportunities, which are essential in promoting more active lifestyles, reducing health inequalities, and addressing the wider determinants of health. The reopening of the Centre will provide accessible spaces for physical activity, which is critical in combating the higher-than-average rates of obesity and inactivity in our borough. By doing so, we are actively contributing to the well-being of our residents, supporting them to live healthier lives, and ensuring that everyone, regardless of their background, has the opportunity to engage in positive, health-promoting activities.

Financial Implications

22. It is recommended to approve the Council's proposed capital investment into the Centre (£2.5m) by way of a shared investment partnership with GLL as this will unlock match funding of £5m from GLL and facilitate the reopening of the centre.

23. GLL would repay the Council's investment over the first 30 years of the agreement, by annual repayments of £83,333.33 per annum. This means that provided GLL continues with repayments, and remains a low risk

organisation, the Council will not be required to make a further MRP provision.

24. The Council will, however, be required to finance the interest on its contribution. LBE currently pays for service charges and insurance of £87k per annum (budgeted), which can be allocated to pay for the annual interest costs, this would leave a shortfall for the first eight years, starting at £36k in year one, reducing to £4k by year eight. The remainder of the shortfall may be funded from the expectation that, the GLL arrangement (for all other leisure centres) will deliver a surplus from next year which is currently not budgeted. In addition to this, the super normal profits may also contribute to this shortfall. However, neither of these are guaranteed.
25. The Leisure Centre is currently closed on the grounds of health & safety concerns; therefore, there is no income being received.
26. The Council currently has an open book arrangement with GLL with the Council underwriting any operating losses but sharing profits. The centre has historically made an operating loss, which would mean that even with investment and reopening the centre, there could be a negative impact on the MTFP, based on the existing open book arrangement. To mitigate this risk, as part of this project, Edmonton Leisure Centre will be removed from the exiting Leisure Management Agreement (contract) so that the open book is not affected by the commercial performance of the Centre in the future.
27. The Leisure Centre is currently costing the council between £200k - £260k per annum whilst it is closed, this is mainly driven by rates, insurance, service charge and utilities. This expenditure is reported in the monthly reporting which covers all leisure centre's managed by GLL. The budget anticipated the spend above with no income associated with the Leisure Centre. The assignment of the lease to GLL would remove this cost and the risk associated with future losses.
28. The Council would initially fund the investment by borrowing. The revenue cost of this (net of GLL repayments) is £1.8m over 30 years (assuming a borrowing rate of £4.53%). This would increase to £2m if the borrowing rate was to increase to 5%.

An illustration of the next 10 years has been included below.

Yr Ending	Interest	MRP*	Growth
31 Mar	£'000	£'000	£'000
2025	116	7	123
2026	112	0	112
2027	109	0	109
2028	105	0	105
2029	101	0	101
2030	97	0	97
2031	94	0	94
2032	90	0	90
2033	86	0	86
2034	82	0	82
2035	78	0	78
...	717	0	717
Total	1,787	7	1,794
*Annual Revision Required			

29. A 'super-normal' profit share arrangement will also be agreed for the Council, after top-ups to a sinking fund for the Centre and for GLL (as set out in the Part 2 report). Super normal profits will be calculated based on any positive trading surplus, once total income and total expenditure have been accounted for. Any prior year rolling losses would be recovered prior to any super normal profit split.
30. In terms of taxation, in order to protect the Council's Partial Exemption position, the Council will need to opt-to-tax the Centre. This has been factored into the business case for the recommended proposal.
31. Should the project not be undertaken in the way described in the report, the VAT implications will need to be reassessed.

Legal Implications

32. The Council has the power to assign the Lease of the centre pursuant to section 123(1) of the Local Government Act 1972.
33. Any disposal of an interest in land must be made in accordance with the Council's Property Procedure Rules and section 123 of the Local Government Act. Section 123(2) requires any such disposal to be made at best consideration. There is no specific process that must be followed in order to establish compliance with this requirement, or to demonstrate that best consideration has been received. Advice should be taken from the Council's property advisers to ensure that this requirement is met, or that assignment of the Lease falls under the General Disposal Consent (England) 2003. The proposed assignment of the Lease may fall under this consent if the disposal meets certain 'well-being' criteria.
34. Assignment of the Lease and the investment proposed under option 3, will be considered in light of the Subsidy Control Act 2022 but preliminary advice is that there would be no breach of the rules prohibiting certain subsidies to commercial entities.

35. The Council will enter into a variety of legal agreements with GLL which will give effect to the proposed Shared Investment Partnership and will secure appropriate security from GLL in respect of its capital investment in the event that, for example, GLL should become insolvent or otherwise is not able to deliver under the partnership agreement. This security could include a charge and legal mortgage over the Lease, a debenture or other security over the wider assets of GLL, financial bond or parent company guarantee, or an escrow agreement or charge over the GLL £5m cash contribution. There could also be a loan instrument agreed which could provide further security to the Council in respect of the capital investment. It is assumed that the rent will continue to be a peppercorn.
36. The Council will take further, detailed advice on the extent to which this arrangement would be governed by the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 (or the Procurement Act 2023), and any legal and procurement risk which might arise as a result. Imposition of development obligations on GLL in relation to the Centre is likely to bring the arrangement within the public procurement regime and constitute the direct award of a works contract and/or a concession contract. Works on the site to the value of £7.5m (£2.5m of which is funded by the Council), and the future provision of leisure services are conditions of the Assignment of the Lease and of the shared investment partnership.
37. Officers have considered whether this expenditure and any supporting documentation would conflict with the Council's own Treasury Management Strategy and are satisfied that it would not.

Procurement Implications

38. As the scope of the existing GLL leisure contract will change, there will need to be an amendment to the existing contract documentation.

Equalities Implications

39. A full EQIA has been completed to support the proposed assignment of the Lease to GLL. The findings of this assessment are that there will be no impact on the service provided to the residents of Enfield, including those residents with protected characteristics. This is because the scope of the services provided by GLL will be unchanged from those within the current contract.

HR and Workforce Implications

40. When Edmonton Leisure Centre closed on 4th December 2023, the staff based at the facility were redeployed to the other centres in the Council's leisure centre portfolio. These staff covered existing vacancies and helped ensure a smooth transition. Should the proposals within this report be approved, then it would provide the opportunity for the original Edmonton centre staff to apply for the new roles at the facility. The proposals within the report would also create a range of new job opportunities that would be available for the local community.

Environmental and Climate Change Implications

41. The recommendation within this report is to assign the Lease to GLL and for it to have complete management control of the Centre. Consequently, it is not believed that this transfer of management and leasehold responsibility would lead to any new environmental or climate change implications than if the Council continued to manage it via its leisure contract with GLL.

Public Health Implications

42. The proposed recommendations outlined within this report would provide positive health outcomes for the residents of Edmonton. The traditional leisure centre offer of swimming, gym, and exercise classes would provide opportunities for those residents that might have become less active since the centre closed to regain an active lifestyle, and the proposed mix of new products will reach a new section of the community who may not have used the Centre previously.

43. The proposals outlined within this report will enable more residents to be active and move more.

Property Implications

44. These are addressed in the main body of the report.

Safeguarding Implications

45. There are no safeguarding implications from the delivery of the proposals outlined within this report. Safeguarding will remain the responsibility of the leisure operator for children and vulnerable adults using the Centre.

Crime and Disorder Implications

46. The recommendations outlined within this report, if implemented, would provide diversionary opportunities for the young people of Edmonton. This could potentially help to reduce crime and disorder within Edmonton.

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Appendices

Please see Part 2 Report

Background Papers

There are no background papers relevant for this report.

Departmental reference number, if relevant: ECPLC2425_002

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Enfield Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

Section 1 – Equality analysis details

Title of service activity / policy/ strategy/ budget change/ decision that you are assessing	Edmonton Leisure Centre Investment and Management
Team/ Department	Sport & Physical activity/ Parks, Leisure & Culture
Executive Director	Perry Scott
Cabinet Member	Cllr Anyanwu
Author(s) name(s) and contact details	Matthew Watts
Committee name and date of decision	N/A – Portfolio decision
Date of EqIA completion	June 10th 2024

Date the EqIA was reviewed by Policy and Performance Manager	
Name of Head of Service responsible for implementing the EqIA actions (if any)	Matthew Watts
Name of Director who has approved the EqIA	Cheryl Headon

The completed EqIA should be included as an appendix to relevant EMT/ Delegated Authority/ Cabinet/ Council reports regarding the service activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change/ decision. Decision-makers should be confident that a robust EqIA has taken place, that any necessary mitigating action has been taken and that there are robust arrangements in place to ensure any necessary ongoing actions are delivered.

Section 2 – Summary of proposal

Please give a brief summary of the proposed service change / policy/ strategy/ budget change/project plan/ key decision

Please summarise briefly:

What is the proposed decision or change?
 What are the reasons for the decision or change?
 What outcomes are you hoping to achieve from this change?
 Who will be impacted by the project or change - staff, service users, or the wider community?

What is the proposed decision or change?

- I. To authorise the Council's proposed capital investment into Edmonton Leisure Centre, which will unlock match funding from Greenwich Leisure Ltd.
- II. Approve to assign the Edmonton Leisure Centre lease from the Council to Greenwich Leisure Ltd. for the remaining term of the lease.
- III. To delegate to the Executive Director of Environment & Communities in consultation with the Director of Law & Governance authority to negotiate and agree the Heads of Terms with Greenwich Leisure Ltd. for the novation of the lease.

What are the reasons for the reasons for the decision or change?

Edmonton Leisure Centre has been closed since the 3rd December 2023 when management of the centre was passed from Fusion Lifestyle to Greenwich Leisure Ltd. At the point of transfer several new maintenance issues had developed at the centre, which led to the Council taking the decision to not reopen the centre when the other centres in the Council's portfolio reopened on the 7th December.

Since the decision was taken to close the centre, the Council has commissioned detailed intrusive surveys of the centre to understand the full scope of the maintenance liabilities and the cost to rectify them. The survey has highlighted that it will cost the Council £4.38m to address the maintenance liabilities currently affecting the centre.

Given the amount of funding required to address the issues, a range of options have been considered to enable the reopening of the centre and that offer the best value for Enfield's residents. The option that is recommended is to assign the lease for the leisure centre to GLL, and to joint fund the improvements required to reopen the facility. The full details of how the proposals would be funded are outlined in the confidential part 2 report.

What outcomes are you hoping to achieve from this change?

To enable the reopening of Edmonton Leisure Centre.

Who will be impacted by the project or change?

The Edmonton Community, given that the proposals would enable the reopening of Edmonton leisure Centre.

Section 3 – Equality analysis

Age

This can refer to people of a specific age e.g. 18-year olds, or age range e.g. 0-18 year olds.

Will the proposed change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people of a specific age or age group (e.g. older or younger people)?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Data Analysis:

Enfield's population in March 2021 was estimated to be 330,000 (rounded to the nearest hundred). Between the last two censuses, the average (median) age of Enfield increased by three years, from 34 to 37 years of age.

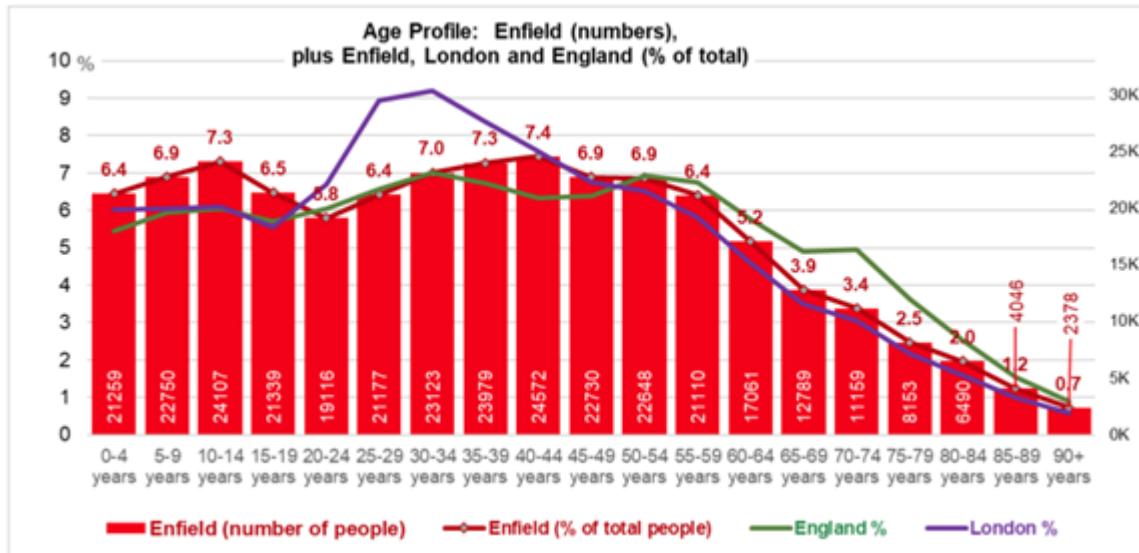
Age breakdown of Enfield's population¹

Age group	Enfield population
0-4	21,300
5-9	22,800
10-14	24,100
15-19	21,300
20-24	19,100
25-29	21,200
30-34	23,100
35-39	24,000
40-44	24,600
45-49	22,700
50-54	22,700
55-59	21,100
60-64	17,100
65-69	12,800
70-74	11,200
75-79	8,200
80-84	6,500
85+	6,400

As shown in the chart below,² Enfield has relatively high proportions of children

¹ [Enfield Borough Profile, 2023](#)

and young people under the age of twenty – higher than both London and England averages. The percentage of younger adults - aged 20 to 44 years - is significantly below that of London as a whole. Both the London area and Enfield have proportionately fewer older residents than the England average.



Edmonton Leisure Centre

The proposals outlined within the report will benefit people of all ages given the range of services that will be provided at the centre. Some classes may suit specific age groups (e.g. body combat), but as a whole, the centre will provide a rounded programme with activities for people of all ages. The higher proportion of young residents will be catered for through the children's services such as soft play and proposals to introduce bowling.

Mitigating actions to be taken

N/A

Disability

A person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on the person's ability to carry out normal day-day activities.

This could include: physical impairment, hearing impairment, visual impairment, learning difficulties, long-standing illness or health condition, mental illness, substance abuse or other impairments.

Will the proposed change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact**

² [Enfield Borough Profile, 2023](#)

[positive or negative] on people with disabilities?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Data Analysis:

As of 2021, 13.6% of Enfield residents had a long-term health problem or disability.

According to Sport England's Active Lives Survey people with a disability or a long-term health condition are less likely to be physically active than those without; Only 45% of those with a disability or long-term health condition did at least 150 minutes of physical activity each week, significantly lower than people without a disability or long-term health condition (66%).

Advice from the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) is that disabled children and young people should aim for 20 minutes of physical activity per day.

Edmonton Leisure Centre

Edmonton Leisure Centre is fully accessible to those with a disability and in a wheelchair. Adaptations including a central lift and a pool hoist ensure people with disabilities can access all areas of the centre.

The decision whether to assign the lease to GLL and to fund the reopening of the centre will enable those with disabilities to access the centre again and to start using its facilities.

Mitigating actions to be taken

To ensure the lift and pool hoist are repaired and operational as part of the programme of maintenance repairs.

Gender Reassignment

This refers to people who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing, or have undergone a process (or part of a process) to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on transgender people?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

The decision to reopen Edmonton Leisure Centre will have a positive impact on all residents and is not anticipated to have a differential impact on a person because they are transgender.

Mitigating actions to be taken

N/A

Marriage and Civil Partnership

<p>Marriage and civil partnerships are different ways of legally recognising relationships. The formation of a civil partnership must remain secular, where-as a marriage can be conducted through either religious or civil ceremonies. In the U.K both marriages and civil partnerships can be same sex or mixed sex. Civil partners must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters.</p>
--

<p>Will this change to service/policy/budget have a differential impact [positive or negative] on people in a marriage or civil partnership?</p>

<p>Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.</p>
--

<p>The decision to reopen Edmonton Leisure Centre will have a positive impact on all residents and is not anticipated to have a differential impact on a person because they are married or in a civil partnership.</p>

Mitigating actions to be taken

N/A

Pregnancy and maternity

<p>Pregnancy refers to the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.</p>

<p>Will this change to service/policy/budget have a differential impact [positive or negative] on pregnancy and maternity?</p>

<p>Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.</p>
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Data Analysis:

<p>The ONS recorded 3,921 live births in 2022, where the mother's usual residence was Enfield.³</p>
--

<p>Keeping active during pregnancy is beneficial to both mother and baby/ babies pre</p>
--

³ ONS – Live Births by UK area of parent - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths>

and post-natal.

Edmonton Leisure Centre

The reopening of the centre will support mothers to remain active during their pregnancy and to recover during post-natal. The range of services provided at the centre provide a range of opportunities for expectant mothers, or mothers and their babies or to remain active. Ahead of the closure there were women only sessions swimming sessions and it is envisaged that a similar offer will be provided once the centre reopens. The soft play also offers a range of opportunities for toddlers and young children to play.

Mitigating actions to be taken

N/A

Race

This refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people of a certain race?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Data Analysis:

We are increasingly one of the most diverse areas of London with all the benefits this brings our communities, culture, heritage and local economy. The breakdown of Enfield's population by ethnicity is shown below⁴.

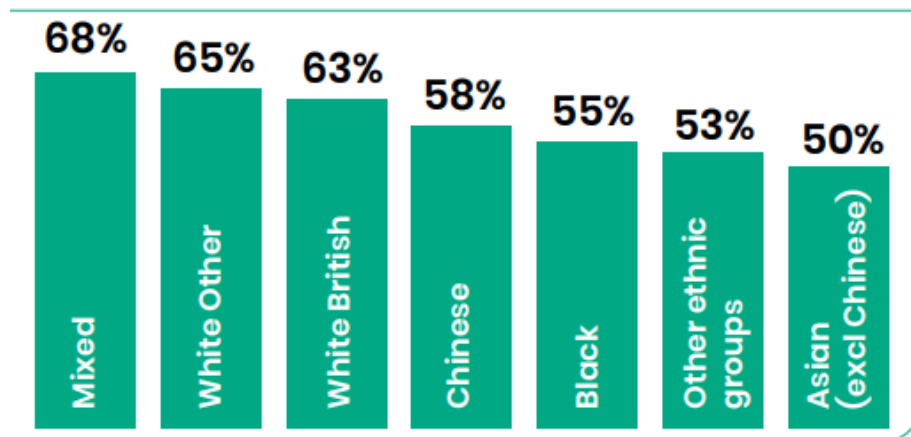
Ethnicity	Estimated population size	Percentage of total population
Asian or Asian British	37,973	11.5%
Bangladeshi	8,123	2.5%
Chinese	2,611	0.8%
Indian	11,870	3.6%
Pakistani	3,674	1.1%
Any other Asian background	11,615	3.5%
Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	60,512	18.3%
African	36,463	11%
Caribbean	16,990	5.1%
Any other Black, Black British or Caribbean	7,059	2.1%

⁴ [Enfield Borough Profile, 2023](#)

background		
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	19,558	5.9%
White and Black Caribbean	5,165	1.6%
White and Black African	2,994	0.9%
White and Asian	3,818	1.2%
Any other Mixed or multiple ethnic background	7,581	2.3%
White	171,884	52.1%
English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	103,140	31.3%
Irish	5,969	1.8%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	374	0.1%
Roma	1,121	0.3%
Any other White background	61,280	18.6%
Other Ethnic Group	40,058	12.1%
Arab	2,535	0.8%
Any other ethnic group	37,523	11.4%

According to Sport England's Active Lives Survey there are differences in activity levels based on ethnic background.

The graphs below show the percentage of people from different ethnic backgrounds who do at least 150 minutes of activity per week.



Edmonton Leisure Centre:

The reopening of Edmonton Leisure Centre will benefit all of Edmonton's residence irrespective of their race. However, with greater diversity in Edmonton, it can be argued that the reopening of the centre is imperative to address inactivity within ethnic minority groups.

Mitigating actions to be taken

Explore delivering targeted sessions for groups who are underrepresented, similar the Council's Active Through Football programme that is already used to target women and girls from the Turkish and Kurdish community.

Religion and belief

Religion refers to a person's faith (e.g. Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Sikhism, Hinduism). Belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people who follow a religion or belief, including lack of belief?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Data Analysis:

The 2021 Census data shows the diverse range of religions that are practised within Enfield⁵:

Religion	Proportion of Enfield population
Christian	46.4%
Buddhist	0.5%
Hindu	3.1%
Jewish	1.1%
Muslim	18.6%
Sikh	0.4%
Other religion	3.1%
No religion	19.8%
Religion not stated	7.0%

The data shows us that Christianity was the most common religion in the borough (46.4%). 18.6% of residents were of the Muslim faith, and 19.8% hold no religion or belief at all. Sikhs were the smallest group in the borough, composing 0.4% of the population, and people of 'other religion' made up 3.1%.

Edmonton Leisure Centre:

The decision to reopen Edmonton Leisure Centre will have a positive impact on all residents and is not anticipated to have a differential impact on a person because of their religion.

Mitigating actions to be taken

⁵ [Enfield Borough Profile, 2023](#)

N/A

Sex

Sex refers to whether you are a female or male.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a differential impact [positive or negative] on females or males?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Data Analysis:

The percentage of women (52%) is higher than the percentage of men (48%) in Enfield ⁶ .
--

According to Sport England's 2020/21 Active Lives Survey, men (63%) are more likely to be active than women (60%).
--

Edmonton Leisure Centre:

The reopening of the centre will benefit both females and males to become or remain active. The provision of the women only gym and targeted sessions for females will help to address the lower number of females that are active compared to males.

Mitigating actions to be taken

Introduce more women only sessions.

Sexual Orientation

This refers to whether a person is sexually attracted to people of the same sex or a different sex to themselves. Please consider the impact on people who identify as heterosexual, bisexual, gay, lesbian, non-binary or asexual.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a differential impact [positive or negative] on people with a particular sexual orientation?
--

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

⁶ Borough population 329,698 (Census 2021)

The 2021 census was the first-time respondents were asked about sexual orientation and was an optional question for those aged 16+.

The decision to reopen Edmonton Leisure Centre will have a positive impact on all residents and is not anticipated to have a differential impact on a person because of their sexual orientation.

Mitigating actions to be taken

Care Experience

This refers to a person who has spent 13 weeks or more in local authority care.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people with care experience?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

The decision to reopen Edmonton Leisure Centre will have a positive impact on all residents and is not anticipated to have a differential impact on a person because they had a care experience.

Mitigating actions to be taken

N/A

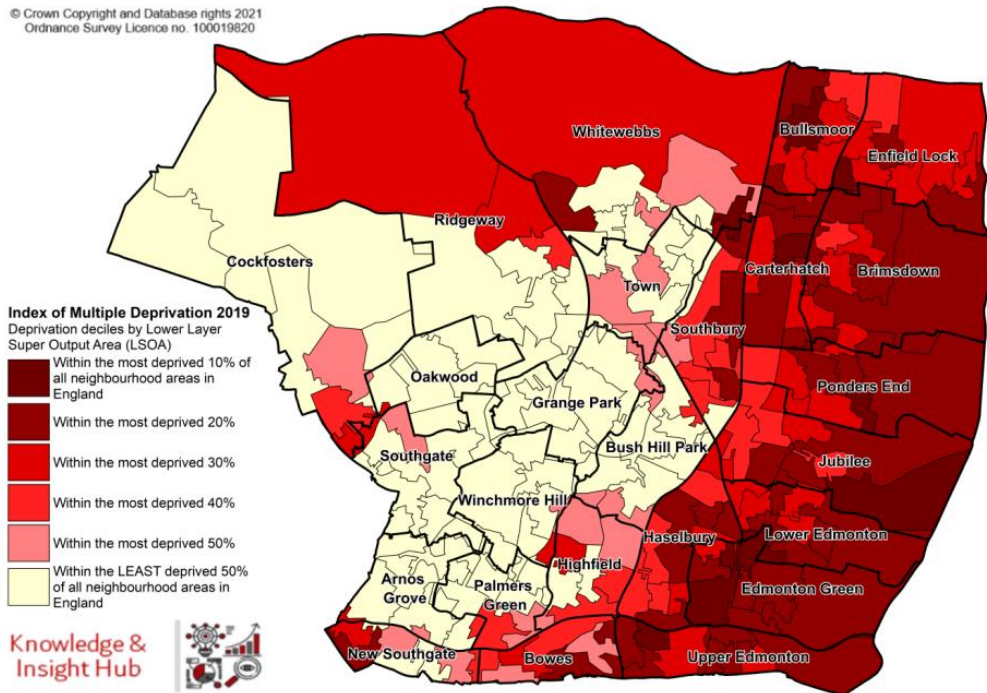
Socio-economic deprivation

This refers to people who are disadvantaged due to socio-economic factors e.g. unemployment, low income, low academic qualifications or living in a deprived area, social housing or unstable housing.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people who are socio-economically disadvantaged?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

As of 2019, Enfield was the 74th most deprived local authority in England overall and the 9th most deprived London borough.⁷ Deprivation levels vary significantly across the borough. The figure below shows the deprivation levels across Enfield's 25 wards.



In 2021, 15.4% of households in the borough had an annual household income below £15,000. As of August 2021, 28.6% of households in Enfield were claiming Universal Credit.

Edmonton leisure Centre is in Edmonton Green Ward where all the super output areas fall within the 20% most deprived within the Country. The reopening if Edmonton Leisure Centre will enable these residents to positively benefit from a good value leisure offer within their neighbourhood. Consequently it is not envisaged that the reopening of the centre will positively impact people who are socio-economically disadvantaged.

Mitigating actions to be taken.

- Deliver a concessionary pricing structure to increase accessibility for low incomes to the borough's leisure centres
- Deliver training and apprenticeship opportunities within the leisure centres / outreach programmes
- Support projects that provide training and secure future skills for the young

⁷ Enfield Council, [Borough Profile](#), 2021

and unemployed

Section 4 – Monitoring and review

How do you intend to monitor and review the effects of this proposal?

Who will be responsible for assessing the effects of this proposal?

Participation at the borough's leisure centres is under constant monitoring and evaluation. Monthly reports are provided to the Council with participation data, although it does provide data on all groups with protected characteristics.

Section 5 – Action plan for mitigating actions

Any actions that are already completed should be captured in the equality analysis section above. Any actions that will be implemented once the decision has been made should be captured here.

Identified Issue	Action Required	Lead officer	Timescale/By When	Costs	Review Date/Comments

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of the Local Government Act 1972.

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